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1753

THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

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73

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

VOLUME XLV.

For the YEAR M.DCCLXXV.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON:

Printed at St. *John's Gate*, for D. HENRY, and ſold by F. NEWBERRY, the Corner of St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, *Ludgate-Street*.

To Mr. URBAN, on completing the XLVth Volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

CLOSE, URBAN, close th' hiſtoric page
Diſgrac'd with more than civil rage;
And may our annals never tell
To that dire rage what victims fell!
Let dark obliv[ion] plain
O'erſpread wid[e] *Britiſh* ſlain,
Friends, brothe[rs] in the blood
Of brothers, [ſons] imbrued!
While *Canada* [ſwa]y
Thoſe laurels [a day,
Which ſcarce [of toil could yield,
The growth of [ll-fought field.
For this, with tranſient glory fir'd,
Have *Britain*'s braveſt ſons expir'd?
For this was *Howe*, was *Wolfe*, decreed
To fight, to conquer, and to bleed?
To ſhun this agonizing
Brave *Saunders*, by a n[
A life, a peaceful port
For that was loſt which
Griev'd at the paſt,
The horrors of the coming year,
Ships ſunk or plunder'd, ſlaughter'd hoſts,
Towns burnt, and deſolated coaſts.
Yet, ſever'd by th' *Atlantic* main,
Though great, our efforts muſt be vain:
Reſources ſo remote muſt fail,
Nor ſkill nor valour can prevail:
When winds, waves, elements, are foes,
In vain all human means oppoſe.
(At length, when all theſe conteſts ceaſe,
And *Britain* weary'd reſts in peace,
Our ſons, beneath yon Weſtern ſkies
Shall ſee one vaſt republic riſe;
Another *Athens*, *Sparta*, *Rome*
Shall there unbounded ſway aſſume;)
Thither her hall ſhall Empire roll,
And *Europe*'s pamper'd ſtates controul.
Though *Xerxes* rul'd and laſh'd the ſea,
The *Greeks* of old thus would be free;
Nor could the power and wealth of *Spain*
The *United Netherlands* regain.

——— *Plauſum civile tulit.* ——— *Lucan. lib.* 1.

* Admiral Saunders died December 7, 1775, much about the time the Quebec was taken.

ERRATA.—In page 564, col. 2, line [illegible], for "Iſolus" read "Travels."—Page 577, col. 2, l. 47, read "Trapano."—Page 583, col. 1, l. 49, for "223" read "283."—col. 1, *l. penult.* read "Chandler."—col. 2, *notes*, l. 8, after "Rob. Wood," add "Tho. Brand."—Page 606, col. 2, *l. penult.* and *ult.* read "Yanckey."

PREFACE.

THE contention of the Americans for independence, and of the Mother-country for sovereignty, form an interesting part of the contents of the present volume; in the recital of which we have endeavoured to do justice to the arguments adduced in favour of the pretensions of both sides; nor have we been less attentive with which, for want of room, we have been obliged to o those which we have thought proper to select. e to Gen. Burgoyne, on his arrival in America, it from Gen. Burgoyne, by way of answer, a company it. Other omissions of the same kind, the like ground. This being premised, we shall formed manner, to recapitulate the leading article

In JANUARY the prosecution of Count de Guignes, in France, for gaming in the English funds, opened a large field for political speculation: nor is the petition of the American Congress to the King less interesting. The account of Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Western Isles, inserted in the Review of Books, is characteristic, and needs no recommendation.

In FEBRUARY th ra correspondence with Government fo intelligence, that some time or other g history of the present times. Of many conciliating bill, and the accou

In MARCH the leading articles are of a mixed kind: among others, the important question relative to the establishment of a permanent society for the benefit of widows, thoughts on relieving the poor, and the account of filling the vases by means of oil, &c. are articles that deserve attention; Lord Chesterfield's Creed, Dr. Johnson's Taxation no Tyranny, and the Life of Dr. Cheynel, will always be admired as elaborately compositions, and the forgeries of the Perreaus lamented as crimes; for which the punishment may have been misapplied.

In APRIL there are some curious observations on parish registers, by the late Rev. Dr. Hales, never before printed, articles sufficient, without the addition of others, to recommend that month's publication to the notice of the curious.

In MAY the calculations, with a view to a permanent establishment for widows, are capital articles; as are those respecting the importation of corn into England and Scotland, for the last four years. In that month the Ridleian controversy began by a defence of Archbishop Secker, &c.

In JUNE Gov. Trumbull's letter to Gen. Gage, and Gen. Gage's much-admired answer, are articles of great curiosity. The description of an antient picture in Windsor castle, a print of which was copied and engraved at the expence of the Antiquarian Society, and, by their order, disposed of to the curious, gave pleasure to many readers. In that month the trial and defence of the Perreaus are recorded.

In JULY the sketch of their Majesties mode of living at Kew gave great satisfaction. The strictures relative to the late Queen of Denmark; the

the letter to Lord North, as Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford; and the letters to the truſtees of Archbiſhop Secker's options, together with the letter of a female Quaker to the King on American affairs, are literary treaſures that add to the riches of our repoſitory. In this month is to be found the account of the battle of Bunker's-hill.

In AUGUST the declaration of the Continental Congreſs, in juſtification of their taking up arms in defence of their claims; Sir Robert Harries's plan for reconciling the colonies; addreſs of the twelve united colonies to the people of Great-Britain; and his Majeſty's proclamation for ſuppreſſing rebellion in America, are among the momentous articles recorded in that month's Magazine.

In SEPTEMBER the copy of Mr. Harriſon's intercepted letter to Gen. Waſhington, as it was thought an important acquiſition, is faithfully regiſtered; as is likewiſe the final anſwer of the American Congreſs to Lord North's conciliating propoſition. In this month Lord Cheſterfield's humorous petition to the King; Col. Martin's characters of eminent perſons lately deceaſed; remarks on Mr. Jones's Eulogy on the Greek poet Apollonius Rhodius, &c. are literary articles of great merit.

In OCTOBER his Majeſty's ſpeech on opening the ſeſſions of parliament, with the debates conſequent thereupon, and the addreſſes for and againſt American meaſures, conſtitute a principal part of the entertainment of the preſent month. Some learned criticiſms on the Works of Gray, and the Original Genius and Writings of Homer, with curſory remarks in a Tour through the northern parts of Europe, are literary compoſitions that will give pleaſure to the learned.

In NOVEMBER, except Gov. Penn's examination before the Houſe of Lords, the leading articles are chiefly literary; among which are a collection of original letters between the late Mr. Pope and his friends; theſe, though upon ordinary occurrences, mark the characters of the writers as ſtrongly as if upon the moſt important ſubjects.

In DECEMBER the letter to Mr. John Weſley, on his Addreſs to the Americans, ſuppoſed to be written by the celebrated Junius, is, in point of compoſition, not unworthy the pen to which it is aſcribed; the Lords Proteſt againſt the bill for prohibiting all trade with America, is elaborately drawn up; but what is ſtill more likely to attract attention is, the intercepted letter of Dr. Church, who is now ſaid to be in irons in the Provincial camp.

In the SUPPLEMENT the reader will find a brief recapitulation of the debates in the ſeſſions of 1774, among which are ſome celebrated ſpeeches on the moſt important ſubjects; and Mr. Glover's maſterly remonſtrances in ſumming up the evidence in behalf of the Weſt-India planters, which kept up the attention of the Houſe for ſeveral hours.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 31 to Jan. 29, 1775.

Wheat Rye Bar. Oats Beans COUNTIES near the COAST.

1774	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W	freſh	29 7½	37	ſmart froſt, a great fall of ſnow
2	E N E	ditto	30	34	hard froſt, very bright
3	N E	ditto	30 1	35	froſt abated, hazy day
4	E N E	little	30 ¼	37	a heavy churliſh day
5	Ditto		30 ½	37	ſmart froſt in the night, fine bright day
6	W	little	30 ¼	36	hard froſt in the night, bright froſty day
7	W S W	ditto	29 8½	37	ſmart froſt night and morn. heavy day, wet eve.
8	W N W	ſtrong	29 3	40	moiſt night, fleet in morn, very churliſh cold day
9	N N W	little	29 7	36	hard froſt night and day, bright and clear
10	S W	freſh	29 7½	37	a very wet cold day
11	S S W	ditto	29 4	42	very wet nt. and morn. br. mid-day, wet even.
12	Ditto		29 4½	43	a fair day, and chiefly bright
13	Ditto		29 6	47	cloudy heavy day, but fair, very mild
14	S	little	29 6	48	heavy day, wet evening
15	Ditto	ſtrong	29 5½	48	heavy morning, bright mid-day, wet evening
16	Ditto		29 2	50	ſtormy nt. with heavy rain, ſhowers & ſunſh. in day
17	Ditto		29 3	47	chiefly bright, a ſmart ſhower or two
18	Ditto		29 6½	45	bright morning, heavy wet afternoon
19	Ditto		29 8	45	ditto, ditto
20	S W	freſh	29 7	45	very wet night, exceeding bright day
21	S	ſtormy	29 5	46	very wet morning, fair afternoon
22	Ditto	ſtrong	29 6	45	fair morning, wet afternoon
23	Ditto		29 4½	48	ditto, ditto
24	S to W	ſtormy	29 1½	48	tempeſtuous night, very wet day
25	S S E	ſtrong	29 2	46	an exceeding wet day, with ſome ſnow & fleet
26	W N W	freſh	29 3½	42	a fine bright day, froſt in the night
27	W S W	ditto	29 8½	42	froſt in the night, bright morn. cloudy aftern.
28	S W	ſtormy	29 6	46	tempeſtuous night, very wet morn. fair aftern.

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 27, 1774, to Jan. 27, 1775.

Chriſtened.			Buried.							
Males	702	1402	Males	835	1680	Males	2 and 5	207	50 and 60	122
Females	700		Females	845			5 and 10	63	60 and 70	95
							10 and 20	49	70 and 80	84
							20 and 30	139	80 and 90	50
							30 and 40	157	90 and 100	6
							40 and 50	267		

Whereof have died under two years old 534

Peak Loaf 2s. 9d.

THE Gentleman's Magazine;

For JANUARY, 1775.

A SUMMARY of PROCEEDINGS of the preſent Parliament *.

[illegible] ſolemnity, Sir Fenwick Molyneux, Knt. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither, his Majeſty ſignified his pleaſure to them, by the Lord High Chancellor, that they ſhould return to their Houſe, and chuſe their Speaker, and preſent him to his Majeſty, for his royal approbation, next day, at two o'clock.

They returned accordingly; when Lord Guernſey roſe, and, in the uſual form, after aſſerting the rights and privileges of the Commons of Great Britain, proceeded to expatiate largely on the tried integrity, abilities, and well known experience of Sir Fletcher Norton, their late Speaker, and concluded with moving, that he ſhould once more be called to the chair. His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Lord Robert Spencer, who was no leſs warm in his commendations; and the queſtion being put, it was unanimouſly agreed to. When the Clerk had declared the choice to have fallen on Sir Fletcher, that gentleman roſe in his place, and delivered himſelf ſubſtantially as follows:

"The two noble Lords [Guernſey and Spencer] have been extremely partial to what they are pleaſed to term my talents and experience, though conſcious of my inability to diſcharge ſo important and honourable a truſt upon any pretenſion but that of a ſtrict obedience to the orders of this Houſe: That, as the only merit I have hitherto had the leaſt claim to, will, I truſt, enable me to diſcharge myſelf to your ſatisfaction in future. I well know the extreme difficulty, and even impoſſibility, of filling the chair without ſuch a diſpoſition, and, if that be ſufficient, I hope to be honoured with a continuance of the ſame kind opinion and indulgence which I have before experienced."

The Speaker having finiſhed, the Lords Guernſey and Spencer roſe, and, attending him in his place, handed him to the firſt ſtep of the chair, where, before he ſat down, he ſpoke to the following effect:

"I cannot pretend to ſay whether the Houſe may think as I do on the preſent occaſion. I, nevertheleſs, look upon it as a part of my duty to acquaint them with my ſentiments. If his Majeſty ſhould think proper to approve of me, when I am preſented, it will be a matter of courſe to pray for a confirmation of the ancient privileges of the Commons of Great Britain. Two of theſe privileges, it is well known, reſpecting the property and the ſervants of the members of this Houſe, having been taken away by a late act of parliament, to aſk for them, as uſual, would be, at leaſt, nugatory; to ſay they were given up, would, in my opinion, be equally improper. I would, therefore, with the conſent of the Houſe, put the prayer in this general manner—ſuch privileges, immunities, &c. as were not taken away, or abridged, by act of parliament."

In this the Houſe acquieſced. The Clerk of the Houſe then took the mace from

* As ſeveral of our correſpondents having ſignified their deſire to have the proceedings of the new parliament commence with the new year, we have thought it our duty to comply with their requeſt.

ſrom under, and laid it upon the table; and the Speaker took his ſeat. After which the Houſe adjourned till

Wedneſday 30,

When his Majeſty came again to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce; and the Commons being ſent for, they preſented Sir Fletcher Norton for their Speaker, of whom the King having approved, his Majeſty opened the ſeſſions with a moſt gracious ſpeech, which ſee Vol. XLIV. p. 591.

The three following days were taken up in ſwearing the new members, and in paſſing the uſual forms of the Houſe.

Dec. 5.

His Majeſty's ſpeech was taken into conſideration, of which an ample account has already been given in the Magazine above referred to.

Dec. 6.

The Speaker ſtarted a doubt concerning the mode of proceeding upon conteſted elections. It had been uſual, he ſaid, for the Houſe to proceed firſt on double returns, and then to take into conſideration the ſeveral complaints againſt undue elections. It was *then* a ſtanding order of the Houſe, "that all perſons who queſtion any returns of members to ſerve in parliament, do queſtion the ſame within fourteen days;" but, by the late act for determining controverted elections, it is enacted, "that, whenever a petition, complaining of an undue election, &c. is preſented, it ſhall be received, be read by the Clerk, and a day fixed for appointing a committee to determine and try the ſame." Such being the ſtate of the matter, he deſired the opinion and direction of the Houſe in what manner to proceed.

Mr. Cornwall gave his opinion, that, as, by the ſtanding order of the Houſe, if a petition was preſented on the fifteenth day, it would come too late, and, of courſe, muſt be rejected; and as, by the poſitive words of the late act, the Houſe is obliged to entertain a petition, and ſend it to a committee, whenever it is preſented; it would be the proper mode for the Houſe to have, in one caſe, a power to enlarge the time to more than fourteen days, and, in the other, a power to reject, in the firſt inſtance, petitions that ſhould appear frivolous or ill-grounded. He ſubmitted it to the Houſe, whether this would not be the moſt equitable mode of proceeding, as well with regard to the ſtanding order, as to the true ſpirit of the late act.

To this it was objected by Mr. Dunning, That, if this mode of proceeding were to obtain, it would, in reality, defeat the act which the very laſt ſeſſions paſſed, very juſtly, to be the favourite of this Houſe; that, were the Houſe to be inveſted with the power of rejecting petitions in the firſt inſtance, a majority, without enquiry, might determine at once upon the merits of a petition, and reject it, without any trial whatever; that there had been many determinations anſwerable to this deſcription could not be controverted; and, therefore, to prevent the like, in future, he moved, "That, according to the true conſtruction of the act in queſtion, whenever a petition, complaining of an undue election, or return, of a member to ſerve in parliament, ſhall be offered to be preſented to the Houſe, within the time limited by the order of the Houſe for queſtioning the return of members to ſerve in parliament, the ſaid petition ſhall be delivered in at the table, and read, without a queſtion being put thereupon."

This motion was agreed to. But the Speaker being ſtill embarraſſed, as ſeveral gentlemen had petitions to preſent, and there was no mode preſcribed to which of them to give the preference; he was, therefore, deſirous, to prevent even the ſuſpicion of partiality, to take the ſenſe of the Houſe as to the manner of proceeding in this particular ſituation. This occaſioned a long conference, when, at length, Roſe Fuller, Eſq; propoſed, that, when more than one petition, complaining of an undue election, or double return, is preſented on the ſame day, the ſame be decided by ballot, and proceeded on according to the order in which they are drawn. This propoſition gave univerſal ſatisfaction; and thoſe petitions that were ready were immediately delivered in, and the Clerk prepared to proceed according to this new regulation.

Nothing material till

Dec 12,

When Mr. Buller, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, moved, That 16,000 ſeamen, including 4284 marines, be employed in the ſea-ſervice for 1775.

This motion was received with aſtoniſhment. At length Lord John Cavendiſh broke ſilence. He obſerved, that there were 4000 ſeamen moved

for

for this preſent year leſs than for the year preceding, notwithſtanding the ſpeech from the throne gave ſtrong intimations that affairs in America were in a very critical and alarming ſituation. This, he ſaid, was a method of proceeding he could, by no means, reconcile; for, allowing the ſpeech to be framed on right information, as calling for meaſures of a ſpirited and deciſive nature, what ſort of correſpondence could there be between the contents of the ſpeech, and the motion juſt made? What name to give this method of proceeding, he was at a loſs to expreſs. He feared it would be found, in the end, a mere miniſterial trick, firſt to form eſtimates on a ſettled peace-eſtabliſhment, and then to ſurpriſe the Houſe by grants of a very dangerous nature; perhaps, by a vote of credit, to which he ſhould never give his conſent. Such being his ſuſpicions, he ſaid, he could not face his conſtituents, without previouſly knowing, what he muſt tell them, whether compulſive meaſures were really intended to be purſued towards the Americans; or whether the rigour of former proceedings were to be relaxed, and a perfect reconciliation, in the way of peace, mediated. To think of enforcing the obnoxious acts on the Americans, by means of arms, on a reduced eſtabliſhment, was a pretence only fit to amuſe children; he, therefore, deſired to know on what information the preſent motion was grounded?

Lord Beauchamp ſtood up, and ſaid, That, being apprized of the Noble Lord's [Lord Cavendiſh] intention of moving ſomething on the ſubject-matter of the preſent queſtion, he had acquainted the Noble Lord who preſides at the head of the treaſury therewith, who had authoriſed him to ſay, that he had, at preſent, no information whatever to communicate, nor meaſures to propoſe, reſpecting America; and therefore, as the Noble Lord was indiſpoſed, he gave it as his opinion, to ſuſpend the argument till his Lordſhip could have an opportunity of attending the Houſe, and explaining the motives of his conduct *vivâ voce*.

Mr. Cornwall was of the ſame opinion, and inſiſted that this was not a proper time to enter into the diſcuſſion of American affairs; that the naval reduction was founded on good and ſubſtantial reaſons; and that when the queſtion concerning Great Britain and her Colonies came in a parliamen way before the Houſe, the cleare formation would be given, in juſti tion of the meaſures that had been ſued.

Mr. Burke, in his uſual ſtrain of mour, expoſed the myſtical farce of niſterial reſerve. If the noble L who leads this Houſe thoſes to te one day, ſaid he, that America is ſtate little ſhort of actual rebellio is all very well; if in a few days he acquaints us at ſecond-hand, th had no information whatever to au rize that aſſertion, who can doubt o candour and veracity? A few days it was indecent to call for papers bec they could be had; to aſk for them n improper, becauſe they cannot be It is an old device, he added, tho not a very wiſe one, to truſt to chapter of accidents. The book which it is contained has the begin and end torn out. This valuable c ter, however, counſels you to tru accidents, becauſe accidents are ſo times productive of good. He th fore recommended *patience*.

Sir Wm. Mayne was rather u upon the occaſion, as he could no count for the conduct of the Min in with-holding from the Houſe th ceſſary information. He laid his h upon his breaſt and ſolemnly decla that, if he had once imagined that means to refuſe the neceſſary expl tions, he would never have voted the addreſs till they had been produ

Lord Beauchamp roſe again, and ſerved how very improper, it was enter into a debate when there wa queſtion before the Houſe. He minded the Houſe, that in a few the military eſtimate would be laid fore them, when probably the n Lord who could give the ſatisfac required would be preſent, and th fore once more deſired that what ge men had to urge might be deferre that day.

Capt. Luttrell replied, that this a very uncommon way of ſatisfying Houſe. By this mode of reaſoning ſaid, if the noble Lord could no ſhould not attend, we muſt remai ignorance, and go into the comm we came out of it, without know any thing at all of the buſineſs which we were called together.

Lord John Cavendiſh put an en the converſation, by acknowledging, he did not intend to bring on the A rican buſineſs any farther than as it

conn

communed with the motion made by the Honourable Gentleman who produced the eſtimate; that his only motive was, to prevent the Houſe from being impoſed upon by a miniſterial fineſſe. Nothing more material paſſed in the Houſe till

December 16,

When Lord Barrington moved, that 27,547 effective men, officers and invalids included, be employed for the year 1775.

Lord North being juſt entered, Mr. Rose Fuller roſe, and ſaid he ſhould be glad to know from the noble Lord, if he had any information to lay before the Houſe, or any meaſures to propoſe reſpecting *America*?

His Lordſhip replied, that the American buſineſs was of the greateſt magnitude; that it required the utmoſt deliberation and attention; that the letters and papers received by government were numerous, various, and even contradictory; that ſome time was neceſſary to examine and prepare them for the inſpection of the Houſe; that he ſhould lay the fulleſt information that could be collected from their contents before the Houſe as ſoon after the holidays as the Houſe ſhould think convenient to meet; and that in the mean time, he acknowledged that the meaſures that had been approved by Parliament had not yet produced the wiſhed-for effect; but as it was impoſſible to foretel the event of meaſures till they had been tried, and, as the ſhortneſs of the time, and other circumſtances, rendered it impoſſible at preſent to form any juſt concluſion, he thought a fair trial ſhould be made before they were condemned. He therefore ſubmitted to the candour of the Houſe to judge favourably, till future advices ſhould afford more certain lights.

On this occaſion Governor Johnſton made a moſt ſenſible ſpeech, which has already been recited. Vol. XLIV. page 595.

Mr. Cruger, an American, and Member for Briſtol, ſtood up, and addreſſing himſelf to the chair, ſaid, "I riſe, Sir, to ſay a few words on this important ſubject, with all the diffidence and awe which muſt ſtrike the mind on a firſt attempt to ſpeak before ſo auguſt an aſſembly. Should I remain ſilent on this occaſion, I muſt condemn myſelf for ſeeming to deſert a cauſe which I think it my duty to eſpouſe. I cannot but be heard with candour by Engliſhmen, when what I offer is dictated by a love to my country.

"I am far from approving all the proceedings in America. Many of their meaſures have been a diſhonour to their cauſe. Their rights might have been aſſerted without violence, and their claims ſtated with temper as well as firmneſs. But permit me to ſay, Sir, that, if they have erred, it may be conſidered as a failing of human nature. A people animated with a love of liberty, and alarmed with apprehenſions of its being in danger, will unavoidably run into exceſſes: the hiſtory of mankind declares it in every page; and Britons ought to view, with an eye of tenderneſs, acts of imprudence, to which their fellow-ſubjects in America may have been hurried, not, as has been unkindly ſaid, by a rebellious ſpirit, but by that generous ſpirit of freedom, which has often led their own anceſtors into indiſcretions.

"Acts of ſeverity are far from having a tendency to eradicate jealouſies: on the contrary, they muſt produce new fears, and endanger that attachment and obedience which kindneſs and gentleneſs might have inſured.

"No country has been more happy in its colonies than Great Britain. Connected by mutual intereſts, (till the æra of the fatal ſtamp act) they flouriſhed in an intercourſe of amity, protection, and obedience, ſupporting and ſupported by each other. Before that fatal period, we meet with no inſtances of diſobedience to your laws; no denial of the juriſdiction of Parliament; no marks of jealouſy and diſcontent. They ever loved liberty; their zeal for it is coeval with their firſt emigration to America. They were perſecuted for it in this country; they ſought a ſanctuary in the unexplored regions of that. They cleared their inhoſpitable wilds, cultivated their lands, and poured the wealth which they derived from agriculture and commerce into the boſom of the mother country.

"You protected them in their infant ſtate, and they returned it, by confining to you the benefits of their trade. You regulated their commerce for the advantages of this country, and they never diſcovered an oppoſition, either to the authority or the exerciſe of it. Are theſe evidences of a ſpirit of diſaffection to Great Britain, or ingratitude for its protection? Are they not rather proofs, that, if the ſame line of mild and lenient government had been purſued,

fused, the same cordiality and submission would have been continued?

"But since these measures have been found, by sad experience, totally inadequate; since they have widened the breach, instead of closing it; diminished the obedience of the Colonies, instead of confirming it; increased the turbulence and opposition, instead of allaying them; it may be hoped, that a different plan of conduct will be pursued, and some firm and liberal constitution adopted, by the wisdom of this House, which may secure the Colonists in their liberties, while it maintains the just supremacy of Parliament.")

The question was put on Lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to without a division.

December 19.

The House in a committee of ways and means for raising a supply to be granted to his Majesty, when Lord North moved, that the land tax for the ensuing year be three shillings, which resolution, being read by the Chairman, was agreed to.

Dec. 22.

An attempt was made to introduce a petition, complaining of an undue election for Cullen, Elgin, &c. but it having been moved the day after the expiration of the standing order, the House did not chuse to receive it.

Adjourned to Jan. 19, 1775.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The American papers were laid before the House of Lords by his Majesty's command, on which occasion a noble Peer is said to have delivered himself to the following effect:

("I rise with astonishment to see these papers brought to your table in so late a period of this business; papers,---to tell us what?---why, what all the world knew before---that the Americans, sore under injuries, and irritated by wrongs, stript of their inborn rights and dearest privileges, have resisted, and entered into associations for the preservation of *that blessing* to which life and property are but secondary considerations; associations prompted by no other motive than that glorious and exalted one, *the preservation of their common liberties*; and under this idea the people have been induced to appoint men competent to so great an undertaking; men of tried and sound principles, embarked in the same great cause, and, from similar sentiments, taught to pity the miseries of the whole.

"Invested then with this right (the choice of a free people), these delegates have deliberated with prudence, wisdom, and spirit; and, in consequence of their deliberations, have addressed the justice, and honour of this country. This is their fault---this is their crime; petitioning for that, without which a free people cannot possibly exist;---yet, for asking this boon, the unalienable privilege of Englishmen, are they reprobated, and stigmatized with the epithets of *ingrates*---*traitors*---and *rebels*.)

"Had the early situation of the people of Boston been attended to, things would not have come to this---but the *infant* complaints of Boston were *literally* treated like the capricious *squalls of a child*, who, it was said, did not know whether it was aggrieved, or not.---But full well I knew, at that time, that this *child*, if not redressed, would soon assume the courage and voice of a *man*. Full well I knew, that the sons of ancestors, born under the same free constitution, and once breathing the same liberal air as Englishmen,---ancestors, who even quitted this land of liberty, the moment it became the land of oppression, and, in resistance to bigoted councils, and oppressive measures, tore themselves from their dearest connections; I say, full well I knew, that the offspring of such ancestors would resist upon the same principles, and on the same occasions.

"Much of late has been said about the authority of *parliament*---acts of parliament are held up as sacred edicts that should be implicitly submitted to---for if the supreme power does not lodge somewhere operatively and effectively, there must be an end of all legislation!---But they who argue, or rather dogmatize in this manner, do not see the whole of this question on great, wise, and liberal grounds; for in all free states the *constitution* is fixed, and all legislative power, and authority, wherever placed, either in collective bodies, or individually, must derive under that constitution who framed them.---*Acts* of legislation, therefore, however strong and effective they may be, *when they are framed in the spirit of this constitution*, yet when they result---they attack their own foundation; for it is the *constitution*, and *it* alone, that limits both sovereignty and allegiance.

"This doctrine is no temporary doctrine, taken up on particular occasions to answer particular purposes---it is involved in no metaphysical doubts, and intricacies---but clear, precise,

preciſe, and determined ---- it is recorded in all our law books---it is written in the great volume of nature---it is the eſſential, unalterable right of Engliſhmen. It accords with all the principles of juſtice and civil policy, which neither *armed force* on the one ſide, nor *ſubmiſſion* on the other, can upon any occaſion whatever eradicate.

"The facts being then, as I have ſtated them, what has Government done? They have ſent an armed force, conſiſting of above *ſeventeen thouſand men*, to dragoon the Boſtonians into what is called their duty, and, ſo far from once turning their eyes to the policy and deſtructive conſequence of this ſcheme, are conſtantly ſending out more troops; and we are told, in the language of menace, that, if *ſeventeen thouſand* men wont do, fifty thouſand ſhall. 'Tis true, my lords, with this force, they may ravage the country; waſte, and deſtroy as they march; but in the progreſs of ſeventeen hundred miles, can they occupy the places they have paſſed? Will not a country, which can produce three millions of people, wronged and inſulted as they are, ſtart up like Hydras in every corner, and gather freſh ſtrength from freſh oppoſition? Nay, what dependance can you have upon the ſoldiery, the unhappy engines of your wrath? They are Engliſhmen, who muſt feel for the privileges of Engliſhmen; and their carrying muſkets, and bayonets, about them, ſurely, does not exclude them from the pale of civil community. Do you think that theſe men, then, can turn their arms againſt their brethren?—Surely no—a *victory* muſt be to them a *defeat*---*carnage*, a *ſacrifice*. But it is not merely three millions of people, the produce of America, we have to combat with, in this unnatural ſtruggle; many more are on their ſide, diſperſed over the face of this wide empire. Every Whig in this country is for them---Ireland is with them; nay, even thoſe Engliſhmen, who may now be temporarily inactive, when they once come to be rouzed to a ſenſe of recollection,---when they come to weigh the great line of right, for which their brethren in America are contending, the ſenſe of their own danger will inſtruct them to range themſelves on their ſide.

"Who then, in the name of Heaven, could adviſe this meaſure? Or, who can continue to give this ſtrange and unconſtitutional advice? I do not mean to level at one man, or any particular ſet of men—but thus much I will declare, that, if his M——— continues to hear ſuch counſellors—he will not only be badly adviſed—but UNDONE.—He may wear his c——n, indeed, it is true, but it will not be worth his wearing: robbed of ſo principal a jewel as America, it will loſe its luſtre, and no longer beam that effulgence which ſhould irradiate the brow of M——y.

"In this alarming criſis---this diſtracted ſtate of affairs, I come with this paper in my hand to offer you the beſt of my experience and advice, which is, "That an humble petition be preſented to his Majeſty, moſt humbly to adviſe and beſeech his Majeſty, that, in order to open the way towards a happy ſettlement of the dangerous troubles in America, it may graciouſly pleaſe his Majeſty, that immediate orders may be diſpatched to General Gage *for removing his Majeſty's forces from the town of Boſton*, as ſoon as the rigour of the ſeaſon, and other circumſtances indiſpenſable to the ſafety and accommodation of the ſaid troops, may render the ſame practicable."—And this, my Lords, upon the moſt mature and deliberate grounds, is the beſt advice I can give you at this juncture.—Such a conduct will convince America that you mean to try her cauſe in the ſpirit of *freedom* and *enquiry*, and not in *letters of blood*; it will be a pledge to her that you mean nothing more than friendſhip and equity, and ſhe, I truſt, will meet you half way.

"I have crawled, my Lords, to this houſe to-day to tell you ſo—I think it my duty to give the whole of my experience and council to my country at all times, but more particularly when ſhe is in ſo much need of it; and having thus entered upon the threſhold of this buſineſs, I will knock at your gates for juſtice, and never ſtop, except infirmities ſhould nail me to my bed, until I have, at leaſt, tried every thing in my power to heal thoſe unhappy diviſions.

"There is no time to be loſt---every hour is big with danger---perhaps whilſt I am now ſpeaking, the deciſive blow is ſtruck, which may involve millions in the conſequence; and, believe me, the very firſt drop of blood that is ſpilled will not be a wound eaſily ſkinned over---it will be *irritable vulnus*; a wound of that rancorous and feſtering kind, that, in all probability, will mortify the whole body."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

THE memoir of the life and writings of Dr. *Ridley* in your Magazine for November 1774, is curious and entertaining, and a proper tribute paid to the memory of ſo learned and worthy a perſon. But there is ſomething towards the end of the memoir which wants explanation, as it may ſeem to bear a little hard upon the *Doctor*'s eſtimation in the account of thoſe who ſee no more of his *ſuppoſed* controverſy with the author of the *Confeſſional*, than what appears in your Magazine. And as I happen to have had an authentic account of the grounds of the connection between Archbiſhop *Secker* and Dr. *Ridley*, and am alſo apprized of ſome conſequences of it, which the gentleman who furniſhed you with the memoir did not, perhaps, chuſe to mention; I hope you will, in juſtice to Dr. *Ridley*'s memory, give this paper a place in ſome future Magazine.

Dr. *Ridley* is ſaid in the memoir "to be pitched upon * by Archbiſhop "*Secker*, as a proper opponent for the "author of the *Confeſſional*, on account "of his *literary merit*;" and yet we are immediately told, "that *many, if* "*not moſt, of the facts and arguments*, "in the letters to the ſaid author, a"ſcribed to Dr. *Ridley*, *were ſupplied* "*by the Archbiſhop himſelf*;" a circumſtance which ſurely does very little honour to Dr. *Ridley*'s *literary merit*, or to the *Archbiſhop's excellent judgment* of it. And I will venture to ſay, becauſe I know it to be true, that, whatever deference Dr. *Ridley* might think proper to pay to the Archbiſhop, by lending his name to thoſe letters, whenever Dr. *Ridley* wrote upon ſubjects of his own chuſing, he had no occaſion to be ſupplied with materials from Archbiſhop *Secker*.

In the memorialiſt's account there is but one fact mentioned relative to the controverſy with the author of the *Confeſſional*, and that fact is only to be found in the *firſt* of the *three* letters, which was deſigned to be an anſwer to the ſaid author's preface. That firſt letter, indeed, was *totally* the manufacture of Archbiſhop *Secker*; and all the *literary merit* Dr. *Ridley* had in the publication of it, conſiſted in his conveying it to the preſs.

The fact above alluded to is thus exhibited by the memorialiſt. "In "this work, [that is, in theſe letters to "the author of the Confeſſional,] the "miſrepreſentation of Archbp. *Wake*'s "projected union between the Engliſh "and Gallican churches, is clearly "confuted from that metropolitan's "own letters."

This fact, as I ſaid, is exhibited in the firſt of the three letters *only*. And as the memorialiſt contents himſelf with this ſuperficial account, it may not be improper to give the hiſtory of it with a little more preciſion; the rather as Dr. *Ridley*'s reputation is a little concerned to have it ſet right.

It happened, then, that this *clear confutation* in the *firſt* of the three letters, did not ſatisfy *one* of Archbp. *Secker*'s zealous retainers in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, who therefore undertook to confute the miſrepreſentation *more clearly*, by aſſerting, "that Dr. *Wake*'s pro"jected union was concerted with the "*French Proteſtant* churches, and not "with the *Popiſh Gallican* church;" and thereupon triumphantly inſulted the author of the Confeſſional, for miſtaking the meaning of *Moſheim*, the hiſtorian of it.

What feelings this egregious folly occaſioned at *Lambeth* is well known to ſome perſons yet in being. This, however, and ſome other awkwardneſſes among the *clear confuters*, obliged Archbiſhop *Secker* to give ſo much of Dr. *Wake*'s correſpondence on this union to the public, as *appeared to be convenient*; and here Dr. *Ridley* was dropt. He had ſeen for ſome time, not without viſible regret, in what ſort of a fraternity his name was enrolled. The publication of Archbiſhop *Wake*'s letters was therefore conſigned to Dr. *Maclaine*, a Preſbyterian miniſter at the *Hague*, who had tranſlated *Moſheim*'s hiſtory, and thereby became, in ſome meaſure, acceſſary to the *alledged* miſrepreſentation above-mentioned.

Not very long after the publication of Dr. *Wake*'s correſpondence, came out a pamphlet intituled, *Occaſional Remarks upon ſome late Strictures on the Confeſſional. Part* II. containing, 1ſt, an examination of the *firſt* of three letters addreſſed to the author of that work; concerning which I ſhall only ſay, that theſe remarks afforded no very

* This expreſſion, we preſume, was adopted by the memorialiſt, not for its elegance, but on account of its being a favourite phraſe of the late metropolitan, it being conſtantly uſed by him in his appointments of viſitation-preachers, of which there are ſeveral autographs ſtill in being.

ry agreeable entertainment to the admirers of Archbiſhop *Secker*, or the friends of Dr. *Ridley*. Happily the Prelate was then dead, and, conſequently, Dr. *Ridley* more at liberty to diſown a pamphlet, which had done no credit to his ſponſorſhip.

The latter part of theſe *Occaſional Remarks* was employed on ſo much of Archbiſhop *Wake*'s correſpondence concerning the projected union, as Dr. *Mackaile* had publiſhed. In theſe re-

ſoul abhorred, his honeſt heart revolted; and as he had little experience of what eccleſiaſtical men with great parts might be capable, he then, probably for the firſt time, learned to diſtinguiſh between the Prelate and the Man. And it may be juſtly queſtioned, whether his Doctor's degree, and his Prebend of Saliſbury, if they had been of ten times the value, would have been an equivalent for the mortification he underwent in the progreſs of that controverſy. I am, &c.

Abingdon, Dec. 23. PHILO-RIVERIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE been lately reading, for the firſt time, Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar, concerning which I accede to the juſt commendations beſtowed upon it by others; yet I can by no means agree with him in all his obſervations and criticiſms on ſuppoſed faults in Engliſh writers. He ſeems to have firſt laid down ſome erroneous principles concerning Engliſh grammar, and then blamed authors for not having conformed to them. I ſhall point out

[illegible] 1774.
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[illegible], that the
[illegible]ed, as
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[illegible]d formed
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[illegible]rticiple,"

But he ſtill farther ſuppoſes, along with other grammarians, that this participle, when paſſive, expreſſes a *preſent* time, although, when active, it denoted a *paſt* one; at leaſt, he does no where deny this, and his reaſoning throughout implies it. Now, this principle ſeems a miſtake both in him and other grammarians; and although the active participle, *killing*, expreſſes a preſent action, yet the paſſive participle, *being killed*, does not expreſs a preſent ſuffering, but one which is paſt and over; ſo alſo, *being ſtoned*, *being wounded*, &c.; and the Engliſh language is defective in a preſent participle paſſive, although, in many caſes, it can expreſs the force of it by ſome other mode of phraſe. This appears alſo the more natural, becauſe hereby the paſt active participle never loſes its paſt ſenſe, in order to acquire a preſent ſenſe in the paſſive

cere and undiſguiſed: he was therefore pitched upon to be the offenſible operator. The Archbiſhop's fame ran no hazard in the left-handed compliments that might be paid to Dr. *Ridley*, who of all men in the world was the leaſt chargeable with diſſimulation and craft, and conſequently the leaſt ſuſceptible of ſuſpicion. He concluded, he could loſe no credit by fathering what an Archbiſhop wrote, and therefore never thought of employing his judgment to correct his complaiſance. But when he found, in the event, that he was made anſwerable for a ſort of chicanery which his

passive voice, as grammarians pretend. This assertion will be justified also by considering the import of the Greek participles. Τυπτων is the present participle active, *beating*; τυπτομενος the present participle passive; but this is not justly translated by *being beaten*, as I could shew by a variety of examples, wherein Greek authors have been misinterpreted by translators, in not attending to the true meaning of the present participle passive. The proper sense of τυπτομενος can be only expressed in English by a phrase not very elegant, yet an expressive one, which ought not to have been so much discarded, that is, *being a'beating*: so, again, *the horse being a'killing, I cut off his mane*, i. e. *he suffering the act of killing*, which, therefore, denotes a present suffering, or passion; whereas, *the horse being killed, I cut off his mane*, would express that I did not cut off his mane until the suffering was past and compleated, and would, in Greek, be denoted by the first indefinite tense, answering to τυφθεις, or the preterperfect τετυφθαι. These examples may be confirmed by a variety of others, which tend to prove the same point, that the participle passive in *ed* has a past sense in the passive voice, as well as in the active, and that the present participle passive is in reality deficient, but can, in some cases, be supplied by other means, as in the foregoing cases, by borrowing the active participle present, assisted by a preposition prefixed, whether *a* there be an abbreviation of *at*, or corrupted from *as*. If this principle be right, it will set aside many of Dr. Lowth's criticisms, as I shall afterwards shew. At present I recollect one example of a false translation of a Greek writer, occasioned by the present participle passive not being rendered in its true present sense. Herodian relating, in his seventh book, the cruelties of Maximinus, says, Ἀρξασθαι οὐδεις ετολμα. επι συμπληρουμενης ηδη τριετους βασιλειας, &c. which Politian has thus translated: "Inciperè nemo audebat (sc. αποστασιν) donec exacto imperii triennio," &c. which must be thus rendered in English: "No one dared to begin (a defection from Maximin) until three years of his reign being compleated." *Exacto triennio* is justly rendered by *three years being compleated*; and both participles denote a past tense, as if the three years were entirely past, before any one dared to commence a defection from his government; but neither the Latin nor English participle express the meaning of the Greek one, συμπληρουμενης; for this is in the present tense passive, and can be no other way rendered under the form of a participle passive in English than as before, "three years being a'compleating," that is, *about being compleated*, but not yet *compleated*, or *in the third year*. That this was the right date is confirmed by a coincidence of other accounts; and some chronologers have been led into errors, by not attending to the real meaning of Herodian's words. But, as this form of a passive participle present is not elegant in English, or rather this attempt to supply the deficiency of such a passive participle present in English, by a phrase approaching nearly to the form of such participle, therefore the phrase may and must be expressed by being turned altogether into an active form, assisted by the conjunction, *while*, viz. *while he was compleating the third year*. The whole sentence will run thus: "No one dared to begin any insurrection, until, while he was compleating his third year, the Africans first flew to arms," &c. or else, "until his third year being nearly compleated," or on the point of completion, or by some such other variation of the phrase, whereby the English language is able to express the force of that passive participle present, in which the language is deficient.

This point, then, being once established, that the past participle active in *ed* retains a past sense also in the passive, it follows, that, in the eye of universal grammar, there can be no reason why the present participle active in *ing* should not, in like manner, be borrowed by the passive voice, and used as the present participle passive likewise, whenever, by so doing, no ambiguity is produced, which is the only objection that universal grammar can make to the use of it in such a sense. However, a sufficient objection will still arise from particular grammar, if the custom and genius of the English language has employed the past participle in both voices, and the present participle only in the active voice. But then, before this assertion be made, it must be well examined, whether it be true that custom has, in English, embraced the one, but rejected the other. Now, this assertion I deny; for several instances may be produced, both from eminent writers, and common conversation, which prove, that the present active partici-

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ple is, in ſeveral caſes, borrowed by the paſſive voice, to expreſs the preſent participle paſſive, juſt as the perfect participle active is [illegible]ly borrowed to expreſs the pa[illegible]e.

If I ſay, *the m[illegible]g the horſe*, I uſe *killing* as [illegible]e participle active; but, if I [illegible]phraſe, and ſay, *the horſe is* [illegible] *the man*, I ſhould then uſe the participle *killing* in a paſſive ſenſe; yet no ambiguity is produced, becauſe the inſertion of the prepoſition *by* prevents any miſtake of the agent for patient. There can be no objection then to this inverted phraſe, except that the cuſtom of the Engliſh language has not embraced it. But if, in ſome caſes, the Engliſh language has embraced a ſimilar inverſion, and uſed the active participle *ing* in a paſſive ſenſe, certainly it follows, that, in ſuch inſtances, there is no fault or barbariſm, but an improvement of the language, which, inſtead of being rejected, ought to be cultivated, and rather augmented; for a greater variety of modes of expreſſion is an advantage, when no ambiguity ariſes. Now, common converſation, as well as good writers, have admitted this inverſion, or exchange, in the following caſes, quoted by Dr. Lowth: "We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them *is wanting*," p. 143: *Addiſon*. Here, *is wanting* is uſed in exactly a ſimilar ſenſe as in the phraſe, "the horſe is killing by the man," namely, as a preſent participle paſſive. "The application of them *is wanting* to us," is the ſame ſenſe as, "we are wanting the application of them," where *are wanting* is uſed actively, yet not ſo properly, in point of cuſtom, as when uſed paſſively in the other phraſe. In like manner I might have tranſlated the above ſentence of Herodian, viz. "while his third year was compleating." Here, *was compleating* is uſed altogether as a preſent participle paſſive; and I apprehend, that cuſtom has juſt as well ſanctified this paſſive form as the following active one, "while he was compleating his third year." The ſame may be ſaid of theſe other paſſages quoted by Dr. Lowth, and as unjuſtly cenſured by him as that of Addiſon, on account of the active participle being uſed paſſively: "I would not *be beholding* to fortune for any part of the victory:" *Sidney*. "I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your Queen:" *Dryden*. "The debt *owing* from one country to another cannot be paid without real effects:" *Locke*. "His eſtate is dipped, and *is eating* out with uſury:" *Steel*. In all theſe the paſſive ſenſe of the participle is prevented from cauſing ambiguity, by the ſubſequent preppoſition inſerted, or obviouſly underſtood. In regard to the laſt paſſage particularly, the ſenſe would be manifeſtly altered, if, inſtead of *eating out*, Steel had ſaid *eaten out*, this latter affirming that paſſion to be already paſt, which the former points out as only preſent, and ſtill gradually going on. This paſſive ſenſe of the participle will be found more frequent in verbs which are not tranſitives.

I may add farther, that the caſe is exactly the ſame with all the other preſent paſſive tenſes in Engliſh, as with the preſent paſſive participle; they are all really deficient, and are only ſupplied by a paſt tenſe borrowed, and uſed in a preſent ſenſe, or by ſome other variation of phraſe. For inſtance, *is beaten* would be tranſlated by the grammarians, *is beaten*; whereas, really, theſe Engliſh words denote a paſt, not a preſent, time and ſuffering, and, through want of a preſent, they are only borrowed from a paſt tenſe, to ſupply the deficiency. This will appear more evident, if we attend to our uſe of neuter verbs in Engliſh, ſome of which are conjugated by *have*, ſome by *am*, and ſome by both. Thus, *I come* is in the preſent time, and denotes that the motion is now going on; but *I am come* expreſſes the paſt time, and denotes that the motion is ended, *am* ſupplying the place of *have*; for we cannot ſay *I have come*, although, in many other neuters, we ſay *I walk*, *I have walked*, not *I am walked*. It is evident, then, that *am* is equivalent to *have* in ſuch verbs, and, when joined to the paſt participle, ſtill denotes a paſt time. This appears more plainly in thoſe neuters which can be conjugated both by *am* and *have*; as *he is grown*, or *he has grown*; for we can uſe either expreſſion. Here, then, *is* muſt be equivalent to the force of *has*, and both mark an act paſt: why, then, ſhould *is killed*, or *is beaten*, &c. be called the preſent paſſive, when, in reality, they equally denote a paſt ſuffering, as *is grown* and *is come* do paſt events neither active nor paſſive. It is hence plain, that *is beaten*, &c. is really in a paſt tenſe, and is only borrowed to ſupply the deficiency of a preſent paſſive verb, which practice cuſtom renders

render familiar, and therefore intelligible. But hence we learn, that any other mode, sanctified by custom, of supplying the same deficiency, has an equal claim to be called proper English, and not to be rejected as a barbarism, especially if used by ancient English writers, as well as moderns; because this gives reason to think, that it was a mode of speaking approved by ancient conversation also, and therefore originally inherent in our language, not an adventitious one, introduced of late by capriciousness.

I am, &c. S.

P. S. That Herodian meant, by ἐνιαυσιαίων, to denote that the third year was only current, and *compleating*, is plain, from the tense used by all other Greek writers, when they mean a year compleatly past and *compleated*. Thus, Dion. Halicar. says, Ἔτη τριακόσια ἐκπεπληρωμένων ἀπὸ τῆς Ῥώμης συνοικίσεως, *Lib.* 10. "Three hundred years being *compleated* from the building of Rome." The participle is here in the perfect tense, and the context proves, that he meant entirely *compleated* and past, not that the three hundredth year was then currently *compleating*.

Mr. Urban,

I Should be glad to return my thanks to the gentleman who signs himself W. & D. in your November Magazine. As I differ from him in some particulars, his assistance in others would be deemed a favour, should a second edition of my book make it necessary. In the mean time I remain, &c.

Mint-Yard, Canterbury. W. Gostling.

To W. & D.

YOUR conjectures, as you call them, concerning Bell Jesus, are supported by proofs which ignorance or forgetfulness made quite new to me. Mine are meer conjectures, founded, as I thought, on probability; but that foundation you have, in a great measure, destroyed. When I read in Mr. Somner, that our cathedral had no fixed font, till in his time Bishop Warner gave a noble one, I wondered at his assertion, not once thinking that fonts were entirely appropriated to parochial churches till after the Reformation: and even now I cannot help thinking these were some exceptions to that general rule.

The curious Mr. Grose tells me, that in a late northern journey he found, at New Minster, in Northumberland, a very ancient font resembling that which Leland has given a print of in the octavo edition of 1770, Vol. I. page 29, once belonging to the monastery there, but now thrown into the road, and that he has made a drawing of it. And in Vol. IV. of Leland, page 180, I find, in Margaret Countess of Richmond's orders for preparations against the delivery of a pregnant Queen, that the font of silver at Canterbury was to be sent for, or another made like it. This rich piece of furniture, we may well suppose, belonged to St. Augustine's monastery, or the cathedral; and if to the latter, this might probably be the place where it was made use of. It does not at present, indeed, make an appearance suitable to such rich furniture, and so solemn an occasion; but the walls now covered with white-wash might then have been so with the best paintings, or rich hangings; and the dome you must have observed to have been once curiously embellished.

Mr. Staveley, page 219, mentions an eminent font of solid brass not long since at the great church of St. Alban's, being that wherein the children of the Kings of Scotland were wont to be baptized, brought from thence as a trophy by Sir Richard Lee, and presented by him to the abbey church there, for the use of those of the lowest rank in that town, in the year 1543.

You will say, perhaps, these are not sufficient proofs of this rotunda having been a baptistery, nor do I think they are.

The reason of my giving you this trouble is, in hopes of giving you more, and to beg your assistance toward a more satisfactory account, if such should be wanted.

To this end I shall mention some things, which, perhaps, you have not observed, though they have often fallen in my way.

First, then, if this was a scriptorium, it is near enough to the library to answer such a purpose: but though the distance of it from the chapter-house is small, the way from one to the other was by no means a short one, when there was no door into the chapter-house but that at the west end. Four others, indeed, have been cut through the wall, one near the pulpit, another through one of the niches or stalls at the east end of the room; but these are of no great antiquity, the passage to the former from such another, cut thro'

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the wall of the Dean's chapel, being of lath and plaister, as are two of the walls of that staircase you mention as the Prior's short way to the chapter. The stairs, too, are of blocks of wood, and I suppose made on converting that building to a sermon-house, as were two more doors into two galleries erected in it on that occasion. One of these, divided by a partition, has sometimes been the royal closet, having lattised casements for privacy. The cornice of this has a proper motto, and the date 1544: the other is lower, and had another way into it, now walled up. These three openings so near the north east corner of the room have occasioned a crack and settlement in the walls, discoverable enough in the lattised closet.

As to the little dome being a lavatory, if the monks were to wash and comb there in their way from the dorter to the choir, no place could stand more conveniently; but it was a very scanty dressing-room for such numbers, and the vault under it in the Prior's kitchen-garden is so crouded with the four pillars about the centre of it, that hardly more than four people could wash there at a time.

The two lavatories in the back cloister, answering to the great door between that and the refectory, I have described, as what might serve the strangers in the way to church from their hall; but if these were appropriated to the monks, Edwyn shews, that there was water for their use between their lodgings and their hall.

I have been more particular here than in my book, because I write to one who has examined the place, and seems to wish for a more satisfactory account of the design of this structure than his own or mine. W. G.

The Flight of Henry de Bourbon, *Prince of* Condé, *first Prince of the Blood-Royal, from France. Continued from p.* 620.

THE king of France, when informed of the step the prince had taken, was fired with the fiercest indignation against him, and instantly gave a thousand orders to have him pursued with the utmost expedition, and stopt. He was not only struck with extreme uneasiness on seeing the Princess of Condé so far removed from court, but also with a reflection that many dangerous consequences might flow to his kingdom from this action of the prince her husband, especially considering his own advanced age, and the infancy of his children. Exercised and tormented by these powerful and turbulent passions, he used, as I said, the utmost diligence to have Condé overtaken and detained. He dispatched, among others, the Sieur de Praslin, one of the captains of his guard, with orders, that, if he could not come up with the Prince, immediately to proceed to the Archduke, towards whose frontiers it was supposed Condé had directed his flight, and to make the most pressing instances to him to have Condé seized. And accordingly, when all hopes of overtaking the Prince were entirely vanished, not only in respect of Praslin, but also of the rest of the King's emissaries, the former immediately repaired, along with the French ambassador then residing at Brussels*, to lay the King's remonstrances before the Archduke. They loaded the Prince with heavy charges, and spoke in the bitterest terms against his person.

They said, "The dangers he apprehended, in relation to the honour of his wife's chastity, were all imaginary, as also was every other fear with which he had coloured his escape. And how indeed could he dream of any violence from the King? a sovereign in himself naturally averse to it; much less would he be disposed to employ any towards so near a relation. That it was rather his own ambition and levity, together with the instigations and bad counsels of others, which had transported him to an enterprise so strange and unexpected, and which could tend to nothing else but to embarrass the kingdom of France; and that this measure of his flight was apparently projected for that very purpose. That therefore the King firmly promised himself, from the good neighbourhood and the sincere friendship cultivated between his Majesty and the Archduke, that he would detain Condé, if he were still in Flanders, and by every means possible would promote his return to France. That they both of them intreated this of him in the strongest manner, and in the King's name. That he should consider the nature of the transaction, and remember, that such incidents were not so peculiar to any one prince, as not to extend in the consequence and the example to all others."

* Monf. de Bessi. *P. Daniel.*

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The anſwer of the Archduke was, "That he thought he had fulfilled his engagements to the King in that he had refuſed to receive the Prince. That it would not have been juſt, to deny a paſſage through his territories to a perſon of his quality. That the Prince had already removed himſelf to another place. But ſtill, if in any manner, he, by his good offices and perſuaſions, could induce him to return to France, he was perfectly diſpoſed to apply *them*, and to demonſtrate to the King every other way, how much he deſired the private ſatisfaction of his Majeſty, and the public tranquility of his realm.

The Prince of Orange[a] was at this time in his city of Breda, which was not far diſtant from Antwerp, along with the Princeſs his wife, ſiſter to the Pr. of Condé. He came, therefore, immediately, with his Pſs. to Bruſſels §, being deſired to do ſo by Condé, who, that he might arrive the ſooner at Cologne, had taken the ſhorteſt road, and had cauſed the Princeſs to go to Bruſſels, in order to remain there with his ſiſter, until ſuch time as he ſhould come to ſome other reſolution.

The Princeſs of Condé was then fifteen years of age, and, in the opinion of all, her beauty completely anſwered the report which fame had beforehand brought thither of it. She was extremely fair; her eyes, and even her whole countenance, full of ſweetneſs; her ſpeech was graceful, as indeed were all her geſtures; and what greatly recommended her beauty was, that it was entirely natural, unaſſiſted by any female artifices whatſoever.

The Archduke and the Infanta returned ſoon after to Bruſſels. The Princeſs of Condé was immediately viſited by the Archduke; and many courteous and obliging offers were made her on the part of the Infanta.

In this interim, the principal Spaniſh miniſters † came to know what had been done by the Archduke at Marimonte, where they had not been preſent, in relation to the affair of the Prince of Condé. They were of opinion, that the reſolution, which the Archduke had taken, was leſs generous than became him, both in forbidding the Prince to continue in Flanders, and in ſhewing ſo much forwardneſs to gratify the French King. But the Marquis Spinoſa, by whoſe hands the affairs of the King of Spain in Flanders were chiefly managed ‖, was offended beyond meaſure. He could not bear the Archduke ſhould loſe ſo fair an occaſion of deriving ſome advantage from the embarraſſments of the French King. "The Archduke, ſays he, has been unneceſſarily afraid, leſt the King of France ſhould levy war againſt him, only for entertaining and protecting the Prince of Condé in Flanders. It is by no means the ſame thing to make war with forces of France, and troops in the field, as the better than any body of that one ought in reaſon a inſtead of breaking out i King would be for trying dé into France by treaty tion, and to get the Prir means reſtored to his hopes; nay, that one ought to ſuppoſe, that, if Condé had remained ſafe and ſecure in Flanders, the negotiation to be ſet on foot for his reconciliation might have produced many very beneficial

[a] This was Philip William, ſon of William the Firſt.

§ A truce of 12 years having been concluded, 9 April, 1609, between the States-General and the Archduke Albert, the Prince of Orange was at liberty to come to Bruſſels, which was then the reſidence and court of the Archduke.

† The ten provinces of the Netherlands belonged to the crown of Spain. The Archduke Albert was firſt governor of them, and then had the government conferred on him by way of dowry with the Infanta, Iſabella, daughter of Philip II. King of Spain. In caſe there was no iſſue from that match, the Netherlands were to return to the crown of Spain; and by this means, there being now no appearance of any children, the Spaniards became materially intereſted in the affairs of theſe countries, and indeed the Archduke was very principally governed by Spaniſh counſels, and ſupported by their arms. This accounts for there being ſo many Spaniſh agents at this time at Bruſſels; and for the Spaniſh miniſters, and the King of Spain, Philip III. taking ſo great a part in this buſineſs of Condé, as well as in other matters to be mentioned in the ſequel of this narrative. Who the Spaniſh miniſters at Bruſſels at this time were may be learnt from our author's *Political State*, &c. Part I. Cap. iv.

‖ He was by birth a *Genoeſe*, and a conſummate general and ſtateſman. His character may be ſeen at length, as drawn by our author, in the *Political State* above cited.

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effects, viz. both the promoting the reciprocal matches, for which there had already been made between the two crowns * more than one overture, and other matters relative to their mutual advantage, and therewith to the good of

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tholic Majeſty, had afforded a ſecure retreat in France to Antonio Perez, a Miniſter who had been moſt treacherous and unfaithful to the Crown of Spain ‡, afforded him not only a ſafe retreat, but alſo gave him a penſion, doing him at the ſame time all kinds of honour openly, and in the face of his whole Court. But how different from that of Perez is the quality and condition of Condé? how diſſimilar his caſe? And how can his flight from France be better juſtified, ſince it was doubtleſsly occaſioned, whatever the King's Miniſters may ſay to the contrary, by the manifeſt neceſſity he lay under of ſaving his honour by that means, and even of ſecuring his life."

The Marquis Spinola broke out into ſuch expoſtulations as theſe, and with him all the Spaniſh Miniſters concurred; and not contenting themſelves with complaints only, they tried by every poſſible means to inſpire the ſame thoughts into the breaſt of the Archduke, a Prince of a moſt moderate and peaceable diſpoſition §; and who being delivered, after ſo many difficulties, but a few months before, by means of the truce of Flanders, from the late dangers of war, was very unwilling to give any handle, whence there might ariſe a new and more bloody one with the French King. But then, on the other hand, the ſubordination of the intereſts of the Archduke to thoſe of the King of Spain was ſuch, that he ſuffered himſelf at length to be overcome by the reaſons and motives alledged above; but more by thoſe that ſeemed to promiſe negotiation and peace, than thoſe by which new troubles and diſturbances might be apprehended.

(To be continued.)

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* Of France and Spain. The matches here meant did afterwards take place, A. 1615.

† April 9, 1609. The influence the French King had in this tranſaction may be ſeen in Bentivoglio's hiſtory of that truce. See alſo P. Daniel, p. 830.

‡ Father Daniel intimates, p. 713, that Perez was very injuriouſly perſecuted by Philip II.

§ See the character of the Archduke Albert in our author's Political State of Flanders. Part I. Cap. i.

CASE *of the Count de* GUINES, *the French Ambaſſador to the Court of* London, *charged by M.* Tort, *formerly his Secretary, with having ordered him to ſtock job in the public Funds of* England, *on his* [*the Ambaſſador's*] *Account; of having, in order to evade the Payment of the Loſſes, obliged him to abſcond; of having afterwards cauſed him to be impriſoned; and of having defamed his Character.*

TO deſtroy ſuch imputations as theſe, the ambaſſador ſays, he might have contented himſelf with denying them, they having no other ſupport but the aſſertion of the accuſer; but a more honourable and more ſatisfactory defence was neceſſary for his own juſtification, as a man; and more ſo, in vindication of the dignity of his character, as an ambaſſador. I will, therefore, ſays he, undertake to prove, that the acculation of Tort is falſe—I will do more; I will prove that it cannot be true.

The Count, after thus briefly ſtating the accuſation, proceeds to lay before his judges the nature of ſtock-jobbing in the Engliſh funds.

Peace or war, ſays he, form the thermometer of the value of the Engliſh funds. If there is a probability of war, the funds fall; if there is a proſpect of peace, they riſe.

Gaming

Gaming is carried on there, by purchaſing or ſelling ſtock fictitiouſly, to be delivered at a time agreed on. If, after this fictitious contract, a riſe or a fall happens at the time of ſettling, the difference muſt be paid accordingly.

When a jobber diſcovers that he has ſpeculated wrong, he may, in the mean time, repair the evil, by *covering* the operation; that is to ſay, by jobbing on the other ſide.

This ſtock-jobbing is prohibited by the laws of England, and therefore no legal proceſs can be carried on for the recovery of the debts that may reſult from it. It depends on the reciprocal honeſty of the gamesters. It is not diſhonourable, when it takes place between two perſons who play on equal terms; but it becomes culpable, when a jobber, informed of ſome great political event, avails himſelf of that advantage to ſtrip the ignorant. This fraud reſembles that of a merchant inſuring a ſhip which he knows has already periſhed.

After this explanation, it is evident, how very contemptible an Ambaſſador muſt render himſelf, if, informed of the ſecrets of his court, he ſhould permit himſelf to job in the funds upon this certainty. What then muſt be the crime of his ſecretary, who, making a bad uſe of the knowledge he has of the diſpatches, to game with advantage, ſhould likewiſe pretend, in order to gain credit for himſelf, that he games in the funds, by the conſent, and for the account, of his maſter?

[To theſe preliminary eclairciſſements is added ſome explanation of the political events which, from the month of January 1771, to the 20th of April following (the æra of this affair), occaſioned conſiderable variations in the Engliſh funds, ſuch as, till then, had rarely happened.]

A very ſerious difficulty had ariſen, towards the cloſe of the year 1770, between Spain and England, with reſpect to Falkland Iſlands. Theſe two powers had armed; France had a part in it, as the ally of Spain; and negotiations were ſet on foot on all ſides, to prevent a war, which none of the three courts deſired.

In the month of July, 1770, I was appointed Ambaſſador at the court of London. Some time before my departure, upon the recommendation of ſeveral perſons who had intereſted themſelves in his behalf, I had taken M. Tort into my ſervice, in quality of Secretary. He introduced into my houſe Mr. Delpech, under the pretext of aſſiſting him in the buſineſs committed to his charge, and had under him, beſides, a Mr. Roger, who had been recommended to me by perſons for whom I had a very great eſteem. I alſo lodged in my houſe M. Vachon, who, coming to paſs ſome time in England, had aſked that favour of me.

Upon my arrival at London, I placed an entire confidence in my Secretary. I had a right to believe, that the perſon to whom I had ſhewn the greateſt favour, would, on this account, be the moſt devoted to my intereſt. M. Tort made a very bad uſe of the confidence I placed in him; but for a long time he prevented my diſcovering his infidelity. He firſt began by engaging a teacher of the French language to quit an employment he had at London, in order to purſue a ſmuggling ſcheme; he bribed the perſon belonging to my houſhold, whoſe buſineſs it was to clear my effects at the Cuſtom-houſe; and he made uſe of my name to favour a contraband trade, of all others, a practice which moſt degrades the character of an Ambaſſador. Some difficulties, however, ariſing in this trade, he ſoon caſt his eye upon a buſineſs which he looked upon as leſs hazardous, and more profitable. In ſhort, he commenced ſtock-jobber. His firſt acquaintance was with a Mrs. Moriencourt, a lady who lived at London in cloſe connection with Salvadore the Jew; and by joining in the intrigues of that lady and Salvadore, and communicating to them the contents of my diſpatches, he tranſacted buſineſs not only with them, but alſo with the houſe of Herzuello and Morphy, with Meſſrs. Bourdieu and Chollet, with Mr. Theluſſon, and others.

Beſides all theſe Engliſh merchants, he endeavoured to draw in three French merchants, Meſſrs. Beaumont, Darnauld, and Fayau; but theſe merchants, ſhocked at his diſhoneſt ſcheme, refuſed to adopt it.

His ſucceſs, on the contrary, was ſo rapid with Mr. Morphy, that his third part of the profits in one particular day produced him 70,000 livres. He aſſured his aſſociates, that I partook of theſe profits, and had the baſeneſs to paſs for my agent. None of the perſons, however, to whom Tort inſinuated that he acted for me, ever ſpoke to me, or cauſed me to be ſpoken to, nor endeavoured

endeavoured to obtain from me the ſlighteſt aſſurance of it, by word of mouth or in writing; blinded by their avarice, and by the hopes of playing at a certainty, they ſwallowed greedily all the fables he related to them.

In this career of ſucceſsful villainy, an anonymous letter, received by the Prince de Maſſerano, in March, 1771, deranged the enterpriſes of M. Tort. The Prince was informed, that his Secretaries, and M. Tort, gamed in the public funds. The Prince imparted this letter to me. An anonymous writing was not ſufficient to deprive men of their employments; but it was ſufficient to engage us to have a ſtrict eye over their conduct. Diſſimulation then became a neceſſary duty for me; and I withdrew my confidence by degrees, even without ſuffering it to be perceived.

Agreeable to this plan, Tort no longer regiſtered the *intereſting diſpatches* received by me; he no longer wrote nor knew any thing of importance; and the abſurd manner in which he conducted his jobbing concerns after this, proves alſo that his operations could not be on my account.

Before this time, Tort had made conſiderable gains; but now, deprived of all light at the moſt eſſential time, he reſembled a wandering traveller in a dark night; he loſt his way. From whence it happened, that he and his aſſociates played on the wrong ſide; jobbing for the *fall* of the funds, when they ſhould have jobbed for the *riſe*: they were bears when they ſhould have been bulls; and, continuing ignorant of their error, they plunged themſelves deeper and deeper into the abyſs they had prepared for thoſe with whom they had contracted.

About the 12th of April, Tort began to grow uneaſy, and gave Meſſrs. Vachon and Roger to underſtand, that he ſhould be obliged to abſcond, becauſe I ſhould loſe, and ſhould not be able to pay my debts. He took care alſo to aſk my leave to paſs a few days in the country. His preſages were ſoon realized. The funds roſe conſiderably; and on Saturday the 20th, he fled from London.

On Sunday the 21ſt, I was dreſſing myſelf to go to Court, when about 11 in the morning, Madame Moriencourt, whom I had never ſeen, having deſired to ſpeak to me, was introduced into my apartment. She appeared to be in great trouble, and told me, without doubt I muſt know, that Mr. Salvadore had bbed for me in the funds, by order of M. Tort, for conſiderable ſums. Aſtoniſhed and exaſperated at this effrontery, I anſwered this woman, as I ought, with ſome warmth. She then aſſured me, that Tort muſt be gone off. She entered into a detail of the odious means he had made uſe of to gain her confidence; and added, that M. Vachon was at her houſe in tears. I opened the door, and told Madame Moriencourt, diſmiſſing her at the ſame time, that, if Tort had deceived her, I was ſorry for it; that I ſhould know how to recover him; *and that I would give him up to her dead or alive.*

It was now time to go to Court. As ſoon as I returned, I loſt no time in procuring further explanations from my houſhold. I ſent to Meſſrs. Roger and Vachon. They confeſſed that Tort had given them to underſtand, that I gamed in the funds; and that they were informed, that he employed for this purpoſe, not only Mr. Salvadore, but ſeveral other Engliſh merchants. I reproved them in the ſtrongeſt terms for their underhand dealings, and their concealment. They excuſed themſelves by ſaying, that, being ſubordinate to a man who enjoyed my entire confidence, they had thought it their duty to be ſilent, and acknowledged that he had gained them over to it by promiſes of rewards. I have ſince diſcharged both the one and the other.

About ſeven the ſame evening, I heard of Tort, by one of my couriers who returned from Calais, and had met him. A few minutes after, the domeſtic who had attended him, arrived, and brought me a letter, in which Tort informed me, that ſome unforeſeen affairs of conſequence had forced him to go to France, and to ſet out precipitately.

I made up my diſpatches immediately, and the ſame evening my couriers ſet off. I gave an account of all that happened to the Duke de Vrilliere; I imparted the meaſures I had taken to the Engliſh miniſtry, and to the *diplomatic corps.*

I wrote at the ſame time to my uncle the *Commandeur* de Guines, to inform him of the behaviour of Tort, and of his flight.

The next and the following day, I was more circumſtantially informed of his infamous practices, and I wrote in ſubſtance to the Duke de Vrilliere, that when I firſt had the honour to give him an account of the flight of my Secretary, I was ignorant of the particulars of the crimes of which he was accuſed;

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that I now had proofs that he had betrayed the secrets with which he was entrusted; that the King was interested *to make an example of him*; and that the notoriety of his crime demanded an exemplary punishment. I annexed a description of Tort's person; and I represented the necessity of reclaiming him, wherever he should be found.

The same day, or the following, I heard of Tort from a person who had met him at Montreuil. This was the first intelligence I had received of the route he had taken. I instantly sent off a courier to the Duke de Vrilliere, and gave him sure indications to have him arrested.

At Montreuil he had an interview with Salvadore the Jew, and they there concerted their future operations; in consequence of which, Tort pursued his journey to Chantilly; and, as it afterwards appeared, Salvadore went directly to Paris, where he delivered a letter to M. Boyer, my agent, informing him of the sum of 25,000 livres being due to Salvadore, and requesting an interview at Chantilly, where Tort said he would more fully explain the matter to Boyer. This fortunate event led to the discovery of Tort, who was afterwards apprehended at Paris by means of Delpech, and committed to the Bastile.

Delpech, now the friend of Tort, and one of his witnesses, endeavoured to make a merit with me of his imprisonment, and wrote me two letters, soliciting his place, and offering to lay open all his manœuvres and treacheries. It may well be imagined, I did not condescend to give him any answer.

Tort was obliged to submit in the Bastile to the two first examinations by interrogatories, in which he accused himself on every point. The Duke de Vrilliere transmitted them to me; I insisted on a severe punishment. After two months imprisonment he underwent a third interrogatory, which the same Minister addressed to me on the 30th of June; at the same time acquainting me, that it appearing evident, that Tort *had no other design but that of gaining money*, it was hardly possible to detain him any longer in the Bastile.

About this time, the Duke d'Aiguillon was nominated by the King to fill the department for foreign affairs, in the room of the Duke de Vrilliere. This Minister sent me, the latter end of August, a recal, which I had not requited. As soon as I arrived, he told me, that the secret object of my return was a recrimination against me on the part of Tort, which had already been laid before the council of state. I was greatly surprised to find myself thus accused to the King, by a man, whom I, as accuser, had delivered into the hands of government.

Two months had elapsed since this affair had been carried to the council, and no information had been sent to me, of the unheard-of change that had been operated in it.

Tort had begun by protesting beforehand against every thing he had said in the course of his examinations. He had undergone three upon oath; these three interrogations had been transmitted to me, but I had not been informed of the protest.

M. Tort produced proof of his imputation. I thought myself obliged however, to oppose him by several memorials, which I presented to the council of state. I proved, that all the particulars of his accusation were alike absurd and contradictory.

While I was employed in this refutation, a report prevailed, that the embassy with which I was honoured, was going to be given to another. I apprehended it the more, as it had been engaged the first hour of my return to the Baron de Breteuil, who, informed of the object of my recal, had the civility to release the Duke d'Aiguillon from his promise. I had the honour to write to the Duke, who, on the 5th of November, wrote me the following answer:

"His Majesty has always appeared "to me determined to send you back "to England, *as soon as you have "given the necessary eclaircissements, "to destroy the imputations* of M. Tort: "*He has never varied upon this sub-"ject*, and you ought to look upon all "that may be told you to the contra-"ry, as falshoods."

My last memoir was read at the council-board, and completely overthrew all calumnies; at least I had reason to think so, because my return to London (made dependent in the most precise terms, in this Minister's letter, on the annihilation of Tort's imputations) had been resolved on by the King.

I set out for England on the 30th of January, 1772; M. Tort was released from the Bastile a few days after.

I heard publickly at London, that the use he made of his liberty was to publish

publiſh that he had been juſtified by the council; I know that he cauſed the ſame impoſtures to be circulated at London, a letter which M. Theluſſon wrote to me confirming the report.

It was ſome time after before his plan of recrimination manifeſted itſelf. M. Tort attacked me in the criminal court, and, to give more weight to this procedure, he has preſumed to aſſure the officers of juſtice, *that he had been obliged to make his complaint to the Miniſtry, before he depoſited it at the office.*

The effrontery of this aſſertion is, however, contradicted by a letter from the Duke d'Aiguillon, which proves, *that the Miniſtry never had any cognizance of Tort's complaint but from the lieutenant-criminal, after it had been lodged in the office.* The ſame letter concludes with the following intimation:

"*Before any thing is decreed reſpecting this matter*, his Majeſty would know, Sir, what you think of it, and what you may deſire on his part; *be it to leave a free courſe to the complaint, or to prevent the purſuit of it.* I ſhall expect your anſwer, that I may let his Majeſty know."

I replied, that I hoped the King would do me the juſtice to believe, that I was incapable of accepting the aid of his authority, to ſtop the courſe of a complaint already lodged, on an affair, the reſult of which, moreover, muſt be the juſtification of my conduct.

Thus was I forced into the neceſſity of maintaing a criminal proceſs, which but ill agreed with the character of the Repreſentative of the King's perſon.

The ſituation I found myſelf in was very novel, and very delicate. As a citizen, I had no other part to take, but to follow exactly the courſe of juſtice; as an Ambaſſador, having delivered up a criminal into the hands of government, and that government having puniſhed him, I might have availed myſelf of the King's authority to ſtop the progreſs of a deciſion in which the ſecrets of ſtate were neceſſarily involved: but I choſe to begin, by condeſcending, in the eyes of all Europe, and of the whole diplomatic corps, to put myſelf on a footing with a man who was formerly my Secretary, with reſpect to a juſtification, from which I took care not to ſhelter myſelf under my public character.

[Here the Ambaſſador brings together a variety of circumſtances, which, he ſays, amount to ſo many proofs in his favour; but finally reſts his cauſe on the truth of the four following facts.

FIRST FACT. That England offered France and Spain to ſet them the example of diſarming.

SECOND FACT. That on the 5th of April, I had received the diſpatch from my court, which poſitively announced to me, that France did not refuſe to follow the example given by England of diſarming, and that Spain concurred with France on this point.

THIRD FACT. That the diſpatch of the 4th of April, which arrived at London on the 7th and 8th, as poſitively announced to me, that Spain was determined to rely on his Britannic Majeſty and his Miniſtry, for the evacuation of Falkland Iſlands.

Tort neither regiſtered, nor knew of theſe diſpatches.

FOURTH FACT. That on the 14th of April, I knew for a certainty, that the anſwer of Spain left no further poſſible object of diſpute between the three powers.

It reſults from hence, *that, on the 14th of April*, I ſhould have been in time to have cauſed the tranſactions to have been covered; Meſſeurs Bordieu and Theluſſon having confeſſed, in their confrontations, that it would have been ſufficient to have known the anſwer of Spain, on *the ſixteenth*, or even on *the eighteenth*, to have gained immenſely.

I ſhould then at leaſt have jobbed for *peace*. If I had jobbed, *I ſhould have gained*. This ſingle propoſition ſhould decide the cauſe.

Genuine COPY *of the* PETITION *from the* American *General Congreſs to his Majeſty.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1774.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign!

WE, your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the Colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Counties of New-Caſtle Kent and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves, and the inhabitants of thoſe Colonies who have deputed us to repreſent them in general Congreſs, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A ſtanding army has been kept in theſe

theſe Colonies ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of our Aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the Commander in Chief, and, under him, of the Brigadiers General, has, in time of peace, been rendered ſupreme in all the civil governments in America.

The Commander in Chief of all your Majeſty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a Colony.

The charges of uſual offices have been greatly increaſed, and new, expenſive, and oppreſſive offices have been multiplied.

The Judges of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty Courts are impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves. The officers of the cuſtoms are empowered to break open and enter houſes without the authority of any civil magiſtrate, founded on legal information.

The Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made entirely dependant on one part of the Legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as for the duration of their commiſſions.

Counſellors, holding their commiſſions during pleaſure, exerciſe legiſlative authority.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the Repreſentatives of the People have been fruitleſs.

The agents of the people have been diſcountenanced, and Governors have been inſtructed to prevent the payment of their ſalaries.

Aſſemblies have been repeatedly and injuriouſly diſſolved.

Commerce has been burthened with many uſeleſs and oppreſſive reſtrictions.

By ſeveral acts of Parliament made in the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth years of your Majeſty's reign, duties are impoſed on us, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and the powers of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty Courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our conſent, the trial by jury in many civil caſes is abolished, enormous forfeitures are incurred for ſlight offences, vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are juſtly liable, and oppreſſive ſecurity is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their right.

Both Houſes of Parliament have reſolved that Coloniſts may be tried in England for offences alleged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a ſtatute paſſed in the thirty fifth year of Henry the Eighth; and, in conſequence thereof, attempts have been made to enforce that ſtatute. A ſtatute was paſſed in the twelfth year of your Majeſty's reign, directing, that perſons charged with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm; whereby the inhabitants of theſe Colonies may, in ſundry caſes by that ſtatute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the laſt ſeſſions of Parliament, an act was paſſed for blocking up the harbour of Boſton; another, empowering the Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial, whereby ſuch offenders may eſcape legal puniſhment; a third, for altering the chartered conſtitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, aboliſhing the Engliſh and reſtoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of Britiſh freemen are ſubjected to the latter, and eſtabliſhing an abſolute government, and the Roman-Catholic religion, throughout thoſe vaſt regions that border on the weſterly and northerly boundaries of the free Proteſtant Engliſh ſettlements; and a fifth, for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

To a Sovereign who "glories in the name of Britton," the bare recital of theſe acts muſt, we preſume, juſtify the loyal ſubjects who fly to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection againſt them.

From this deſtructive ſyſtem of Colony adminiſtration, adopted ſince the concluſion of the laſt war, have flowed thoſe diſtreſſes, dangers, fears, and jealouſies, that overwhelm your Majeſty's dutiful Colonies with affliction; and we defy our moſt ſubtle and inveterate enemies, to trace the unhappy differences between Great Britain and theſe Colonies, from an earlier period, or from other cauſes than we have aſſigned. Had they proceeded on our part from a reſtleſs levity of temper, unjuſt impulſes of ambition, or artful ſuggeſtions of ſeditious perſons, we ſhould merit the opprobrious terms

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frequently beſtowed upon us by thoſe we revere. But ſo far from promoting innovations, we have only oppoſed them; and can be charged with no offence, unleſs it be one, to receive injuries and be ſenſible of them.

Had our Creator been pleaſed to give us exiſtence in a land of ſlavery, the ſenſe of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit. But thanks be to his adorable goodneſs, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our right under the auſpices of your royal anceſtors, whoſe family was ſeated on the Britiſh throne to reſcue and ſecure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and deſpotiſm of a ſuperſtitious and inexorable tyrant. Your Majeſty, we are confident, juſtly rejoices, that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wiſdom muſt approve the ſenſibility, that teaches your ſubjects anxiouſly to guard the bleſſing they received from Divine Providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, which elevated the illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick to the imperial dignity it now poſſeſſes.

The apprehenſion of being degraded into a ſtate of ſervitude, from the preeminent rank of Engliſh freemen, while our minds retain the ſtrongeſt love of liberty, and clearly foreſee the miſeries preparing for us and our poſterity, excites emotions in our breaſts, which though we cannot deſcribe, we ſhould not wiſh to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as ſubjects, in the manner we do, ſilence would be diſloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquillity of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your Majeſty, and regard for the preſervation of ourſelves and poſterity, the primary obligations of nature and of ſociety, command us to entreat your royal attention; and, as your Majeſty enjoys the ſignal diſtinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be diſpleaſing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on thoſe deſigning and dangerous men, who, daringly interpoſing themſelves between your royal perſon and your faithful ſubjects, and for ſeveral years paſt inceſſantly employed to diſſolve the bonds of ſociety, by abuſing your Majeſty's authority, miſrepreſenting your American ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate and irritating projects of oppreſſion, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too ſevere to be any longer tolerable, to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe by our complaints.

Theſe ſentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your Majeſty's ſervice. Yet ſo greatly have we been miſrepreſented, that a neceſſity has been alleged of taking our property from us without our conſent, "to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the Colonies." But we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that ſuch proviſion has been and will be made for defraying the two firſt articles, as has been and ſhall be judged, by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral colonies, juſt and ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances; and for the defence, protection, and ſecurity of the Colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earneſtly deſire may immediately be done, would be fully ſufficient, at leaſt in times of peace; and in caſe of war, your faithful Colonists will be ready and willing, as they ever have been when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to your Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces. Yielding to no Britiſh ſubjects, in affectionate attachment to your Majeſty's perſon, family, and government, we too dearly prize the privilege of expreſſing that attachment by thoſe proofs that are honourable to the prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to reſign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we ſhould at this time have been peaceably, chearfully, and uſefully employed in recommending ourſelves by every teſtimony of devotion to your Majeſty, and of veneration to the ſtate from which we derive our origin. But though now expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs, by a contention with that nation, in whoſe parental guidance on all important affairs we have hitherto with filial reverence confidently truſted, and therefore can derive no inſtruction in our preſent unhappy and perplexing circumſtances from any former experience; yet we doubt not, the purity of our intention, and the integrity of

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our conduct, will juſtify us at that grand tribunal, before which all mankind muſt ſubmit to judgment.

We aſk but for peace, liberty, and ſafety. We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain.

Filled with ſentiments of duty to your Majeſty, and of affection to our parent ſtate, deeply impreſſed by our education, and ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon, and anxious to evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions, we preſent this petition only to obtain redreſs of grievances and relief from fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations adopted ſince the cloſe of the late war, for raiſing a revenue in America,—extending the powers of Courts of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty,— trying perſons in Great Britain for offences alleged to be committed in America,—affecting the province of Maſſachuſſetts-Bay, and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec, by the abolition of which ſyſtem, the harmony between Great Britain and theſe Colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and ſo ardently deſired by the latter, and the uſual intercourſes, will be immediately reſtored. In the magnanimity and juſtice of your Majeſty and parliament we confide for a redreſs of our other grievances, truſting, that, when the cauſes of our apprehenſions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accuſtomed, in our happier days, to enjoy. For, appealing to that *Being* who ſearches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we ſolemnly profeſs, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending deſtruction.

Permit us then, moſt gracious Sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmoſt humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whoſe pure religion our enemies are undermining; for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your ſubjects happy, and keeping them united; for the intereſts of your family, depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it; for the ſafety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almoſt unavoidable dangers and diſtreſſes; that your Majeſty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the ſame bands of law, loyalty, faith, and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not ſuffer the tranſcendent relation formed by theſe ties to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that, if attained, never can compenſate for the calamities through which they muſt be gained.

We therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that your royal authority and interpoſition may be uſed for our relief; and that a gracious anſwer may be given to this petition.

That your Majeſty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy ſubjects, and that your deſcendants may inherit your proſperity and dominions till time ſhall be no more, is and always will be our ſincere and fervent prayer.

HEN. MIDDLETON, Preſident.

Letter to Y. Z. (*See* December Mag. *p.* 576.)

AS by publiſhing your letter on SPACE, you appeal to the public judgment, give me leave to trouble you with my thoughts on that important ſubject. After ſome introductory obſervations, you declare in favour of the word SPACE in preference to every other word to expreſs the ideas we conceive of the Deity; for, ſay you, "Space infers the idea of immenſity and eternity; it is omnipreſent; in it we live and move, and have our beings; it is immaterial and infinite; and whatever attribute we affix to the idea of the Deity, may be as properly applied to the word *Space* as to the word *God*."—Were theſe poſitions granted, they would indeed go a great way towards proving SPACE to be the true God. Let us examine them; and in the firſt place, What is SPACE? According to my idea, SPACE is a *non-entity*, which I prove thus: every thing which exiſts (or every entity), is either *matter* or *ſpirit*; but ſpace is neither *matter* nor *ſpirit*, therefore ſpace is a non-entity*. This firſt propoſition is farther proved from the general deciſion of philoſophers, who have divided all ſubſtance thus; and alſo from the infallible oracles, or the

[* Either this *Space*, ſays Locke, is ſomething or nothing: if nothing be between two bodies, they muſt neceſſarily touch; if ſomething, the queſtion is, whether it be *body* or *ſpirit*?—*Edit.*]

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revelations from the true God; for there we read that God is a spirit; that his angels are ministering spirits; and wherever the creatures are enumerated, they are all referred to one or other of those substances, or are compounded of both.

With reference to the attributes of the Deity; if space has all the attributes of God except one, or has any one attribute which God has not, or has any attribute which God has in a different manner or degree in which it is supposed to exist in the divine mind, then it will follow that Space cannot be God; Space is not *omniscient*, therefore Space cannot be God; that infinite Space may be possessed by God's omnipresence cannot be denied, any more than that infinite duration is constituted by his eternal existence‡; but the omnipotence of Space can no more be inferred from thence, than that INTELLIGENCE can be conceived to exist in the materials of a dwelling from the wisdom of the occupier. Space, therefore, appears to me to be defective in the essential attributes usually ascribed to Deity, and therefore very improper to be substituted in the room of the word GOD.

I am, Sir, &c. J. H.

[This brief manner of stating our correspondent's objections, will, we hope, be the more readily excused, as the limits of our Magazine will not admit of elaborate disquisitions.]

Mr. URBAN,

TO the anecdote [*Dec. Mag. p.* 588] of "Dr. Mead's objecting to the expression, *amor publicus posuit*, on Shakespeare's monument, and yielding the point to Mr. Pope, with *Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori*;" may be added the farther account of this matter which we find in *Ruffhead's Life of Pope*, p. 205. "Should it be thought, notwithstanding, that our author, as an editor, failed in doing justice to our great dramatic bard; yet, it must be confessed, that he testified a very amiable regard to his memory, by being chiefly instrumental in the erection of the monument in Westminster-abbey, to which he wrote an inscription that has been censured by critics of the same stamp, as unclassical. Among others, Dr. *Mead* objected to the Latinity of the expression, *amor publicus*, on the authority of *Patrick*, the dictionary-maker; to which Pope well replied,—"That he would allow a dictionary-maker to understand a single word, but not two words put together."

Notwithstanding the pleasantry of Mr. Pope on this occasion, and the avowed contempt of his biographer for critics *of this stamp*, I believe it would be impossible to produce, from any classic author, *those two words* "*put together*," in the sense which the inscription requires. *Amor publicus*, if the expression were to be met with, would, I apprehend, signify the "*object* of the public esteem;" as the *publica cura* of Horace does, that *Barine* was the "*object* of the public attention"—the *public toast of Rome*. The regard and affection *of* the public *for* the person and character of Augustus, Ovid expresses by *amor urbis*:

Sic tibi, quem semper factis animoque mereris,
Reddatur gratæ debitus *Urbis amor*.
Trist. II. 159.

It is here observable, that the measure admits of the epithet *publicus* instead of *debitus* (and the sense of the passage is rather improved by it; for, after what is expressed by the verb *mereris*, the epithet *debitus* seems superfluous), would the genius of the language have allowed it. We have, indeed, in this same author, if the little piece *de Nuce* be his, *ira publica* [the resentment *of* the public]; and *publica gaudia* [the joy of the public], in *Martial*. Ovid also affords us an example of *publicus favor* [the favor *of* the public], an idea perfectly similar to that of Mr. Pope, and in a similar form of expression; joined, too, in construction with a compound of the verb *pono*, which seem to put the latinity of the *inscription* beyond the possibility of a doubt:

Tempora sacratâ mea sunt velata coronâ,
Publicus invito quam *favor* imposuit.
Pont. lib. IV. *Epist.* XIV. 55.

And yet, for no better reason, perhaps, than the *Dictionary-maker* could have given—*my own conception and feeling*—I am not more thoroughly convinced that the *publicus favor imposuit* of Ovid is true, genuine Latin phrase, than that the *amor publicus posuit* of Pope is *not*. Q.

‡ He is, according to Sir Isaac Newton, not eternity or infinity, but eternal and infinite; he is not duration or space, but he endures and is present. He endures always, and is present every where; and by existing always and every where constitutes the very things duration and space, eternity and infinity.—*Edit.*]

Substance of the Address of the American *Delegates, in general Congress assembled, to the Inhabitants of the Province of* Quebec.

Friends and Fellow-countrymen,

WE, the Delegates, &c. having taken into our most serious consideration the state of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to address your province, as a member therein deeply interested.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious resistance, had incorporated you with the body of English subjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generosity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bless to you the dispensations of his over-ruling providence, by securing to you, and your latest posterity, the inestimable advantages of a free English constitution of government, which is the privilege of all English subjects to enjoy.

These hopes were confirmed by the King's proclamation, issued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of those advantages. [*See the proclamation at large, Vol. XXXIII. p. 477.*]

Little did we imagine, that any succeeding ministers would so audaciously and cruelly abuse the royal authority, as to with-hold from you the fruition of the irrevocable rights to which you were thus justly entitled,

But, since we have lived to see the unexpected time, when ministers of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the most sacred compacts and obligations, and as you, educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from discovering the unspeakable worth of that form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we esteem it our duty, for the weighty reasons herein after mentioned, to explain to you some of its most important branches.

In this form the first grand right is, that of the people having a share in their own government, by their representatives chosen by themselves, and in consequence of being ruled by laws which they themselves approve, not by edicts of men over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark surrounding and defending their property; so that no portions of it can legally be taken from them, but with their own full and free consent.

The influence of this right extends still further; if money is wanted by rulers who have in any manner oppressed the people, they may retain it until their grievances are redressed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions, or disturbing the public tranquillity.

The next great right is that of trial by jury. This provides, that neither life, liberty, nor property, can be taken from the possessor until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reasonably be supposed to be acquainted with his character, and the characters of the witnesses, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry, face to face, in open court, before as many of the people as chuse to attend, shall pass their sentence upon oath against him.

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the person. If a subject is seized and imprisoned, though by order of Government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a Habeas Corpus, from a Judge, whose sworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal restraint to be quickly enquired into and redressed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of easy rents, and not by rigorous and oppressive services.

The last right we shall mention regards the freedom of the press. The importance of this consists (besides the advancement of truth, science and morality, and arts in general) in its diffusion of liberal sentiments on the administration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its consequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppressive officers are shamed or intimidated into more honourable and just modes of conducting affairs.

These are the invaluable rights that form a considerable part of our mild system of government; that, sending its equitable energy through all ranks and classes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the industrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from their lords, and all from their superiors.

These are the rights without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence

influence of which theſe colonies have hitherto ſo amazingly flouriſhed and encreaſed. Theſe are the rights a profligate Miniſtry are now ſtriving, by force of arms, to raviſh from us, and which we are, *with one mind*, reſolved never to reſign but with our lives.

Theſe are the rights you are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exerciſe. And What is offered to you by the late act of Parliament in their place? Liberty of conſcience in your religion? This, if laws divine and human could ſecure it againſt the deſpotic caprice of wicked men, was ſecured to you before. Are the French laws in civil caſes reſtored? It ſeems ſo. But obſerve the cautious kindneſs of the Miniſters who pretend to be your benefactors. The words of the ſtatute are, that *thoſe "laws ſhall be the rule, until they ſhall be varied or altered by any ordinances of the Governor and Council.*"

By the ſame act, the Crown and its Miniſters are impowered, as far as they could be by Parliament, to eſtabliſh even the *Inquiſition* itſelf among you. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the Governor and Council, all of them dependant upon, and removeable at the *pleaſure* of, a Miniſter; and, tho' the act be intended to flatter you, you are not authoriſed to "aſſeſs levy, or apply, any *rates* and *taxes*, but for the inferior purpoſes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniences, within your reſpective towns and diſtricts." Why this degrading diſtinction? Have not Canadians ſenſe enough to attend to any public affairs, except gathering ſtones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured, but inſulted.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Monteſquieu*, have ſaid to ſuch a plan of domination as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intenſeneſs of thought ſuited to the importance of the ſubject:—"In a free ſtate, every man, who is ſuppoſed a free-agent, *ought to be concerned in his own government*; therefore, the *legiſlative* ſhould reſide in the whole body of the *people*, or their *repreſentatives*."—"The political liberty of the ſubject is *a tranquillity of mind*, ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his *ſafety*. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the ſame perſon, or in the ſame body of magiſtrates, *there can be no liberty*; becauſe apprehenſions may ariſe, leſt the ſame *monarch* or *ſenate* ſhould *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner."

Apply theſe deciſive maxims, ſanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own ſtate. You have a Governor, it may be urged, veſted with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *adminiſtration*. In him, and in your Council, is lodged the power of *making laws*. You have *Judges*, who are to *decide* every cauſe affecting your lives, liberty, or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of the ſeveral powers being *ſeparated* and *diſtributed* into *different* hands, for checks one upon another; the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men, to promote their freedom and proſperity: but, ſcorning to be illuded by a tinſeled outſide, and exerting the natural ſagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the ſpecious device, and you will find it, to uſe an expreſſion of holy writ, "a painted ſepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty, and property.

The *legiſlative*, *executive*, and *judging* powers are *all* moved by the nod of a miniſter. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every ſentence, beginning with a benevolent pretenſion, concludes with a deſtructive power; and the ſubſtance of the whole, diveſted of its ſmooth words is,---that the Crown and its Miniſter ſhall be as abſolute throughout your extended province, as the deſpots of Aſia or Africa.

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a juſt love of our invaded rights, and united by the indiſſoluble bands of affection and intereſt, called upon you, by every obligation of regard for yourſelves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous conteſt, to make a common cauſe with us therein, and take a noble chance for emerging from a humiliating ſubjection under governors, intendants, and military tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of Engliſh freemen, whoſe cuſtom it is, derived from their anceſtors, to make thoſe tremble, who dare to think of making them miſerable.

"Would not this be the purport of his

his addreſs? "Seize the opportunity preſented to you by Providence itſelf! You have been conquered into liberty, if you act as you ought. This work is not of man.---The injuries of Boſton have rouſed and aſſociated every colony, from Nova Scotia to Georgia: your province is the only link wanting to compleat the bright and ſtrong chain of union. Nature has joined your country to theirs: do you join your political intereſts. For their own ſakes, they never will deſert or betray you. Be aſſured, that the happineſs of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and ſpirit to aſſert it. The val e and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immenſe. Heaven grant you may not diſcover them to be bleſſings after they have bid you an eternal adieu!"

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of ſentiment diſtinguiſhing your nation, to imagine, that difference of religion will prejudice you againſt a hearty amity with us. You know, that the tranſcendant nature of freedom elevates thoſe who unite in the cauſe, above all ſuch low-minded infirmities. The Swiſs Cantons furniſh a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is compoſed of catholic and proteſtant ſtates, living in the utmoſt concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever ſince they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

We do not aſk you, by this addreſs, to commence acts of hoſtility againſt the government of our common ſovereign. We only invite you to conſult your own glory and welfare, and not to ſuffer yourſelves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous Miniſters ſo far, as to become the inſtruments of their cruelty and deſpotiſm, but to unite with us in one ſocial compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by ſuch an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly deſirable union, we ſubmit it to your conſideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and elect deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial congreſs, may chuſe delegates, to repreſent your province in the continental congreſs to be held at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May, 1775.

In this preſent congreſs it has been with univerſal pleaſure, and an unanimous vote, reſolved, That we ſhould conſider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own; and that you ſhould be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect ſecurity of the natural and civil rights of all the conſtituent members, according to their reſpective circumſtances, and the preſervation of a happy and laſting connection with Great-Britain on the ſalutary and conſtitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting theſe purpoſes, we have addreſſed an humble and loyal petition to his Majeſty, praying relief of our grievances; and have aſſociated to ſtop all importation from Great-Britain and Ireland, after the firſt day of December, and all exportations to thoſe kingdoms and the Weſt-Indies, after the tenth day of next September, unleſs the ſaid grievances are redreſſed.

By order of the Congreſs,
HENRY MIDDELTON, Preſ.

Mr. URBAN,

IN page 588 of your December Magazine, the remark on page 228 of Mr. Granger's Supplement to his Biographical Hiſtory would not, I am perſuaded, have been made, had the ingenious and candid remarker conſulted Wood's Faſti Oxon. ii. 6. and Dr. Birch's Life of Dr. Harvey among the "Heads of Illuſtrious Perſons." Both theſe writers ſupport Mr. Granger's aſſertion: but though they call it "Hempſted *Church*," they ſhould, in ſtrict propriety, have called it *Chapel*; it being ſo to *Samford Magna*, in ESSEX; where Newcourt (Repert. Eccleſiaſt. ii. 515.) buries Dr. Harvey; and, according to Ecton's "Theſaurus Rerum Eccleſiaſticarum," Mr. Harvey is now patron of *Samford* in ESSEX.

Had the writer of the laſt paragraph in the critique on "Faith, a Poem," at page 276 of your laſt volume, recollected that the Church of England, with all the adherents to its orthodox principles among the preſbyterians of Scotland and this kingdom, held the ſame doctrine with the noble author of this poem, he would not, ſurely, have repreſented it as approved of by *only one ſect among us*.

By the inſertion of theſe ſtrictures in your next Magazine you will oblige,

Jan. 16, 1775. Your conſtant reader VINDEX.

1. *A* BRIEF EPITOME *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, *Vol.* LXIV. *for the Year* 1774. *Part* II.

ART. XXXIV. *Aſtronomical Obſervations made at* Chiſlehurſt, *in* Kent, *in the Courſe of the Year* 1773. *By the Rev.* Francis Wollaſton, *LL.B. F R. S.*

We have here the higheſt and loweſt ſtate of the thermometer and barometer, and, for the latter part of the time, of the hygrometer alſo, the occultations of ſtars by the moon, the eclipſes of Jupiter's Satellites, and other obſervations of his belts and ſpots. On the new ſyſtem of the ſolar ſpots, advanced by another aſtronomer (ſee p. 471), Mr. Wollaſton obſerves as follows: "Dr. Wilſon, I hope, will excuſe me, when I ſay, that the appearance he mentions, when the ſpots approach the ſun's limb, as if they were in a cavity on his ſurface, is not conſtant. They generally have appeared ſo to me, I confeſs: but, as they ſometimes have not, and as I have very frequently ſeen them almoſt in contact with the limb, that is, not ½ of a ſecond of time diſtant in paſſing a wire, for I have no micrometer, I think they can ſcarcely be in ſuch a hollow, below his ſurface, as the Doctor deſcribes. To me, indeed, by the brighter light often adjoining to them when near his limb, they have rather put on the appearance as if they were in the crater of a volcano, on the top of an eminence, which then turned its ſide towards us; and, if ſo, the ſpot would appear ſomewhat nearer to the limb than it actually was. I have, indeed, never ſeen any protuberance on either limb of the ſun, as I have on the moon; but I have many times obſerved, near the eaſtern limb, a bright *facula*, juſt come on, which has, the next day, ſhewn itſelf as a ſpot; though I do not recollect to have ſeen ſuch a *facula* near the weſtern one, after a ſpot's diſappearance: yet, I believe, both theſe circumſtances have been obſerved by others, and, perhaps, not only near the limbs.

"As to the *nebulæ*, they are certainly not always, though they are uſually, quite round each ſpot, or each cluſter of ſpots, neither are they always externally convex."

Mr. W. adds, that ſpots are ſometimes quite without any *nebulæ* at all, or none within the power of his glaſs. What the ſpots or their *nebulæ* are, he pretends not to gueſs; to him they appear as if they were adjoining to the ſurface.

One remarkable circumſtance he mentions is, once ſeeing, "with a twelve-inch reflector, a ſpot burnt to pieces while he was looking at it;" and ſays, the appearance, as it ſtruck him at the time, "was like that of a piece of ice when daſhed on a frozen pond, which breaks to pieces, and ſlides on the ſurface in various directions."

On the whole, various as theſe phenomena appear to different eyes and glaſſes, and amazingly remote as we are at preſent placed from the center of our ſyſtem, with regard to theſe, and many other appearances, we muſt never hope, in this veil of fleſh, to be certain of any thing but uncertainty; and vain is it for mortals, perhaps for angels, at leaſt while the ſun continues to *rule the day*, to pretend to look into the wonders of the creation with clearneſs and preciſion.

ART. XXXV. *An Account of a Woman accidentally burnt to Death at* Coventry. *By* B. Wilmer, *Surgeon, at* Coventry.

Mary Clues, widow, the ſubject of this article, aged 52, for a twelvemonth paſt, had ſwallowed, almoſt every day, from half a pint to a quart of rum, or anniſeed water, and ſometimes drank four half-pints of rum, undiluted with any other liquor, in a day. Her health, in conſequence, was gradually impaired, and, in February 1772, ſhe was confined to her bed by the jaundice; yet ſtill ſhe continued her old cuſtom of dram-drinking, and generally ſmoaked a pipe every night. A perſon uſually, though not always, ſat up with her, but no one lived with her in the houſe. She uſed to lie on her ſide, cloſe to the edge of the bed's head, on a ground brick floor, within three feet from the fire, which could be but ſmall. On March 1, ſhe tumbled on the floor, where her helpleſs ſtate obliged her to lie, till a neighbour, who came to ſee her, got her into bed. The ſame night ſhe refuſed to have any one to ſit up with her, and, at half paſt eleven, ſhe was locked up, and left, by an occaſional attendant, who had placed two bits of coal quite backward upon the fire in the grate, and put a ſmall ruſh-light in a candleſtick, which was ſet in a chair, near the bed's head, but not on the ſide where the only curtain was. At half after five the next morning a ſmoke was

obſerved

observed to come out of the window in the street; and, on breaking open the door, some flames were perceived in the room, which were soon extinguished. Betwixt the bed and fire place lay the remains of Mrs. Clues. The legs and one thigh were untouched. Except these parts there were not the least remains of any skin, muscles, or *viscera*. The bones of the skull, *thorax*, spine, and the upper extremities, were completely calcined, and covered with a whitish efflorescence. The skull lay near the head of the bed, the legs toward the bottom, and the spine in a curved direction, so that she appeared to have been burnt on her right side, with her back toward the grate. Very little damage was done to the furniture, nor were the bedcloaths destroyed, or the curtain touched. The only way that Mr. Wilmer can account for this accident is, by supposing, "that Mrs. Clues again tumbled out of bed in the morning, and that her shift was set fire to, either by the candle from the chair, or a coal falling from the grate; that her solids and fluids were rendered inflammable, by the immense quantity of spirituous liquors she had drank; and that, when she was set fire to, she was probably soon reduced to ashes, for the room suffered very little."

Art. XXXVI. *Experiments on Animal Fluids in the exhausted Receiver.* By D. Darwin, *M. D. of* Litchfield.

From the facts which these experiments (which we cannot recapitulate) establish, Dr. Darwin concludes,

1. That so great a change is produced in the blood, by its receiving, in its passage from the arm of the patient to the bason, a great admixture of atmospheric air, that the experiments afterwards made on its sensible or chemical properties are rendered very uncertain and erroneous; since the fluid colour of the blood, its property of coagulation, and, perhaps, of putrefaction, may depend on this adscititious admixture of atmospheric air.

2. It is probable, from these facts, that animal bodies can bear much greater variations of the pressure of the atmosphere than the natural ones, without any degree of inconvenience.

He mentions also the case of a deaf person, who heard considerably better immediately after the operation of cupping his ear, and received permanent advantage. Two others received neither benefit nor disservice.

Art. XXXVII. *An Account of a Storm of Lightning observed on the 1st of* March, 1774, *near* Wakefield, *in* Yorkshire. *By Mr.* Nicholson, *Teacher of Mathematics, in* Wakefield.

Some of the circumstances here observed, which seem extraordinary, and before unnoticed, are these: During the storm, Mr. Nicholson, who (as Dr. Priestley informs us) is a good electrician, observed a flame of light dancing on each ear of the horse that he rode, and several others much brighter on the end of his stick, which was armed with a brass ferule, but notched with using. Several graziers also saw, and were astonished at, the same appearance. One of them, in particular, called for a candle (it being six in the evening), to examine his horse's head, saying, "it had been all on fire, and must certainly be singed." After the storm abated in the northern region, the sky was very clear, except that, about ten degrees high, there was a thick cloud, which seemed to throw out large and exceeding beautiful streams of light, resembling an *aurora borealis*, towards another cloud that was passing over it; and, every now and then, there appeared to fall to it such meteors as are called *falling stars*. No thunder was heard. A large ball of fire passed under the zenith, about nine o'clock, towards the S. E. part of the horizon; and all the time of the storm a light was observed on the weathercock of Wakefield spire, which is about 240 feet high.

Art. XXXVIII. *Account of a Woman enjoying the Use of her Right Arm, after the Head of the* Os Humeri *was cut away. By* James Bent, *Surgeon, at* Newcastle.

As this article cannot be abridged, and would be intelligible only to anatomists, such we must refer to the original.

Art. XXXIX. *Continuation of an experimental Enquiry concerning the Nature of the Mineral Elastic Spirit, or Air, contained in the* Pouhon *Water, and other Acidulæ. By* W. Brownrig, *M. D. F. R. S.*

For the account of a former experimental Enquiry on the Spa mineral water, by this writer, in Vol. LV. of the Transactions, see our Vol. XXXVI. p. 520. These experiments he here briefly recapitulates, and, from others here related, farther shews, that the mephitic air, and martial earth, contained in the Pouhon waters, strongly attract

attract each other, and, uniting together, form a concrete soluble in water, and readily distinguished therein, by the peculiar brisk acidulous taste which it receives from this aëreal principle, joined to a rough sub-astringent taste, which proceeds from the iron. This concrete, like other vitriols of *iron*, strikes a black colour with galls, and may well be esteemed a saline body of the neutral kind, of which the mephitic air constitutes the spirituous solvent, and the martial earth its base.

From the great subtility of this aëreo-saline principle, as *deobstruent* and *solvent*, and its great anti septic powers, our author accounts for its extraordinary effects in the cure of many obstinate diseases.

(To be continued.)

a. *The Battle of* Floddon, *in Verse; written about the Time of Queen* Elizabeth; *published from a curious Manuscript, in the Possession of* John Askew, *Esq; of* Palinsburn, *in* Northumberland; *with Notes. By* Robert Lambe, *Vicar of* Norham upon Tweed. 12*mo*. Dilly.

IN this historical poem, and also in the notes, are related many particular facts, not to be found in the English history. The editor supposes, by the language, and by one verse which mentions some circumstances being *told* the author by *true men*, that "it was not written long after the battle of Floddon," and, by some rhetorical figures, that "the author was a Yorkshire schoolmaster."

The classical reader will here discover many beautiful allusions to his favourite authors, particularly in the catalogue of the forces, and the leaders, of both nations, apparently imitated from Homer, and enlivened by much family history; and will, we doubt not, agree with us, in thinking many of the stanzas, both in strength and simplicity, not unequal to that English classic, Chevy Chace.

The poem consists of eight fits or divisions, and 577 stanzas. As a specimen, we will select the conclusion of the whole, which contains an account of King James's death.

"The King himself was wounded sore,
An arrow in his forehead light,
That he could scarce fight any more,
The blood so blemished his sight.

'Fight on, my men,' the King then said,
'Yet Fortune she may turn the scale,
'And, for my wounds, be not dismay'd,
'Nor ever let your courage fail.'

Thus, dying, did he brave appear,
Till shades of death did close his eyes;
Till then he did his soldiers chear,
And raise their courage to the skies.

But what avail'd his valour great,
Or bold device? 'twas all in vain;
His captains keen fail'd at his feet,
And standard-bearer too was slain *.

Th' Archbishop of St. Andrew's brave,
King James his son, in base begot †,
That doleful day did death receive,
With many a lusty lord-like Scot.

Lord Erskine, Sinclair, and Sempel,
Morton and Fair ‡, for all their power,
The Earl of Erroll and Atholl,
Lord Maxwell, with his brethren four.

And last of all, amongst the lave,
King James himself to death gave way,
Yet by whose hands none could perceive,
But Stanley still most like was he.

After the King and captains slain,
The commons strait did fall to ground;
The Englishmen pursued amain,
And never ceas'd till sun went down.

Then the Earl Surrey caus'd to sound
A trumpet, to retreat anon;
And captains caus'd to keep their ground,
Till morrow next, while night was gone.

And th' English soldiers, all that night,
Altho' they weary were with toil,
Of Scotsmen costly, slain in fight,
Of jewels rich spar'd not to spoil.

The carcase of the King himself
Naked was left, as it was found,
The Earl could not know it aright,
Searching the same upon the ground.

Till the Lord Dacres, at the last,
By certain signs did know the King §;
His corps into a cart being plac'd,
They to Newcastle it did bring.

Twelve

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* "The Scots cast themselves into a ring, who were all slain with the King, except Sir William Scot, his Chancellor, and Sir John Forman, his Serjeant-Porter, who were taken prisoners, and with great difficulty saved. The battle lasted three hours."

† "William, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was natural son of James IV. by Margaret, daughter of Archibald Boyd, of Bonshaw, and born 1495. The elegant pen of Erasmus, who was one of his preceptors at Sienna, in Italy, has set his incomparable character in a most amiable light."

‡ "*Fair* perhaps should be *Ker*."

§ "The next day after the battle the body of King James was found. He had received many wounds, most of them mortal. He was wounded in divers places with arrows, his neck was opened to the middle, and his left hand, in two places, almost cut off, so that it scarcely hung to his

Twelve thouſand Scots, it ſeems, were ſlain,
Of Engliſh but five thouſand fell,
But fifteen hundred, others, plain
As words can make it, to us tell.

Great ſtore of guns were likewiſe taken,
Amongſt the reſt ſeven culverins,
Seven ſiſters call'd ‖, which do remain
To be talk'd of to lateſt times.

King James's body was embalm'd,
Sweet, like a King, and then was ſent
To Shene, in Surry, where, entomb'd,
Some ſay, there is now a monument**.

But Bryan Tunſtall††, that brave knight,
A never-dying honour gains,
And will, as long as day or night,
Or as this little book remains.

Thus have you heard of Floddon fight,
Worthy of each to be commended;
Becauſe that then old England's right
Was bravely by her ſons defended."

[Some curious particulars, unconnected with the ballad, we will now add from the notes.]

"The Princeſſes, Mary and Elizabeth, had each of them a portion of 10,000l. left to them by the will of their father, Henry VIII. of which

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his arm. A great number of noblemen lay dead round the King, whoſe body, though much defaced, was known, at the firſt ſight, by ſome private marks, by Lord Dacres, Sir William Scot, Sir John Foreman, and other Scotch priſoners."

‖ "The Scots had twenty-two large cannon, and particularly ſeven, of a very wide bore, all of the ſame ſize and make, called the *Seven Siſters*, which the Earl of Surry ſent down to Berwick."

** "The King's body was brought to Berwick, and there embowelled, embalmed, cered, and incloſed in lead, and ſecretly, amongſt other things, conveyed to Newcaſtle; thence it was carried to London, and, by the General, preſented to Queen Catherine, at Richmond, who, with the gauntlet of King James, ſent the news of the victory to King Henry, lying at the ſiege before the town of Tervin. From Richmond the body of the King was brought to the adjoining monaſtery of Sheene. Stow ſaith, that, at the diſſolution of this houſe, in the time of King Edward VI. it was thrown into a waſte room, amongſt old timber, lead, and ſtone.

"I am much obliged to Capt. Groſe, for a draught of the ſword and dagger of King James, taken from the originals, now in the poſſeſſion of the corporation of heralds, to whom they were given by the Earl of Surry. The length of the ſword, with the handle, is three feet five inches. The handle is eight inches long. The hilt of the dagger is nearly as long as that of the ſword. Their breadth is in the ſame proportion as it is repreſented in the frontiſpiece. There appears to have been an inſcription in the middle channel of the ſword, which now is not legible.

"On Tueſday, Sept. 9, 1513, 5 Hen. VIII. in Crookham Weſt-field, belonging to John Aſkew, of Palinſburn, Eſq; [the owner of this MS.], this battle was ended; in memory whereof, a ſtone, which now ſtands there, was erected.

"King James was killed in the 25th year of his reign, and the 39th of his age. He was of a majeſtic countenance, of a middle ſize, and a ſtrong body. . . . As long as he lived, he wore an iron chain girdle, to which he every year added one link, in teſtimony of his ſorrow for his having appeared at the head of the rebels who killed his father, James III. A. 1488, contrary to his expreſs orders."

†† "Sir Brian Tunſtall, of Thurland-Caſtle, in Lancaſhire, ſlain in this battle. He was father of Cuthbert, who was 28 years Biſhop of Durham; one of the wiſeſt, beſt, and moſt learned men of his time. The deſcendants of Sir Brian are Roman Catholics, of great property, ſeated at Wycliff, near the river Tees. Their coat of arms is Sable, three combs Argent. Godwyn ſays, that the firſt perſon of note of this name was a *barber* to William the Conqueror, and that, upon his being raiſed to a better fortune, he, in memory of his former condition, took for his arms, Sable, three combs Argent."

[A remarkable anecdote of one of the noblemen killed in this battle, we ſhall take occaſion to ſubjoin. The Earl of Caithneſs, having taken up arms againſt his Sovereign, had been attainted, and his title forfeited. On this rupture with England, however, he marched, with 300 of his clan, all clad in green, to the King's aſſiſtance, and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf, in an action previous to Floddon (probably the ſiege of Norham), that King James, enquiring who he was, determined to ſign his pardon, and reverſe his attainder. This he accordingly did, the night before the battle; and there being no parchment in the camp, the patent was executed on one of the drum-heads, cut out for that purpoſe. On the enſuing day, the Earl and moſt of his men were ſlain. Ever ſince that time, no Sinclair will wear green; and the abovementioned inſtrument, with evident marks of the ſtitches which ſewed the parchment, is in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendant, the preſent Earl of Caithneſs.]

there

there is a MS. copy in the library of Caius college, in Cambridge.

"Queen Elizabeth, being told that Dr. Pilkinton, Bishop of Durham, had given 10 000l. in marriage with his daughter, was highly offended, that a prelate's daughter should dare to have a portion equal to that of a princess, and therefore she took away from the bishoprick of Durham 10000l. a year, and gave it to the garrison of Berwick, for their better maintenance. This was afterwards abated by King James I."

"Bernard Gilpin, rector of Houghton, near Durham, styled the Northern Apostle, by his œconomy, lived in such a charitable and hospitable manner, that it was the admiration of the whole country how he was able to expend so much money as he did, from a living of the value of 400l. a year. He consumed, in his family, every fortnight, forty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of malt, and a whole ox, besides a proportionable quantity of other kinds of provision. It was said, at that time, that, if a horse was turned loose in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to Mr. Gilpin. It hath been remarked, that his example hath extended its influence upon the *rectors of Houghton*, and that few parishes can boast such a succession of worthy pastors, as have been since the death of Mr. Gilpin. This observation is verified unto this day. Hospitality and beneficence still continue to reside in the house of the present worthy rector."

[Who this *worthy rector* is, we are not told, nor the names of any of his predecessors; but, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Rotheram is the present incumbent, and two of the former *worthy rectors*, we know, were Archbishop Secker and Sir George Wheler.]

"When Henry VIII. was hunting in Windsor-Forest one day, he lost himself, probably on purpose; upon which he struck down, about dinner-time, to Reading, where he disguised himself in the habit of a yeoman of the King's guard, for one of whom, by his stature and figure, he might very well pass. He went to the abbey, and was invited to dine at the Abbot's table. A sirloin of beef was set before him, so knighted, saith tradition, by this King Henry, on which his Majesty laid on lustily, not disgracing the coat of a King's beef-eater, for whom he was taken. "Well fare thy heart," quoth the Abbot, "and here, in a cup of sack, I remember the health, of his Grace, your master! I would give a hundred pounds upon the condition that I could feed so heartily on beef as you do. Alas! my weak and squeamish stomach will hardly digest the wing of a small rabbit, or chicken." The King merrily pledged him, and heartily thanking him for his good cheer, after dinner, departed undiscovered.

"Some weeks after, the Abbot was sent for by a King's messenger, brought up to London, clapped into the Tower, kept close prisoner, and fed for several days with bread and water.

"The Abbot's mind was sorely disquiered with thoughts and suspicions how he might have incurred the King's displeasure. At last, the day came, on which a sirloin of beef was set before him, on which the Abbot fed, like the farmer of his grange, and verified the proverb, that two hungry meals make the third a gluttons. In bolts King Henry, out of a private lobby, where he had placed himself, the invisible spectator of the Abbot's behaviour. "My Lord," quoth the King, "lay down immediately your hundred pounds in gold, or else there shall be no going hence for you all the days of your life. I have been your physician. I have cured you of your squeamish stomach, and here, as I deserve, I demand my reward for the same."

"The Abbot, glad to escape so, deposited the cash, and returned to Reading, murmuring at the severity of the doctor's regimen, and the exorbitance of his fees."

[Though our author relates the above as "a true story," we cannot help being at a loss to know how the King could be furnished with the habit of a yeoman of the guard at Reading; and must also think it very improbable, that a menial servant, even of his Grace, for such are the beef-eaters, should be admitted to dine at an abbot's table. As to the honour of knighting the sirloin, that, we think, has hitherto been attributed to King James I.]

"The feast of the translation of St. Cuthbert's body (Sept. 4.), is celebrated every year in the county of Durham, and, particularly, with great reverence, by the inhabitants of Norham, on

on the firſt Sunday and Monday after the 4th day of September, O. S.

"The monks frequently exhibited the body of this ſaint, uncorrupted, fragrant, and flexible, to the comfort of many ſpectators of high and low rank. In this ſtate of incorruption it remains to this day. [Q. How is the writer convinced of this?]

"At the diſſolution of the convents, the monks buried him in a private place of the abbey-church, which none but three men know. When one of theſe is upon his death-bed, he imparts this invaluable ſecret to another faithful perſon:

"*Fabellam, meritò, illi dat habere tacendam!*

"One chief end propoſed in this work was, to divert my mind, oppreſſed with the ſevere weight of a recent complicated affliction, the death of an only ſon, and of an amiable and moſt affectionate wife. Her ſincere, mild, and charitable diſpoſition endeared her to her friends and the poor. The fortitude with which ſhe underwent a moſt excruciating exciſion of a tumour in her breaſt, attended with a large effuſion of blood, was the admiration of all who knew her. The loſs of her ſon, whilſt a ſlow and painful illneſs conſumed her, ſhe ſupported with no leſs reſolution. Unconcerned for her own condition, yet, at times, affected with the ſenſe of the tender connections from which ſhe found herſelf going to be torn away in the ſtrength of her years, ſhe beheld the near approaches of death with intrepidity and chearfulneſs, which proceeded from the conſciouſneſs of her blameleſs life, and the ſettled hope of a happy immortality."

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"The humane reader will eaſily pardon me this inſertion of a ſhort character of an excellent woman, at a time when his ears muſt needs be wounded with the abundant ungenerous invective indiſcriminately thrown upon the fair ſex, occaſioned by the offences of a few married women, moſt of whom, perhaps, may have been chained to the objects of their averſion, or driven to deſperate temerity by the tyranny or vices of their huſbands."

In the Appendix are, "The valuation of the biſhopric of Durham, A. 1534 (the clear value of which was £7481 19s. 6d.); The alienation of manors from the ſee by Queen Elizabeth; A letter of Dr. Bentley, on his propoſed edition of the New Teſtament; The Buchanſhire tragedy, or Sir James the Roſs; An hiſtorical ballad, by Miſs Chriſtian Edwards, of Stirlingſhire; The batale of Braniuxum, or Floddon-field, an old Scotch ſong on the battle of Floddon; Skelton, Laureate, againſt the Scots; Extract from *The Flowre of Fame*, by Ulpian Fulwell, A. 1575; and The lamentable complaint of King James of Scotlande, who was ſlayne at Scottiſh Fielde, A. 1513."

3. *Conſiderations on the Meaſures carrying on with reſpect to the* Britiſh *Colonies in* North America. *2d Edition.* (See Vol. XLIV. p. 480.)

THE addition of an appendix, of 45 pages, calls upon us again to mention, with a juſt eulogium, this ſpirited and ſeaſonable publication. The firſt edition was printed in April, this in November, 1774, in which ſhort interval (as is now ſhewn), the author's opinions have been confirmed by events. The inhabitants of New England have not been brought on their knees by the removal of the cuſtom houſe, and ſuſpenſion of the commerce, of Boſton; theſe harſh and violent meaſures have been received in America as a declaration of war; we have now to do with an union of that continent; and, in ſhort, not one event has happened otherwiſe than was foreſeen and predicted. One particular circumſtance, however, (Mr. Robinſon obſerves) is ſtill behind, of ſuch a magnitude, that, in compariſon of it, all thoſe other incidents are but as the duſt on the balance; viz. the failure, by theſe meaſures, of our national revenue, and our inability to proceed in paying the whole intereſt of our debt; "Then," he adds, "will,

in all appearance, be no longer delayed the day and the hour of our deſtruction; but that conjuncture prove the lateſt and the uttermoſt term of our peace, our proſperity, and our ſtability, as a ſtate and a nation. This point is much preſſed in the former ſheets; however, Heaven avert, that fate ſhould, in the due order of things, and at ſome, perhaps, not very diſtant moment of time, demonſtrate it to be as well grounded, as have already been found ſo many other cautions and warnings before given! But, if we ſow the ſeeds, it may be depended on that the fruits will follow: cauſes and effects keep their courſe, like day and night: events appear to be preparing and bringing on that period: men and things, counſels and actions, ſigns and appearances, ſeem to tend to that cataſtrophe. However, the writer preſumes to offer once more to the public the mite of his ſentiments upon the ſtate of our affairs in America, as it ſtands now altered ſince the date of the preceding pages, while we have yet allotted a time to do it, while there is room for reflection, and that any thing remains more for Britons than only to relate the ſtory of their ruin."

A little farther, as the only, but, at the ſame time, a moſt effectual method to prevent or avert the impending ruin, he recommends that legal and conſtitutional remedy, which our anceſtors have left us, "general petitions."—But, let us hear his own words—"The people of Great Britain have a lawful, conſtitutional, acknowledged, undiſputed, undoubted power of application and petition. This is an inherent right of every county, every city, every borough, every body of men in it, and which any one may be confident that no King, no miniſter, and, let me add, no parliament, will reſiſt or withſtand, if the exertion of it ſhall be general, univerſal, and unanimous, ſuch as ſhall evidently ſpeak with the full and the clear voice of the whole nation; it may, in ſuch a caſe, be depended upon for ſufficient and effectual. Never did, perhaps, any period of our hiſtory more require ſuch an exertion than the preſent moment. I will not repeat what has been ſaid with reſpect to the ſtake either of the public, or of private perſons; but even the miniſter muſt, in all appearance, be, in his own breaſt, pleaſed with it. It might afford him a fair opportunity, or almoſt force him, to withdraw his foot out of difficulties, in which he cannot but, by this time, be ſenſible how raſhly and inconſiderately he has involved both himſelf and his country..... It ſeems the more neceſſary to uſe this laſt reſource of the conſtitution, as it is difficult to find any other help that is left for us under heaven."

After ſtrongly urging our miniſters to "adopt ſuch propoſitions as may be made by the American congreſs to the public, or the government, and to make them the ground or the foundation of a future ſettlement and eſtabliſhment between us and America; as, if we neglect or reject proper terms, when they are offered, we may, perhaps, afterwards, not come readily to the ſame again, of which our Charles I. was a fatal inſtance, by granting ten times more at laſt than would have contented and ſatisfied at firſt;" and accounting for the preſent ſeeming ſupineneſs of France and Spain, "theſe two cabinets being much too cunning to ſtay or to turn us in the beginning of a career, which muſt be ſo much to their ſatisfaction and inclination, and it is fit that the fiſh ſhould faſten on the hook, before the hand appears which is to ſtrike it;" our author concludes as follows: "The writer has thrown out theſe things, from a ſincere and earneſt deſire of the general ſafety and welfare; he heartily hopes that the ſeed is ſown in good ground, and that it will bear fruit for the benefit of the whole: but if, after all, the hand of fate is upon this nation; if the period approaches in which we are doomed to periſh; if there is, at once, an incurable madneſs in our councils, and a boundleſs obſequiouſneſs in our proper guardians and protectors; if the conſtitution is forgotten, and men of weight and of reſpect abandon their country; I muſt ſay, that His Will be done, who governs both individuals and communities. I truſt, nevertheleſs, that theſe words will not be ſo loſt, but that they ſhall at leaſt preſerve one private perſon from the charge and the conſciouſneſs of having ſcrupled to ſpeak plainly his opinion and his expectation of the dangers and the evils impending over the public.

"P. S. During the printing of theſe ſheets, authentic accounts are come of reſolutions reſpecting a ſuſpenſion of commerce between America and Great Britain being entered into, and recommended, by the Congreſs held at Philadelphia. This is another material circumſtance and conſideration pointed

out

out and preſſed in the foregoing book: I mean now to make no reflections on the ſubject; time will tell whether the conſequences ſhall alſo be ſuch as are there ſuppoſed and conceived. There is another vote of the ſame meeting, which is both ſo very plain and ſo very important, that I cannot omit to repeat it in its own words, which are, "That "the Congreſs approve of the oppoſi- "tion, by the inhabitants of the Maſ- "ſachuſſetts-Bay, to the execution of "the late acts of parliament; and, if "the ſame ſhould be attempted to be "carried into execution by force, all "America ought, in ſuch a caſe, to "ſupport them in their oppoſition." This neither needs nor admits of any comment; but how amply does it fulfil what we were on that head forewarned! However, let us, at leaſt, not neglect the caution which it contains for the time to come. It is likewiſe almoſt impoſſible for an Engliſhman not to obſerve, with the moſt ſincere regret, that the firſt proceedings of a new and an eſſential aſſembly among ourſelves have been ſuch as muſt, by all men in our America, be underſtood to approve and to maintain, in the higheſt and the harſheſt of language, the meaſures now carrying on againſt them. It becomes the writer to receive with reſpect theſe reſolves of our legiſlature; however, I ſhall, in regard thereto, deſire once more every perſon, having for his country any concern, moſt ſeriouſly to conſider, whether humble, conſtitutional, general, and univerſal petitions, are not our laſt, and our only remaining, although, at the ſame time, our ſure and our certain reſource, if they ſhall duly and properly be employed and applied."

4. *A Journey to the Weſtern Iſlands of* Scotland. [*By Dr.* Johnſon.] 8vo. Strahan.

OF this journey, which poſterity will conſider as no leſs claſſical, and is, in truth, far more intereſting, than that of Horace to Brundueſium, we ſhall give a ſhort epitome.

Our author, having long deſired to viſit the Hebrides, was induced, in the autumn of 1773, to undertake the journey, by finding, in Mr. Boſwell [the friend of Paoli], a companion, whoſe acuteneſs (he ſays) would help his enquiry, and whoſe gaiety of converſation, and civility of manners, are ſufficient to counteract the inconveniencies of travel in countries leſs hoſpitable than thoſe which they paſſed. They left Edinburgh Aug. 18, directing their courſe northward, along the eaſtern coaſt of Scotland, and accompanied the firſt day by another gentleman [unnamed], who could ſtay with them only long enough to ſhew them how much they loſt at ſeparation. As they croſſed the Frith of Forth, they firſt viſited Inch Keith, a ſmall iſland, never before viſited by either of our author's companions, though conſtantly lying within their view. This is deſcribed as nothing more than a rock, covered by a thin layer of earth, with the ruins of a ſmall fort, little injured by time. Through Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, and Cowpar, they then proceeded to St. Andrew's, a city once archiepiſcopal, where lodgings had been provided for them, "by the interpoſition of ſome inviſible friend," at the houſe of one of the profeſſors, whoſe "eaſy civility," and "elegant lettered hoſpitality," are amply rewarded by as elegant an elogium. But this "kindneſs did not contribute to abate the uneaſy remembrance of an univerſity declining, a college alienated, and a church profaned and haſtening to the ground." On theſe ſeveral topics our author deſcants with his uſual energy and pathos, paying a compliment, by the way, to the "modern latinity" of Buchanan, and obſerving, at St. Andrew's, only one tree, which "might be a ſhow in Scotland, as a horſe in Venice." Over the Frith of Tay, they paſſed, by Dundee, to Aberbrothick, a monaſtery renowned in the hiſtory of Scotland, and ſtill magnificent in its ruins; thence proceeded to Montroſe, a "clean, airy, well-built" town, and were then drawn out of their way to the houſe of Lord Monboddo, "by the magnetiſm of his converſation." At Aberdeen, our travellers were politely noticed by Sir Alexander Gordon, known, twenty years ago, to Dr. Johnſon, in London, and now Profeſſor of Phyſic in the King's College. Both the old and new city, and alſo the colleges, are briefly deſcribed, and we are told, that the writer had the freedom of the city politely given him in the town-hall, by the Lord Provoſt, "without a fee." To Slanes-Caſtle, built on the margin of the ſea, the ſeat of the Earl of Errol [ſon of the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, and then Lord Boyd], they were invited by his Lordſhip, and, with Mr. Boyd, viſited *Dun Buy* (the

yellow

yellow rock), a rocky peninsula, discoloured by the dung of innumerable sea-fowls, and the *Buller of Buchan*, a rock perpendicularly tubulated, of which the description cannot be read with indifference. Pursuing their journey, our travellers saw neither flocks nor herds, and, in these 200 miles, had observed only one tree not younger than themselves. At Banff, their next stage, nothing particular was observable, but the incommodiousness of Scotch windows, which kept them very closely shut. Through Cullen they proceeded to Elgin, a place of little trade; and here, describing the ruins of that cathedral, the Doctor asserts, that "our own cathedrals (also) are mouldering by unregarded dilapidation," and that "the monuments of sacred magnificence are despised." This intelligence is new and alarming, and we could wish that these dilapidated churches had been specified, especially as, on many (*English*) cathedrals, to our knowledge, great sums have lately and very judiciously been expended. But, to return—To Fores they went forwards the same day, "to an Englishman classic ground," being "the town to which Macbeth was travelling, when he met the weird sisters;" at Fochabers, a seat of the Duke of Gordon, saw the first orchard; and, at Nairn, entered on the Highlands, there "first seeing peat fires, and hearing the Erse language." From the house of Mr. Macaulay, the minister who published an account of St. Kilda, they visited Calder-Castle, of which Macbeth was Thane, and, from this ancient tower, went to a most regular modern fortification, Fort George *, where the elegant conversation of Sir Eyre Coote, the governor [distinguished by his actions in India], was preferred, by our author, to the delicacies of his table.

A-, in this route, our author must unavoidably have crossed the Spey, and have passed near, if not over, the field of Culloden, we cannot help wondering at his studiously avoiding to mention that decisive battle, and cannot but be of opinion, that most of his English readers, at least, will think the scene, where the fate of three kingdoms was really determined, of no less importance than any of the imaginary actions of Macbeth, though celebrated by Shakespeare.

* P. 7, this fort is called "that of *St. George*." Q. Was it not named from his late Majesty, and not from the saint?

At Inverness, "the capital of the Highlands," they quitted their post-chaise for horses, now entering a country "upon which, perhaps, no wheel has ever rolled;" and on the banks of Lough Ness, visiting, by the way, and describing, a Highland hut, and the celebrated fall of Fiers, rode to Fort Augustus, of which the courtesy of Mr. Trapaud, the governor, is not forgotten. Two days more brought them, through the Highlands, to the western coast, hearing, as they passed, of the raising of rents, and consequent emigration of the inhabitants, and painting, with a glowing pencil, the hills and rivers, and, in particular, one pleasant bank, which first suggested the thought of this narration. Leaving our author philosophically to investigate the reason of those peculiarities which generally distinguish such rugged regions, and, afterwards, as philosophically to sleep on a bundle of hay, in his riding-coat, we hasten to the Isle of Sky, where Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell landed Sept. 20, and were met on the sands, and entertained at Armidel (his seat), by Sir Alexander Macdonald. From Sky, they were invited to the Isle of Raasay, which lies east of it, the arrival of strangers having soon excited rumour and curiosity. For the manners and customs of the natives we must refer to the work, observing only, that our travellers came thither too late to see "a people of peculiar appearance," as only the language and their poverty now remain, and of those the first is attacked on every side, and the other gradually abated. In Raasay, at Mr. Macleod's, the Laird's, they found nothing but civility, elegance, and plenty; there was also music and dancing, beauty and gaiety, and Erse songs sung by ladies; so that, could our itinerant Homer "have found an Ulysses, he had fancied a Phæacia." Not to mention his wisdom and sagacity, Mr. Boswell, however, is, in some other respects, not unlike the hero of the Odyssey, as

——*mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes*,

and some luxuriant imaginations might, perhaps, form a comparison between the islands of Calypso and Paoli.

Mr. Macdonald, and his Lady, *Flora Macdonald*, "a name that will be mentioned in history with honour, if courage and fidelity be virtues," entertained our voyagers at their return

to

to Sky, from whence they croſſed an arm of the ſea to Dunvegan, a rocky promontory W. of Sky, to which they were alſo invited by the Laird, and where the ſtorms ſome time (though not diſagreeably) confined them. Ulinish, and its dun, or ancient fort, caverns, &c. next attracted their obſervation. Their ſubſequent ſtages were, Taliſker, in Sky, the houſe of Col. Macleod, an officer in the Dutch ſervice; Coriatachan, where they were hoſpitably welcomed by Mr. Mackinnon; Oſſig, of which Mr. Macpherſon is miniſter (both in Sky); and, at Armidel, finiſhed their obſervations on that iſland, which occupy 100 pages. And here Dr. Johnſon diſcovers his opinion, that the poems of Oſſian are impoſtures, as "the editor, or author (he affirms), never could ſhew the original, nor can it be ſhewn by any other." To which Mr. Becket has replied in the papers, that "the originals lay in his ſhop in 1762, for the inſpection of the curious; and that propoſals for publiſhing them were frequently advertiſed." To convince the incredulous, the editor, therefore, has now no reſource but the depoſiting them in ſome public library; though, as to the merit, if it be intrinſic, it is juſt the ſame whether Oſſian or Macpherſon was the author, and, perhaps, it may be no leſs an effort of genius to compoſe ſuch a work, with ſo few ideas, in this enlightened than in that barbarous age, the ſuppreſſion of knowledge being rather more difficult than its free communication.

But we muſt now ſail through a ſtorm, with our traveller, to the iſlands of Col, one continued rock, thinly covered with earth, but very populous; Ulva, "rough and barren;" Inch Kenneth, though ſmall, remarkably pleaſant and fertile, and once a ſeminary of eccleſiaſtics; Sandiland, a rock of four acres; Icolmkill, or Iona *, in early ages, the great ſchool of theology, and the reputed cemetery of the Scottiſh Kings; and Mull, in extent perhaps the third of the Hebrides, from whence re-imbarking for Scotland, they reached the main land Oct. 22. In theſe little voyages they were accompanied either by Sir Allan Maclean, who, with his two daughters, high born, poliſhed, and elegant, as they are, and their ſervants, are the only inhabitants of Inch Kenneth, or by the young Laird of Col, a moſt "amiable man, who, while theſe pages were preparing to atteſt his virtues, periſhed in the paſſage between Ulva and Inch Kenneth." Proceeding ſouthward to Inverary, they were kindly entertained by the Duke of Argyle, at his ſplendid ſeat; and then traverſing Glencroe, a black and dreary region, now made eaſily paſſable by a military road, paſſed, through a pleaſant country, to the banks of Loch-Lomond, and the houſe of Sir James Colquhoun, owner of almoſt all its thirty iſlands, which next morning they ſurveyed in a boat. Near this Loch they paſſed a night with Mr. Smollet, a relation of Dr. Smollet, to whoſe memory he has raiſed an obeliſk, on the bank near the houſe in which he was born, and were there met by a poſt-chaiſe, which conveyed them to Glaſgow. From thence they directed their courſe to Auchinleck (*Stony field*), the paternal ſeat of Mr. Boſwell's father, one of the Lords of Seſſion; from thence returned to Edinburgh, "where (ſays our author) I paſſed ſome days with men of learning, whoſe names want no advancement from my commemoration, or with women of elegance, who, perhaps, diſclaim a pedant's praiſe;" and, after deſcribing a peculiar ſubject of philoſophical curioſity, "a college of the deaf and dumb, who are taught to ſpeak, to read, to write, and to practiſe arithmetic, by a gentleman whoſe name is Braidwood," the Doctor concludes his narrative as follows:

"Such are the things which this journey has given me an opportunity of ſeeing, and ſuch are the reflections which that ſight has raiſed. Having paſſed my time almoſt wholly in cities, I may have been ſurpriſed by modes of life, and appearances of nature, that are familiar to men of wider ſurvey, and more varied converſation. Novelty and ignorance muſt always be reciprocal, and I cannot but be conſcious that my thoughts on national manners are the thoughts of one who has ſeen but little."

Of "the things" here deſcribed, we have thus endeavoured to give a brief epitome, a mere ſkeleton, as it were, of the work; but, as for "the reflections," which may be conſidered as its fleſh and blood, its life and ſpirit, for theſe we muſt refer to the original, which, though

* For Mr. Bryant's and Dr. Campbell's accounts of this iſland (otherwiſe called Columba), ſee Vol. XLIV. of our Mag. pp. 367 and 369.

the author may, perhaps, "disclaim a pedant's praise," we cannot help saying, is worthy the author of the Rambler.

A few short extracts will be given in our next.

Catalogue of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERMON.

THE popular concern in the choice of Representatives. A sermon preached at the meeting-house near the Maze-Pond, Southwark; and likewise in the evening at Monkwell street lecture, on the Lord's-day, October 9, 1774. By Benjamin Wallin, A. M. 8vo 6d Buckland

MISCELLANEOUS.

A declaration of the people's *natural right* to a share in the legislature; which is the fundamental principle of the British constitution of state. By Glanville Sharp. 8vo White.—The acuteness with which Mr. Sharp has treated this interesting subject, is the more to be admired, as he modestly "acknowledges his deficiency in "historical knowledge, as well as in most "other branches of learning, which re"quire much reading and leisure to be "obtained." But, however deficient in point of erudition this gentleman may affect to be thought, it is certain, that he is fully master of the subject he has undertaken to illustrate. He has laid it down as a maxim, in opposition to the great Puffendorff, That *law, to bind all, must be assented to by all*; and he has exposed the fallacy of the baron's reasoning by arguments that are incontrovertible. Having, therefore, established this maxim as a leading principle, he proceeds to prove, what indeed has never been denied, that the distinguishing privilege of *freemen* is the right they enjoy of being governed by laws to which they have given their assent either by themselves or their representatives; that this right is maintained to an infinitely greater degree by the form of government under which we live, than under any other where the people are deprived of their just share in the legislature; that, where this right is denied, there can be no pretensions to *freedom*; that no tax can be levied without manifest robbery and injustice, where this legal and constitutional representation is wanting, because the English law abhors the idea of taking the least property from *freemen* without their *free consent*; and that no authority on earth, not even the acts of king, lords, and commons, can deprive *freemen* of the free disposal of their own effects.—Every king of England, says this judicious reasoner, is restrained by the law from *changing* or *making new laws*, without the assent of his WHOLE KINGDOM in parliament expressed. And the WHOLE KINGDOM of Great Britain itself is only a part of the British empire; and, therefore, nothing can be more absurd, than for a PART of the British empire to assume a power of making laws to bind the WHOLE: for, if this were the case, the *free subjects* of one part of the empire would be liable to be most materially injured in their greatest and most valuable inheritance, the LAW, by the hasty decisions of men on the other side of the empire, with whom, probably, they would be totally unacquainted, and whose interest might, perhaps, be as widely different from theirs as their situation; that is, as widely different as the east is from the west! From these premises, therefore, Mr Sharp infers, that the true constitutional mode of connecting British dominions that are otherwise separated by nature, is demonstrated by the established example of the union of Great Britain and Ireland, which by long experience has proved to be sufficiently effectual.——In this deduction, the first principles of law are traced from their source; a variety of political questions, relative to government and jurisprudence, are examined; the opinions of the greatest lawyers are controverted by arguments drawn from unquestionable authority; and the *natural rights* of nations and of mankind asserted with a conscious dignity which a thorough knowledge of the subject alone could justify.

Memoirs of an unfortunate Lady of quality. 12mo 3 vols 7s 6d sewed Snagg

The Lady's travels into Spain; or, a genuine relation of the religion, laws, commerce, customs, and manners of that country. Written by the Countess of Danois, in a series of letters to a friend at Paris. 2 vols 12mo 6s bound Davies

A new musical interlude, called the election, as it is performed at the theatre royal in Drury Lane. 8vo 6d Griffin

Arguments and decisions in remarkable cases before the high court of justiciary and other supreme courts in Scotland. Collected by Mr. Maclaurin. 4to 1l 1s boards Dilly London

Letters containing a plan of education for rural academies. 8vo 2s sewed Murray.

The man of business and gentleman's assistant; containing a treatise of practical arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, in which are inserted many concise and valuable rules, for the ready casting up of merchandize, never yet published in this kingdom: book keeping by single and double entry; the former upon an entire new plan, comprising a modern and approved method of keeping small accounts, debtor and creditor in the waste-book only, calculated for the ease and advantage of retail traders; together with an essay on English grammar, adapted to the use of gentlemen, merchants, traders, and schools. By W. Perry, master of the academy at Kelso. 8vo 7s bound Murray

A PERSIAN

A PERSIAN FABLE*.

AS fables ſay, a drop of rain
Fell from a cloud into the main,
"Amid theſe waves how ſmall am I!
"I here for ever loſt ſhall lie:"
It ſaid; an oyſter, opening wide
Her mouth, imbib'd it with the tide.
Condenſing there for many a year,
It grew into a pearly ſphere.
Then by a ſkilful diver caught,
To Perſia's King the pearl was brought;
And now, exalted to a gem,
This drop adorns his diadem;
Thus by its fall an envy'd height
It gain'd, and roſe from darkneſs into light.

A LADY *having loſt her* CANARY-BIRD, *the Author ſent another, with the following* POEM.

GO, melodious warbler, fly;
Go, another's loſs ſupply;
One like you, both young and gay,
Fate has rudely ſnatch'd away;
Hurried o'er the Stygian river,
Where, 'tis ſaid, he's gone for ever.
Inexorable Styx! to ſeize
What was pleaſed, what could pleaſe!
Hapleſs bird, by meeting fate,
Thus to open ſorrow's gate.
See his miſtreſs all alone,
Hear her now his death bemoan!
See the cryſtal ſprings ſupply
Blushing eyes that never dry:
Go, and going ſooth the fair,
Such like beings claim her care;
In her tender ſelf are ſown
Gentle virtues, like your own;
Truſt not me, but ſearch a proof,
Go and dwell beneath her roof;
There for you is laid no ſnare,
There no fowlers interfere;
Yet an archer you may find,
A little roſy boy, and blind;
At his ſhoulders pinions grow,
(Pinions, whiter far than ſnow;)
Round his neck a bow is hung,
O'er his back are arrows ſlung;
Arrows which were felt, when you
To a neighb'ring ſpray withdrew,
When your tiny, courteous ſpouſe,
Thrill'd her ſonnets on the boughs.
Yet he'll ne'er exhauſt his quiver
To tranſpierce your tender liver;
No; the urchin may provide
Shafts to raze another's ſide.
From delicate amuſements free,
See, ſhe turns her head to thee.
Learn her moments to beguile,
Hear her ſpeak, and ſee her ſmile;
Chirp a note, you her command,
See, ſhe lifts her lilly hand!
Whet your bill, you her engage,
See, ſhe gently moves the cage
Your ſenſations to allay;
See the manna of a day!
Gentle being, raiſe your ſtrain,
Eden loſt, you now regain;
Aſk me what ſhe wants of you
In return,—a ſong or two;
All her kindneſs you repay
In melodious roundelay:
What have many men to ſpare?
Nought, but trembling notes, and
Notes that can't ſo well detain
Her, as your enchanting ſtrain.
To a mind like hers, you may
Moral leſſons ſtill convey;
When you ſpread your wings for
Shew what lovers do in ſpite;
When you peck her finger, then
Warn her to beware of men;
When from perch to perch you ſt
Shew her lovers, wild and gay;
Mop'd, and ſilent in the cage,
Shew her wedlock, ſhew her age;
When you chirp, and when you ſi
Soft emotions you will bring;
Know, you teach, by ſuch like ru
More philoſophy than ſchools.

* This beautiful fable, quoted by Sir John Chardin, in his Travels; and alſo by Mr. Addiſon, in the Spectator; Mr. Jones tranſlated into Arabic, before he diſcovered the original in the *Buſtan*, or *Garden* of Sadi, a moſt ingenious poet. See Vol. XLIV. PP. 579—583, 622—624.

Jeremiah, Chap. IX. Ver. 17—
By Tho. Mytton, Eſq.

O Haſte! and hither bring the train,
Skill'd in the dirge, and all the note
O'er Sion bid them pour the mournf
While from our eyes the burſting ſorr

For hark!—amidſt her melancholy
What peals, alas! of loud lament reſ
"Ah! what a ſad reverſe of fate it o
"Our city!—Oh!—how havock rage

"Far from our native country ca
"It's pleaſant ſcenes we never more n
"Ye roofs, that o'er our houſhold joy
"Your ſhelter, O! for ever now ad

Jehovah ſpeaks.—O hear, ye fem
Ye, who the public pomp of woe ſu
Teach ev'ry matron (ſuch his high co
To pour, like you, the melancholy

And teach the maiden, late ſo blithe
Who wont to love and joy to trill t
O! teach her now to chant far othe
And train to notes of grief her tun

For Slaughter marches, dreadful, d
Now thro' the lordly portal burſts
Now breaks the humbler gate wit
hand,
Now thro' the ſtreet perſues the flyi

The ruthleſs monſter ſtrikes the i
Deaf to the little wretche's piteous
And, ſinking on the carnage round
Beneath his arm the bloomy ſtripli

Shropſhire, Jan. 12th, 1775.

* מקוננות "The Mourning-w
There were women whoſe profeſſ
make publick lamentations at fu
upon other ſorrowful occaſions.—
the *Præfæ* of the Romans.

[illegible] Bangor to Canterbury,
[illegible] of her Dean.
[illegible], to deplore
[illegible] accomplish'd Moore,
[illegible] gain;
[illegible] to mourn,
[illegible] return,
[illegible] remain. BANGOR.

ANSWER.

[illegible] prophecy, our mitred Moore,
[illegible] years may probably restore,
[illegible] attempt my tears to dry;
[illegible] my masters but by name,
[illegible] and the voice of fame,
[illegible] my palaces in ruins lie.
CANTERBURY.

PROLOGUE to the CHOLERICK MAN.
Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

[illegible]

From my good friends above, their wi
and doxies,
Down to Madame and Monsieur in the box
Now for it, Sirs; I beg from top to botto
You'll keep your features fix'd till I h
got 'em.
First for fine gentlemen my fancy stretche
They'll be more like, the slighter are
sketches.
Such unembodied form invention tracks;
Pale cheeks, dead eyes, thin bodies, and
long backs;
They would be best in shades, or virgin wax.
To make fine ladies like, the toil is vain,
Unless I paint 'em o'er and o'er again t
In frost, tho' not a flow'r its charms d
closes, [ros
They can, like hot-houses, produce th
At you, coquettes, my pencil now takes aim,
In Love's Change-alley playing all the game;
I'll paint you ducklings, waddling out quite
lame. [pourtray,
The prude's most virtuous spite I'll ne
Railing at gaming—loving private play.
Quitting the gay bon-ton, and wou'd be witt
I come to you, my patrons, in the city:
I like your honest, open, English looks,
They shew too—that you well employ yo
cooks! [lik
Have at you now—nay, mister—pray don
Hold up your head, your fat becomes you, Si
Leer with your eyes—as thus—now smirk-
well done!
You're ogling, Sir—a haunch of venison.
Some of your fickle patriots I shall pass,
Such brittle beings will be best on glass.
Now, coxcombs, you —— looks meant you
thoughts to smother,
Hands fix'd on one thing—eyes upon another
For politicians I have no dark tints,
Such clouded brows are fine for wooden prints
To distant climes if modern Jasons roam,
And bring the golden fleece with curses home
I'll blacken them with Indian ink—but the
My hands, like theirs, will ne'er be clean again
Tho' all, not least in love, I come to you *!
And 'tis with rapture nature's sons I view;
With warmest tints their glow your jolly faces,
Joy, love, and laughter, there have fix'd
their places, foreign graces.
Free from weak nerves, bon-ton, ennui, and
I'll save you now no more with pencil strictures
I'll copy these—next week send home your
pictures.

On his Majesty King CHARLES I.
By a Young Lady of Seven Years of Age.

O heavenly muse! for not of Pindus thou,
Deck not with fading bays thy sacred
brow:
Neither of fierce Achilles deign to sing,
But in the praise of Britain's murder'd King.
To him the wretched never cry'd in vain,
The poor from him did sure support obtain;
O mercy, justice, just and glorious King,
Tell us where now is death! where is thy sting?
He knew to live, but better how to die;
Insult not grave where is thy victory!

* To the galleries.

Account *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *ſince the paſſing the* Boſton *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 629.

Boſton, Nov. 10.

THIS day his Excellency, General Gage, iſſued the following proclamation:

"Whereas a number of perſons unlawfully aſſembled at Cambridge, in the month of October laſt, calling themſelves a *Provincial Congreſs*, did, in the moſt open and daring terms, aſſume to themſelves the powers and authority of government, independent of, and repugnant to, his Majeſty's government, legally and conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed within this province, and tending utterly to ſubvert the ſame; and did, amongſt other unlawful proceedings, take upon themſelves to reſolve and direct a new and unconſtitutional regulation of the militia, in high derogation of his Majeſty's royal prerogative; and alſo to elect and appoint Henry Gardner, of Stow, to be Receiver-general, in the room of Harriſon Gray, Eſq; then and ſtill legally holding and executing that office; and alſo to order and direct the monies granted to his Majeſty, to be paid into the hands of the ſaid Henry Gardner, and not to the ſaid Harriſon Gray, Eſq; and further earneſtly to recommend to the inhabitants of the province, to *oblige* and *compel* the ſeveral conſtables and collectors to comply with and execute the ſaid directions, contrary to their oaths, and againſt the plain and expreſs rules and directions of the law: all which proceedings have a moſt dangerous tendency to enſnare his Majeſty's ſubjects, the inhabitants of this province, and draw them into perjuries, riots, ſedition, treaſon, and rebellion.

"For the prevention of which evils, and the calamitous conſequences thereof;

"I have thought it my duty to iſſue this proclamation, hereby earneſtly exhorting, and in his Majeſty's name ſtrictly prohibiting all his liege ſubjects within this province, from complying, in any degree, with the ſaid requiſitions, recommendations, directions, or reſolves of the aforeſaid unlawful aſſembly, as they regard his Majeſty's higheſt diſpleaſure, and would avoid the pains and penalties of the law. And I do hereby charge and command all juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, conſtables, collectors, and other officers, in their ſeveral departments, to be vigilant and faithful in the execution and diſcharge of their duty in their reſpective offices, agreeable to the well-known eſtabliſhed laws of the land; and, to the utmoſt of their power, by all lawful ways and means, to diſcountenance, diſcourage, and prevent a compliance with ſuch dangerous reſolve of the abovementioned, or any other unlawful aſſembly whatever.

Given at Boſton this 10th of Nov. 1774.

THO. GAGE."

At a meeting of the inhabitants, Nov. 7, the committee appointed for that purpoſe made the following report:

"Whereas ſundry regiments of his Majeſty's troops are, contrary to law, and to the great annoyance and detriment of his Majeſty's good ſubjects of this province, now ſtationed in the town of Boſton, in a time of profound peace, for the avowed purpoſes of carrying into execution ſundry acts of the Britiſh parliament, tending to enſlave the people, and to ſubvert the conſtitution of the province, which it is our duty to proteſt againſt on all occaſions; yet, nevertheleſs, we, the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, legally aſſembled, taking into ſerious conſideration, the diſtreſſed circumſtances of this metropolis, and being anxious ſtill to uſe our beſt endeavours to preſerve that decency and order for which the town has ever been remarkable, relying on the juſtice of our cauſe, and confiding in the united endeavours of the Colonies, the wiſdom of the Continental Congreſs, the juſtice and clemency of our Sovereign, and the ſmiles of Divine Providence, that our grievances will ſhortly be redreſſed, and our unalienable and precious rights, liberties, and privileges, be reſtored and ſecured to us upon a juſt and permanent baſis. Therefore, we recommend,

"That, as his Excellency the Governor has aſſured the town, that he will do all in his power to ſecure the peace and good order of the town;

"That the town on their part will exert their beſt endeavours to effect the ſame deſirable purpoſe, and to this end would augment the town watch; and it is recommended to the Select Men of the town that they increaſe the watch to the number of 12 men in each watch-houſe, for the ſecurity and ſafety of the inhabitants, and that they be directed to patrole the ſtreets of the town for the whole night the enſuing ſeaſon:

"And it is earneſtly deſired that his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, and other peace officers would exert their authority for the obſervance of the laws, and preſervation of peace and order, and that when they hear [illegible] diſturbance, they would not wait [illegible] complaint, but call on the inhabi[illegible] will at all times be ready in a[illegible] diſperſe ſuch [illegible] ſons, or in [illegible] enders to j[illegible] what ran[illegible] ver[illegible] As in [illegible] nation it [illegible] bent upo[illegible] arly to s[illegible] peace a[illegible] of the [illegible] erefore [illegible] amend[illegible]

A Word of Comfort, from Dunger to Canterbury, on the Loſs of her Dean.

CEaſe, Canterbury, to deplore
The loſs of your accompliſh'd Moore,
Repining at my gain;
I ſoon may have moſt cauſe to mourn,
To *you* he'll probably return,
With *me* will ſcarce remain. DANGER.

ANSWER.

TO *me*, you prophecy, our mitred Moore,
Revolving years may probably reſtore,
And thus in vain attempt my tears to dry;
I ſcarcely know my maſters but by name,
Triennial viſits, and the voice of fame,
For ah! my palaces in ruins lie.
CANTERBURY.

That wit muſt triumph over ſtrength at laſt;
Then, ſmiling, ſaw her Athens moſt its doom,
And crown'd her in the theatres at Rome:
Nor murmur'd Rome, to ſee her Terence ſhod
With the ſame ſocks in which Menander trod;
Nor Lælius ſcorn'd, nor Scipio bluſh'd to ſit,
And join their plaudits to Athenian wit.
Micio's mild virtue, and mad Demea's rage,
With burſts alternate ſhook the echoing ſtage:
And from theſe models 'tis your poet draws
His beſt, his only hope of your applauſe.
A tale it is to chace that angry ſpleen,
Which forms the mirth and moral of his ſcene;
A tale for noble and ignoble ear,
Something for fathers and for ſons to hear;
And ſhould you on your humbler bard beſtow
That grace, which Rome to hers was pleas'd to ſhow,
Advantage with the modern fairly lies,
Who, leſs deſerving, gains as great a prize.

EPILOGUE, *written by* Mr. Garrick, *and ſpoken by* Mrs. Abingdon.

AS I'm an artiſt, can my ſkill do better
Than paint your pictures? for I'm much your debtor:
I'll draw the outlines, finiſh at my leiſure,
A group like you would be a charming treaſure!
Here is my pencil, here my ſketching-book
Where for this work I memorandums took;
I will in full, three quarters, and profile,
Take your ſweet faces, nay, your thoughts I'll ſteal;
From my good friends above, their wives and dowlas,
Down to Madame and Monſieur in the boxes.
Now for it, Sirs; I beg from top to bottom
You'll keep your features fix'd till I have got 'em.
Firſt for fine gentlemen my fancy ſtretches—
They'll be more like, the ſlighter are the ſketches.
Such unembodied form invention tracks;
Pale cheeks, dead eyes, thin bodies, and long backs!
They would be beſt in ſhades, or virgin wax.
To make fine ladies like, the toil is vain,
Unleſs I paint 'em o'er and o'er again:
In froſt, tho' not a flow'r its charms diſcloſes,
They can, like hot-houſes, produce their roſes.
At you, coquettes, my pencil now takes aim,
In Love's Change-alley playing all the game;
I'll paint you ducklings, waddling out quite lame.
The prude's moſt virtuous ſpite I'll next pourtray,
Railing at gaming—loving private play.
Quitting the gay bon-ton, and would be witty,
I come to you, my patrons, to the city:
I like your honeſt, open, Engliſh looks,
They ſhew too—that you well employ your cooks!
Have at you now—nay, miſſes—pray don't ſtir,
Hold up your head, your fat becomes you, Sir;
Leer with your eyes—as thus—now ſmirk—well done!
You're ogling, Sir—a haunch of veniſon.
Some of your fickle patriots I ſhall paſs,
Such brittle beings will be beſt on glaſs.
Now, courtiers, you —— looks meant, your thoughts to ſmother,
Hands fix'd on one thing—eyes upon another;
For politicians I have no dark tints,
Such clouded brows are fine for wooden prints.
To diſtant climes if modern Jaſons roam,
And bring the golden fleece with curſes home,
I'll blacken them with Indian ink—but then
My hands, like theirs, will ne'er be clean again.
Tho' laſt, not leaſt in love, I adore you*!
And 'tis with rapture nature's ſons I view;
With warmeſt tints ſhall glow your jolly faces,
Joy, love, and laughter, there have fix'd their places,
Free from weak nerves, bon-ton, ennui, and foreign graces.
I'll tire you now no more with pencil ſtrictures;
I'll copy theſe—next week ſend home your pictures.

On his Majeſty King CHARLES I.
By a Young Lady of Eleven Years of Age.

O Heavenly muſe! for not of Pindus thou,
Deck not with fading bays thy ſacred brow;
Neither of fierce Achilles deign to ſing,
But in the praiſe of Britain's murder'd King.
To him the wretched never cry'd in vain,
The poor from him did ſure ſupport obtain;
O! more than father, juſt and glorious King,
To ſuch a Prince! O death! where is thy ſting?
He knew to live, but better how to die;
To ſuch!—O grave! where is thy victory?

* To the galleries.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* BOSTON *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 529.

Boston, Nov. 10.

THIS day his Excellency, General Gage, iſſued the following proclamation:

"Whereas a number of perſons unlawfully aſſembled at Cambridge, in the month of October laſt, calling themſelves a *Provincial Congreſs*, did, in the moſt open and daring terms, aſſume to themſelves the powers and authority of government, independent of, and repugnant to, his Majeſty's government, legally and conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed within this province, and tending utterly to ſubvert the ſame; and did, amongſt other unlawful proceedings, take upon themſelves to reſolve and direct a new and unconſtitutional regulation of the militia, in high derogation of his Majeſty's royal prerogative; and alſo to elect and appoint Henry Gardner, of Stow, to be Receiver-general, in the room of Harriſon Gray, Eſq; then and ſtill legally holding and executing that office; and alſo to order and direct the monies granted to his Majeſty, to be paid into the hands of the ſaid Henry Gardner, and not to the ſaid Harriſon Gray, Eſq.; and further earneſtly to recommend to the inhabitants of the province, to *oblige* and *compel* the ſeveral conſtables and collectors to comply with and execute the ſaid directions, contrary to their oaths, and againſt the plain and expreſs rules and directions of the law: all which proceedings have a moſt dangerous tendency to enſnare his Majeſty's ſubjects, the inhabitants of this province, and draw them into perjuries, riots, ſedition, treaſon, and rebellion.

"For the prevention of which evils, and the calamitous conſequences thereof;

"I have thought it my duty to iſſue this proclamation, hereby earneſtly exhorting, and in his Majeſty's name ſtrictly prohibiting all his liege ſubjects within this province, from complying, in any degree, with the ſaid requiſitions, recommendations, directions, or reſolves of the aforeſaid unlawful aſſembly, as they regard his Majeſty's higheſt diſpleaſure, and would avoid the pains and penalties of the law. And I do hereby charge and command all juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, conſtables, collectors, and other officers, in their ſeveral departments, to be vigilant and faithful in the execution and diſcharge of their duty in their reſpective offices, agreeable to the well-known eſtabliſhed laws of the land; and, to the utmoſt of their power, by all lawful ways and means, to diſcountenance, diſcourage, and prevent a compliance with ſuch dangerous reſolves of the abovementioned, or any other unlawful aſſembly whatever.

Given at Boſton this 10th of Nov. 1774.

THO. GAGE."

At a meeting of the inhabitants, Nov. 7, the committee appointed for that purpoſe made the following report:

"Whereas ſundry regiments of his Majeſty's troops are, contrary to law, and to the great annoyance and detriment of his Majeſty's good ſubjects of this province, now ſtationed in the town of Boſton, in a time of profound peace, for the avowed purpoſes of carrying into execution ſundry acts of the Britiſh parliament, tending to enſlave the people, and to ſubvert the conſtitution of the province, which it is our duty to proteſt againſt on all occaſions; yet, nevertheleſs, we, the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, legally aſſembled, taking into ſerious conſideration, the diſtreſſed circumſtances of this metropolis, and being anxious ſtill to uſe our beſt endeavours to preſerve that decency and order for which the town has ever been remarkable, relying on the juſtice of our cauſe, and confiding in the united endeavours of the Colonies, the wiſdom of the Continental Congreſs, the juſtice and clemency of our Sovereign, and the ſmiles of Divine Providence, that our grievances will ſhortly be redreſſed, and our unalienable and precious rights, liberties, and privileges, be reſtored and ſecured to us upon a juſt and permanent baſis. Therefore, we recommend,

"That, as his Excellency the Governor has aſſured the town, that he will do all in his power to ſecure the peace and good order of the town;

"That the town on their part will exert their beſt endeavours to effect the ſame deſirable purpoſe, and to this end would augment the town watch; and it is recommended to the Select Men of the town that they increaſe the watch to the number of 12 men in each watch-houſe, for the ſecurity and ſafety of the inhabitants, and that they be directed to patrole the ſtreets of the town for the whole night the enſuing ſeaſon.

"And it is earneſtly deſired that his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, and other peace officers would exert their authority for the obſervance of the laws, and preſervation of peace and order, and that when they hear of any diſturbance, they would not wait for a complaint, but call on the inhabitants, who will at all times be ready in aſſiſting to diſperſe ſuch perſons, or in bringing offenders to juſtice of what rank or order ſoever.

"As in our preſent ſituation it is incumbent upon us particularly to attend to the peace and good order of the town, it is therefore earneſtly recommended to the

the inhabitants to do all in their power to prevent or ſuppreſs any quarrels or diſturbances. And it is ſeriouſly recommended to all maſters of families, that they reſtrain their children and ſervants from going abroad after nine o'clock in the evening, unleſs on neceſſary buſineſs.

Boſton.

Williamſburgh, Nov. 10. On the 10th of October laſt a battle was fought on the Ohio, of which the following are the particulars:——"On Monday morning, about half an hour before ſunriſe, two of Captain Ruſſell's company diſcovered a large party of Indians about a mile from the camp, one of which men was ſhot down by the Indians, the other made his eſcape, and brought in the intelligence; in two or three minutes after, two of Capt. Shelvey's men came in, and confirmed the account.

"Col. Andrew Lewis being informed thereof, immediately ordered out Col. Charles Lewis to take the command of 150 of the Auguſta troops, and with him went Capt. Dickenſon, Capt. Harriſon, Capt. Wilſford, Capt. John Lewis, of Auguſta, and Capt. Lockridge, which made the firſt diviſion; Col. Fleming was alſo ordered to take the command of 150 more of the Botetourt, Bedford, and Fincaſtle troops, which made the ſecond diviſion.

"Col. Charles Lewis's diviſion marched to the right, ſome diſtance from the Ohio, and Col. Fleming, with his diviſion, on the bank of the Ohio, to the left.

"Col. Charles Lewis's diviſion had not marched quite half a mile from the camp, when, about ſun-riſe, a vigorous attack was made on the front of his diviſion, by the united tribes of Shawaneſe, Delawares, Mingoes, Twas, and of ſeveral other nations, in number not leſs than 800. In this heavy attack, Col. Chas. Lewis, and ſeveral of his men fell, and the Auguſta diviſion was obliged to give way to the heavy fire of the enemy. The enemy inſtantly engaged the front of Col. Fleming's diviſion; and in a ſhort time the Colonel received two balls through his left arm, and one through his breaſt; and, after animating the officers and ſoldiers, retired to the camp.

"His loſs in the field was ſenſibly felt, but the Auguſta troops being ſhortly after reinforced from the camp by Col. Field, with his company, together with Capt. M'Dowell, &c. the enemy, no longer able to maintain their ground, was forced to give way. In their precipitate retreat, Col. Field was killed. During this time, which was till after twelve o'clock, the action continued extremely hot. The cloſe underwood, many ſteep banks, and logs, greatly favoured the retreat of the Indians; and the bravery of their men made the beſt uſe of them, whilſt others were throwing their dead into the Ohio, and carrying off thoſe wounded.

"Soon after twelve, the action abated, but continued, except at ſhort intervals, ſharp enough till ſun-ſet, when they found a ſafe retreat.

"They had not the ſatisfaction of carrying off any of our men ſcalps, ſave one or two ſtragglers, whom they killed before the engagement. Many of their dead they ſcalped, rather than we ſhould have them; but our troops ſcalped upwards of twenty of their men, that were firſt killed. It is beyond doubt their loſs in number far exceeds ours, which is conſiderable."

The following is a return of the killed and wounded in the above battle:

Killed, Colonels, Charles Lewis, John Field; — Captains, John Murray, R. M'Clenachan, Samuel Wilſon, James Wood;

Ward;—Lieutenant, Hugh Allen; Enſigns, Cantiff, Bracken; forty-four privates. Total killed 53.

Wounded. Colonel William Fleming; Capts. Jn. Dickenſon, Tho. Blufford, Jn. Skidmore; Lieutenants, Goldman, Robinſon, Lard, Vance; ſeventy nine privates. Total wounded 87. Total killed and wounded 140.

The account further ſays, that Col. Fleming and ſeveral others are ſince dead of their wounds.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Dec. 28.

THIS day the Douro, one of the principal rivers in Portugal, roſe 15 feet perpendicular, in about ſeven hours, filling the ſtreets near the quays on both ſides; many warehouſes were thrown down, pipes of wine, and various other merchandizes, carried away, and, in ſome places, the inhabitants had but juſt time to eſcape at the tops of their houſes. Next day the torrent was extremely rapid. The ſhip Kirby Hall, James George, maſter, with only one man on board, laden with 260 pipes of wine, for London, and ready to ſail, was forced from her moorings, and, in a few minutes, daſhed to pieces on the bar, though the man was miraculouſly ſaved. The third day the torrent abated, and, though the ſtream ſtill ran with great rapidity, boats began to paſs. Some freſhes have been known to riſe as high, but none ſo violent and ſo ſudden. The loſſes are very conſiderable in wine, ſugar, ſhips, houſes, and merchandize of all ſorts, though no certain calculation can as yet be made of the amount; however, we do not hear that any lives have been loſt.

Dec. 29.

The ſcrutineers made a report of the ballot at the India-houſe, reſpecting the appointment of Col. Stuart to be Adjutant-General over all India, when it appeared, that there were 23 votes againſt the queſtion, and 200 for it; majority againſt the appointment of Col. Stuart 29.

A commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, conſtituting Guy Carleton, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in and over the province of Quebec. Alſo

A commiſſion of the ſame kind, appointing Commodore Shuldham Governor of Newfoundland.

Dec. 30.

The deſperate gangs of houſebreakers, by which both town and country are infeſted, has made every precaution neceſſary for the ſecurity of private families; among a variety of others that have been propoſed, none ſeems ſo likely to anſwer the purpoſe effectually, as having a number of hand-grenades always in readineſs. Theſe, lighted, and thrown among any number of theſe villains, would inſtantly clear the houſe of them; nor would they ever be hardy enough to make a return.

Dec. 31.

The river Ribble, near Preſton, in Lancaſhire, ſtood ſtill; and, for the length of three miles, there was no water, except in deep places. In about five hours it came down with a ſtrong current, and continues to run as uſual. The like phænomenon happened in the year 1715.

By letters from almoſt every part of the continent, during the courſe of the preſent month, it is remarked, that, in the memory of the oldeſt man living, there never was known a more ſevere commencement of winter. In Hungary, the wolves had already come down from the mountains, and had committed ravages among the cattle, and had even attacked travellers on the roads. On the confines of Switzerland, the ſnow, it is ſaid, was nine or ten feet deep, the roads rendered impracticable, and many, who were on their journey from one town to another, periſhed by the way. At Vienna, the froſt was equally ſevere as in the year 1740, ſo that the ordinary poſt could not continue to paſs.

By an order of council publiſhed in this day's *Gazette*, the quarantine is diſcontinued from ſhips having cotton wool on board, ſo that they may now unlade without reſtraint.

SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1775.

Being new year's day, the Rev. Dr. Kaye preached before their Majeſties at the chapel-royal. The ſword of ſtate was carried to and from chapel by Lord Willoughby De Brooke. There was a numerous court to compliment their Majeſties, which did not break up till five o'clock. At the ſame time, according to annual cuſtom, the forty boys, educated in navigation, mathematics, &c. in Chriſt's hoſpital, were preſented to his Majeſty by their preſident.

Monday 2.

A ſmall ſquadron is ordered to be fitted out forthwith, ſaid to be deſtined to a remote part of the world; the orders and purpoſe of this voyage are not to be unfolded to thoſe concerned in it, till they ſhall arrive in a certain latitude.

The French are fitting out, with great diligence, at Breſt, four ſhips of the line, and three frigates, the deſtination of which is an entire ſecret.

Was committed to Dover caſtle, one Robert Wilds, for infuſing into the liquor given to ſome young maids, at a country hop, drops of a poiſonous quality, by which ſome were thrown into convulſions, and others ſeized with a giddineſs and ſtupor. All were more or leſs affected, but none have yet died.

Tueſday 3.

The drawing of the lottery ended, when No. 9585 (a blank) was the laſt drawn ticket, and, as ſuch, entitled to 20*l.*

Wedneſday

Wednesday 4.

There was a numerous meeting of the North American merchants, tradesmen, and others concerned in American commerce, at the King's Arms tavern, Cornhill, to take into consideration "the
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when
d to;
meet-
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neral
is day
appointed.

Monday 9.

Two serjeants of the Surry militia, and two other men, in coming from Kingston towards London, met a man who sells fish, with part of a field-gate on his back. Being asked if he came honestly by it? he seemed confused, and one of the serjeants attempted to secure him; but, before he could effect it, the fellow pulled out a large knife, and stabbed him in the breast, who immediately cried out he had received his death's wound; the others endeavouring to secure him, he stabbed the second in the belly, the third in the arm, and the fourth in the groin. At length, several people coming up, he was overpowered, and conducted to the New Gaol. One of them died the next morning, and two of the others are dead since.

Tuesday 10.

malefactors were exe-
z. Richard Mitchell,
note out of a letter
mas Merritt, for bur-
pen the house of Mr.
-lane, and stealing se-
; John Williams, for
ote of 10l. two ditto
money, in the house
the Tower; William
Thane, and Edward
ng open the house of
t Surgeons hall, and
of silver-plate.
man knocked at the
in Pall-Mall, under
pretence of wanting some ruffles; he was
led in by the mistress, and immediately
locked the door on the inside, pulled out
a pistol, and with horrid imprecations
threatened to destroy her if she spoke a
word; he then tied a bandage over her
eyes, bound her, and stripped the shop of
near 30l. worth of lace and linen.

Wednesday 11.

A Chapter of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle was held at St. James's, to fill up the vacancy therein by the death of the Duke of Athol; when the Duke of Gordon was elected, and invested with the Ensigns of the Order.

Sunday 15.

An messenger arrived with some dispatches from Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, which were sent to his Majesty at the Queen's palace; and this morning Count Welderen had a conference with his Majesty, and Lord Rochford, on the subject of the above dispatches.—They are supposed to relate to the supplying the American colonies with arms and ammunition, &c.——A private letter from Amsterdam says, that eighty tons of tea were actually shipped on board a Dutch vessel, in the middle of last month, for St. Eustatia, in order to be disposed of to the North American vessels.

Tuesday 17.

Was performed for the first time, at Covent-Garden, a comedy called the RIVALS, said to be written by Mr. Sheridan. Some objections being made both to language and character, the author has thought proper to withdraw his piece for correction, and it has since been played with applause.

Wednesday 18.

This being observed as her Majesty's birth-day, the Court at St. James's was numerous and splendid. His Majesty sat to receive the compliments of the nobility, &c. in a suit of light blue velvet and silver with spangles; the Queen in an elegant brocaded full suit, a new elegant diamond stomacher, with necklace and ear-rings. The ball was opened by the Queen's brother, who danced with the Duchess of Grafton

Thursday 19.

The House of Commons met pursuant to their adjournment, when Lord North presented to the House several bundles of American papers, the titles of which being read, appeared to be extracts of letters from the Governors of the different provinces.

Sir William Browne having directed in his executors to procure a die for annually striking off two medals of gold, of five guineas value each, to be sent to the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge about the beginning of January, to be given by him, at the following Commencement, to two under-graduates, one for the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho, the other for the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace, on a subject to be approved by the Vice-chancellor; also one other gold medal, of like value, to be given by him to the under-graduate who shall produce the best Greek epigram after the model of Anthologia, and the best Latin epigram after the model of Martial: the Deputy Vice-chancellor has appointed for the subject of the odes for the present year,

In memoriam Gulielmi Browne, Equitis, M.D.

For the Epigrams,

De praemiorum ad doctrinam promovendam institutis.

Friday

Friday 29.

This being the bachelors commencement at Cambridge, 73 gentlemen from the colleges in this University were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz. King's college 3; Trinity 24; St. John's 14; Caius 3; Magdalen 2; Jesus 2; Sidney 3; Christ 4; Emanuel 6; Peterhouse 2; Pembroke hall 1; Queen's 1; Catherine-hall 2; Bennet 3; Clare-hall 3.

The American papers were laid before the House of Peers by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth. See p. 7.

Saturday 21.

The tragedy of Matilda, written by Dr. Franklin, was performed for the first time at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane, and met with a favourable reception.

Monday 23.

The American merchants petition was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hayley, one of the City members, and referred to a Committee of the whole House. He desired it might be referred to the same Committee to which the consideration of American papers were referred, but that was over-ruled.

Tuesday 24.

The officers belonging to his Majesty's 17th regiment of light dragoons, and of the 35th, 49th, and 63d regiments of foot, have received orders to repair to their respective corps.—The government, it is said, have received intimation, that a regiment of horse would strike a greater terror to the Americans, than half a dozen regiments of foot, as they have no horse to oppose them.

The prohibition against the importation of horned cattle, &c. (see Vol. xliv. p. 493.) is extended to Languedoc in France.

Wednesday 25.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put into commission 30 men of war and frigates to cover the coast of America, and prevent the colonies from being supplied with European goods, &c.—Some are of opinion that the whole British navy will not alter the resolution of the colonists to preserve their liberty.

Petitions from Bristol, Norwich, and several other manufacturing towns, have been presented to parliament, setting forth the decay of trade, &c. owing to the late acts respecting America. But the most extraordinary petition is that from Birmingham, presented by Mr. Sk——th, praying the enforcement of the late acts against the Americans, as the most likely means to promote trade, and give employment to the poor.

Thursday 26.

The address of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, was presented to his Majesty; in which they own, with concern, that a strange licentiousness both of sentiment and conduct, a spirit of frivolous dissipation and ruinous profusion, of disrespect to superiors, and contempt of lawful authority, have made an alarming progress in this nation, and present a gloomy prospect to every serious and considerate mind.

Saturday 28.

A letter from Leeds having been read at the meeting of the American merchants, setting forth the distress of the manufacturers in that neighbourhood, owing to the late measures respecting America, and the mayor of that town having thought proper to contradict the contents of that letter, the author, in his own justification, has authenticated the same by a list of some hundred manufacturers who are now unemployed; and asserts, that, if necessary, he could produce *thousands*.

Monday 30.

Advices received from America, by a ship from New-York, bring a confirmation of the unanimous concurrence of all the Colonies in the measures recommended by the General Congress.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY-LANE.

Dec. 30. Choleric Man—Deserter
Jan. 4. Distressed Mother—Harlequin's Jacket
5. Maid of the Oaks.
6. Provoked Wife—Deserter
7. Distressed Mother—Harlequin's Jacket
9. Ditto—Ditto
10. Much Ado about Nothing
11. Twelfth Night—Harlequin's Jacket
12. Choleric Man
13. Maid of the Oaks—Guardian
14. Choleric Man—Harlequin's Jacket
16. Distressed Mother—Ditto
17. Choleric Man
18. Wonder—Cobler
23. Matilda—Mule Coquet
24. Wonder—Deuce is in him
27. Choleric Man—Harlequin's Jacket

COVENT-GARDEN.

Dec. 30. Love makes a Man—Druids
31. Richard III.
Jan. 4. Grecian Daughter—Druids
5. She Would and she Would Not
6. Maid of the Mill—Druids
7. Distressed Mother
9. Ditto—Druids
10. Busy Body
11. Distressed Mother—Druids
12. Artaxerxes
13. She Stoops to Conquer—Druids
14. Distressed Mother
16. Ditto—Druids
17. The Rivals
18. Ditto—Druids
23. Alexander—Two Misers
25. Love in a Village—Druids
27. Elfrida—Druids

BIRTHS.

THE Duchess of Saxe Gotha, of a Prince, since christened Frederick

The Lady of Sir Robt Rich, bart, of a son

Dec. 24. The Grand Duchess of Florence, of a Prince

29. The Lady of Governor Verelst, of a daughter

Jan. 4. In Ireland, the Right Hon Lady Charlemont, of a son and heir

The Hon Mrs Fielding, Lady of Capt Fielding, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

THE Hon Pierce Butler, brother to the Earl of Carrick, to Miss Roth, daughter of the late Richard Roth, Esq; of Mount Roth, and niece to the late Sir William Cooper, Bart

James Urquhart, Esq; Captain in the 14th regiment, to Miss Flucker, daughter of the Hon Thomas Flucker, Esq; Secretary of the province of Massachusets-bay

—— Massenberd, Esq; of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Blackall, of Argyle-street

At Lewes, in Sussex, the Rev Mr Hollinberry, Vicar of Winchelsea, to Miss Wood

Dec. 26. Abel Moysey, Esq; Member for Bath, to Miss Charlotte Bamfylde, daughter of Sir Richard Warwick Bamfylde, Bart, one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Devon

27. The Rev Dr Thorp, rector of Tackley, Oxfordsh, to Miss Patty Neale

29. Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq; of Portsmouth Common, to Miss Whitehead, of Portsmouth, who died suddenly, as she was rising from supper, the same evening

30. The Rev Mr. Raikes, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Anne Mee, daughter of Thomas Mee, Esq; late of Glocester

Jan. 2. Francis Wadman, Esq; Gent'eman Usher to her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, to Miss Comyns, of Northfleet, in Kent

3. George Innis, Esq; of Theobald's-row, to Miss Jackson, daughter of —— Jackson, Esq; of Higham Place, near Hoddesdon

5. The Rev Robt Stevenson, of Castle Heningham, to Miss Chater, daughter of Mr Chater, of Hackney

The Hon and Rev Chs Digby, brother to Lord Digby, to Miss Mellish, daughter of the late Wm Mellish, Esq

7. Col Fleming, of the Guards, to Miss Mills, daughter of Wm Mills, Esq; of Richmond, in Surry

12. The Right Rev Dr. Thomas, Lord Bishop of Rochester, to Lady Elizabeth Yeates, relict of Sir Joseph Yeates, Knt, late one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench

13. At Manchester, John Bower, Esq; to Miss Frances Jodrill, eldest daughter and coheiress of the late Francis Jodrill, Esq; of Yeardley and Twemlow, in Cheshire

DEATHS.

SAmuel Egerton, of Tatton, in Cheshire, one of the Members for that county

The Rev Mr Charles Hughes, Rector of Colne dean, near Northleach, in Glocestersh.

At Berlin, Frederick William de Wylich and Lottum, Count of the Roman Empire, Canon of the Grand Chapter at Magdeburg

George Tempest, Esq; of Upper Brookstreet, St. James's

In France, Archibald Campbell, Esq; eldest son of Lord Stonefield

At Gifford's hall, in Suffolk, Lady Mannock, relict of Sir Wm Mannock, Bt.

At Shields, Capt Wm Dunbar, third son of Sir Wm Dunbar, Bart, of Durn

At Chetham, the Rev John North, A.M. Rector of Hawridge, Bucks

At Grenada, Charles Taylor, Esq; Barrister at Law

At Bristol, Cary Creed, Esq; of Castle Cary, Somersets

Dec. 8. At Paris, Louis de Gontaut, Duke of Tresmes, a Peer of France, a Lieut General, and Knight of the different orders

24. Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart, of Jamaica

28. John Burn, Esq; near Edinburgh, a Member of his Majesty's Council, in South Carolina

29. At Paris, Charles Obrian, Earl of Thomond, Viscount Clare, a Peer of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Colonel of a regiment of Irish infantry

The Lady of the Right Hon Lord Charles Montagu, brother of his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

30. In Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, Paul Whitehead, Esq; a gentleman much admired for his many literary publications. Among other whimsical legacies, he has bequeathed his heart, with sol. to Lord la Despencer

31. Near James-street, Bedford row, the Rev Dr John Allen

In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-squ. the Hon Sir George Thomas. He was many years Governor of Antigua, and afterwards Governor General of the Leward Islands; when, on his retiring, his services were rewarded with a Baronetage. The title and estate devolve to his son, now Sir William Thomas, of Tichfield street

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon William Lord Napier. His Lordship was descended, by his grandmother, wife to Sir William Scot. Bart. from John Lord Napier, Baron of Merchistoun, well known in the learned world, whose heir, the eldest of six brothers, having no son, obtained a new patent, in 1627, in favour of the female line

3. In Dean street, Soho, Sir Thomas Wilson

5. In Upper Seymour ſtreet, the Lady of Philip Fonnereau, Eſq;

7. The Rev Mr Ougtft, Rector of Brundall, in Norfolk

8. Jeremiah Parry, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for Surry

At Bedford, John Peck, Eſq;

At Birmingham, Mr. John Baskerville, printer

9. In Dover ſtreet, Piccadilly, the Lady of John Stephens, Eſq;

At Dean, near Wingham, in Kent, Sir George Oxenden, Bart. The title, (in which Sir George ſucceeded his brother Sir Henry in 1720,) together with the family eſtate, deſcends to his ſon, now Sir Henry Oxenden, of Broome

10. In Bruton ſtreet, Major General Laurence. He was the firſt officer who introduced military diſcipline into India, where for 20 years he commanded the Company's troops

11. At Bruſſels, Monſ. le Duc d'Uſſel, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Lord of the Bedchamber, Lieutenant General, and Governor of Bruſſels

12. The Rev Philip Biſſe, Rector of Tormarton, in Glocesterſhire

The Rev Dr Wheedon, Vicar of Chalfont St Peter's, Bucks

Joſhua Dixon, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of Leeds

13. At Bucknell, in Oxfordſhire, Samuel Trotman, Eſq

15. In Henrietta ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſqu. —— Lambert, Eſq;

The Rev Richard Webb, A. M. Vicar of Downton, Wilts, and Prebendary of St Paul's, Salisbury, and Lincoln cathedrals

17. George Nicholls, Eſq; of Ditchley, in Eſſex

The Rev John Rawbone, M A, Vicar of Winſlow and Granby, in Bucks

18. At Edgeware, Samuel Harding, Eſq;

In Eſſex, Edward Martin, Eſq;

19. The Rev Dr Powell, Maſter of St John's College, in Cambridge, Archdeacon of Colcheſter, and Rector of Freſhwater, in the Iſle of Wight

Dr John Freeman, late of St Thomas Apoſtle's.

At Looſe, in Kent, Major Edward Meetin, formerly of the 24th regiment of foot.

20. In Old Bond ſtreet, the Hon Thomas Harvey, ſecond ſon to the late, and uncle to the preſent Earl of Briſtol

At Hommerton, John Samuel Wilkinſon, Eſq;

22. At Clapton, Henry Baker, Eſq;

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

THE Rev Mr Tennant, to Higham L, in Suffolk.

The Rev Mr James Woodford, to Weſton Longville L, in Norfolk

The Rev Thomas Pooley, to Catton R, in Surry

The Rev William Bromley Cadogan, to St Giles's V, in Reading, Berkſhire

Diſpenſations.

THE Rev Joſhua Stephenſon, M A, Chaplain to the late Rt Hon Mary, Baroneſs Dowager Holland, to hold Barton Stagrave R, with that of Cranford St Andrew, in Northamptonſhire

The Rev Robert Barker, B D, to hold Hickling R, in Nottinghamſhire, together with Youlgrave V, in Derbyſhire

The Rev William Moore, M A, Chaplain to the Right Hon William Lord Viſc. Courtenay, to hold Speyton V, together with Inwardleigh R, in Devonſhire

Civil Promotion.

GEorge Roſe, Eſq; to be Surveyor of his Majeſty's Revenue ariſing from the Green Wax Monies, in room of Charles Lowe-Whytell, Eſq, deceaſed

Bankrupts.

THomas Caſe, King's Lynn, Norfolk, money ſcrivener

James Harriſon, Penzance, vintner

Marcus Woolf, Bunhill row, diſtiller

Jn Simpſon, High ſtreet, Marylebone, dealer

Da. Gardner, High ſtreet, Southw. hoſier

John Moore, and George Moore, of Doncaſter, linendrapers

William Barber, and Peter David Motier, of Temple Mills, Eſſex, callico printers

Mathew Badon, Norwich, grocer

George Martin, Reed lane, cheeſemonger

James Ballmer, Cloak lane, merchant

Thomas Aſtlin, and Joſeph Davenport, of Holborn, mercers

John Rawſon, Shire lane, victualler

Alex. Wilſon, Adam ſtreet, Strand, ſilverſm.

Tho. Wade, Haleſworth, Suffolk, tranier

John Capon, Hacheſton, Suffolk, grocer

Wm Silverwood, Nottingham, grocer

James Wigan, of Wigan, Lancaſhire, iron forge maker

Thomas Lumby, Lincoln, joiner

Francis Browne, Leominſter, Herefordſhire, money ſcrivener

Wm Waters, Tuddington, Bedfordſh. dealer

Jn Phillips, New Brentford, cheeſemonger

John Bardſley, of Cowlehaw, Lancaſhire, fuſtian maker

H. Johns, Tewkeſbury, Glocesterſh. brewer

Richard Coppel, Liverpool, mercer

Tho. Marſden, Mancheſter, horſe millener

Michael Gibſon, Worksop, Nottinghamſhire, innkeeper

Wm White, Wincheſter, victualler

John Burnett, jun. Kingſton upon Hull, merchant

Thomas Fenton, Princes ſtreet, Weſtminſter, warehouſeman

Eliezer Charter, and David Rivers, of Lombard ſtreet, bankers

Andrew Layton, William Sandell, and John Layton, of Lime ſtreet, bankers

Francis Nalder, of Honey-lane market, cheeſemonger

Obad. Orford, Oxford ſtreet, leathercutter

Jn Kingſbury, Tooley ſt. Southw. ſtationer

Samuel Slade, St Pancras, wheelwright

Dec. 30	145a¼	92⅞	Shut	Shut,	89⅝	Shut.	Shut	Shut	87⅞a88	Shut	Shut	Shut	81½	58s.	⅛
31	145⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	57s.a58s.	do
Jan. 1	Sunday.														
2	145⅛	92⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
3	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
4	145¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	56s.	⅛
5	145⅛	92⅛	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81½a⅝	55s.a56s.	do
6	145¼a⅞	92⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	56s.a57s.	do
7	Ditto	92¼a93	Ditto	Ditto	89⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
8	Sunday.														
9	145⅜	92⅛	Ditto	Ditto	89⅝	Ditto	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛	57s.a55s.	do
10	145½a¾a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	55s.a56s.	⅛a⅜
11	Ditto	932⅛	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88.87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81½a¼	54s.a55s.	do
12	145⅜a146	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	153½a154	Ditto	Ditto	do
13	146	93⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	89½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	154a157	Ditto	Ditto	⅛
14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	157	Ditto	55s.a56s.	do
15	Sunday.														
16	146	93½a93	Ditto	Ditto	89½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼	do	Ditto	Ditto	81¼	54s.a55s.	⅛a⅜
17	146a145⅞	93⅛	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½a⅞	do	86⅞	156a¾	Ditto	Ditto	do
18	145⅞a⅛	93	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	⅛
19	145⅜a⅛	92⅞	Ditto	Ditto	89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	155	Ditto	53s.a54s.	⅛a⅜
20	145⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89a88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½a¼	do	Ditto	154	81½a¾	54s.a55s.	do
21	Ditto	92⅞a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛a¼	Ditto	153⅛	Ditto	52s.a53s.	do
22	Sunday.														
23	144⅞	92⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅜a⅝	85⅞a86	Ditto	Ditto	81	Ditto	do
24	144½	92½	Ditto	87⅞a88¼	87⅞a88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	86	85⅞	153	Ditto	51s.a52s.	do
25	144⅛a½	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅜	88⅛	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	do	do	153⅛	Ditto	52s.a53s.	do
26	144⅛a½	Ditto	88¼a⅞	88¼a88	88⅜a⅝	Ditto	do	do	Ditto	85⅞a86	85¼	153¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	do
27	144⅜a144⅝	92⅛a⅛	88⅜a½	88⅜a87⅝	88⅛a87⅞	Ditto	do	do	86¼a86	do	do	Ditto	81a80⅛	Ditto	do
28	Ditto	92½	88½	87½a⅝	87½a⅞	84⅛	25	do	86⅛	85⅛a½	do	Ditto	Ditto	53s.a55s.	do

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Northampton
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Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

York 2 pap
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By SYLVANUS URBAN.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 6, to Feb. 11, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	3	3	3	3	0	2	0	2	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	7	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	1
Surry	6	10	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	2
Hertford	7	0	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	11
Bedford	7	3	4	9	3	2	2	2	3	4
Cambridge	6	7	3	6	2	11	1	11	2	10
Huntingdon	6	11	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	0
Northampton	7	5	5	3	3	9	2	1	3	0
Rutland	7	3	0	0	3	7	2	0	3	5
Leicester	7	4	5	3	3	10	1	11	3	10
Nottingham	6	5	5	1	3	8	2	2	3	8
Derby	6	10	5	0	4	11	2	6	4	3
Stafford	7	9	5	4	4	0	2	1	4	4
Shropshire	7	3	5	3	3	9	1	11	4	8
Hereford	6	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	5
Worcester	7	8	5	4	3	10	2	5	4	4
Warwick	7	8	0	0	4	1	2	6	5	3
Glocester	7	7	0	0	3	5	2	4	4	0
Wiltshire	6	11	0	0	3	1	2	5	4	6
Berks	7	6	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	9
Oxford	7	10	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	3
Bucks	7	1	0	0	3	4	2	1	3	5
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	2
Suffolk	5	10	3	0	2	11	2	0	2	7
Norfolk	5	8	3	4	2	7	1	11	2	7
Lincoln	6	1	4	0	3	1	1	9	3	2
York	6	0	4	8	3	3	1	11	3	4
Durham	5	10	4	0	3	1	1	11	3	8
Northumberland	5	5	4	2	3	0	2	0	3	9
Cumberland	6	1	4	3	3	0	1	11	3	6
Westmoreland	6	5	0	0	3	0	1	10	3	3
Lancashire	6	4	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	4
Cheshire	6	11	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	7	5	0	0	3	2	1	10	3	7
Somerset	7	2	3	6	3	0	1	11	3	2
Devon	6	9	0	0	3	0	1	5	0	0
Cornwall	6	4	0	0	3	1	1	7	0	0
Dorset	6	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	3
Hampshire	6	8	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	7
Sussex	6	4	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	4
Kent	6	6	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	0
WALES.										
North Wales	6	6	4	8	3	4	1	7	3	9
South Wales	6	7	5	1	3	3	1	6	3	5

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MARCH, 1774.

March 1774	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W	strong	29 6	44	bright morning, cloudy afternoon
2	Ditto		29 4½	42	a great deal of rain, hail, snow, and sleet
3	W N W	fresh	29 4	41	frost in the night, fine bright day
4	S W	ditto	29 2½	42	very wet morning, fair afternoon
5	Ditto		29 2	44	a very wet day
6	S W	stormy	29 2	46	very wet nt. and morn. several showers in the day
7	S	fresh	29 3½	50	continued rain night and day
8	S to N	little	29 4	52	rain all night till noon, heavy foggy afternoon
9	N N E	fresh	29 7	47	continued rain, with little or no intermiss. nt. & day
10	Ditto	strong	29 6½	43	very wet night, bright clear day
11	Ditto	fresh	29 7	41	bright day and night
12	N E	ditto	29 5½	40	foggy morning and evening, bright mid-day
13	E	ditto	29 7	41	smart frost in the night, very bright day
14	E N E	ditto	29 8	40	ditto, ditto
15	N E	ditto	29 7	40	ditto, ditto
16	Ditto	little	29 7	41	thick fog till eleven, fine day after
17	N E to S	ditto	29 5	44	fog early, fine bright soft day
18	S S W	ditto	29 5	51	fine bright warm day
19	S S E	ditto	29 4½	51	ditto
20	E N E	fresh	29 5	50	black and heavy till ten, bright day after
21	N E	little	29 7½	50	thick fog till noon, bright afternoon
22	Ditto		30	49	chiefly heavy, very little sun
23	N	little	30	48	a very heavy black day
24	N E	ditto	30 ½	48	foggy till ten, exceeding bright day
25	Ditto		29 9½	47	ditto, ditto
26	Variable	little	29 8½	47	heavy and bright at intervals
27	S S W	fresh	29 8	48	an exceeding bright warm day
28	N N E	ditto	29 7½	50	ditto
29	Ditto	little	29 8½	51	bright morning, cloudy afternoon
30	N E to S	fresh	29 8	50	heavy morning and evening, very bright mid-day
31	S S E	little	29 7	48	foggy morning, very bright day

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 27, 1774, to Feb. 25, 1775.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	757	1584	Males	834	1619
Females	727		Females	785	

Whereof have died under two years old 558

Peck Loaf 2s. 9½d.

Between					
	2 and 5	204	50 and 60	119	
	5 and 10	49	60 and 70	100	
	10 and 20	50	70 and 80	97	
	20 and 30	122	80 and 90	31	
	30 and 40	163	90 and 100	2	
	40 and 50	125			

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For FEBRUARY, 1775.

Proceedings in the preſent Parliament.

(Continued from p. 8.)

January 19.

THE Houſe of Commons being met according to adjournment (ſee p. 7), Lord North, by his Majeſty's command, preſented a number of papers reſpecting American affairs, which, the titles being read, appeared to be,

1. A letter of general inſtructions from Lord Dartmouth to General Gage, dated April 9, on his appointment to the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. In this letter, his Lordſhip tells the General, that, if contrary to expectation, an oppoſition ſhould be made to the carrying the law into execution, it was hoped, that his authority, as firſt magiſtrate, combined with his command over the King's troops, would enable him fully to purſue the public peace, *by employing thoſe troops to effect*, ſhould the madneſs of the people on the one hand, or the timidity of the peace-officers on the other, make it neceſſary to have recourſe to their aſſiſtance.

2. A minute of the board of treaſury, dated March 31, on taking into conſideration the act for diſcontinuing the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping, of goods in the port of Boſton; which minute being intended for the information of the Lords of Admiralty, and Lord Dartmouth, they were directed to let the Commiſſioners of the ſaid port know, that, after the 1ſt of June, no officers of the cuſtoms whatever be ſuffered to reſide within the town or harbour of Boſton; that all the officers might depend upon ſupport and protection in the execution of their reſpective employments; and that, if any officer of the cuſtoms ſhould require to be taken on board any of his Majeſty's ſhip of war, the Lords of Admiralty are directed to take care that ſuch requiſition be duly complied with.

3. A letter from General Gage on his arrival at Boſton, dated May 19, 1774, in which he acquaints Ld. Dartmouth, that the act for ſhutting up the port had got there before him; that a town-meeting had been held, and that a non-importation agreement had there been reſolved upon.

4. Another letter from Gen. Gage, May 31, acquainting Ld. Dartmouth, that no deſign had then appeared of oppoſing the execution of the act; but that many were impatient for the arrival of the troops.

5. A letter from Ld. Dartmouth to Gen. Gage, dated June 3, accompanied with two acts, one for the better regulation of the government of the province; the other for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice there; a third, for making more effectual proviſion for quartering his Majeſty's troops, his Lordſhip tells the Governor, lies ready for the royal aſſent; and theſe, he adds, "cloſe the conſideration of what relates to the ſtate of your government. To whatever extravagances, concludes his Lordſhip, the people may be driven, or whatever violences may be committed, muſt be reſiſted with firmneſs; the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom over its Colonies, muſt be vindicated, and its laws obeyed throughout the whole empire."

6. A letter from Gen. Gage, dated Salem, 26th of June, acquainting Lord Dartmouth of the meeting of the General Aſſembly there, of their paſſing ſeveral private bills, and of a committee locking themſelves up under pretence of being upon moderate and conciliatory meaſures; but that their real proceedings getting abroad he that ſent his Secretary to diſſolve them. "They would

would not admit him, ſays the General, and he was obliged to do it by proclamation on the outſide of the door." "The contrivers of all the miſchief, he adds, are now ſpiriting up the people to reſiſtance;" but he "truſts, however prone their inclinations may be to ſo wicked a project, they will want the power to effect it."

7. A letter from General Gage, dated Salem, 5th July, acquaints his Lordſhip with the reſolution of the better ſort of people at a town meeting at Boſton, to make a puſh to pay for the tea, and annihilate the committee of correſpondence, but without ſucceſs; that they were outvoted, and that a paper called *A Solemn League and Covenant* had been iſſued, the ill effects of which he had endeavoured to ſuppreſs by a proclamation againſt all riotous diſorders and ſeditious practices (ſee Vol. XLIV. p. 384). Your Lordſhip, (ſays the General) is acquainted with the uſurpation and tyranny eſtabliſhed here by edicts of town-meetings, enforced by mobs; by aſſuming the ſole uſe and power of the preſs, and influencing the pulpits; by nominating and intimidating juries, and, in ſome inſtances, threatening the Judges; and this uſurpation has by time acquired a firmneſs that I fear is not to be annihilated by ordinary methods. He adds, in the ſame breath, the terrors of mobs are over, and the preſs is becoming free.

8. A letter from the Governor, dated Boſton, July 20, ſtating the great object there to be to perſuade the other Colonies to make the cauſe of Boſton the common cauſe of America; they rely, ſays his Excellency, to obtain their ends, if their demands are not ſatisfied, by an union of the Colonies, a non-importation, the aſſiſtance of their friends in England, and a general clamour of the merchants and manufacturers.

9. A letter from his Excellency, dated Salem, 27th of July, expreſſes an apprehenſion of oppoſition to the act for the better government of the province; but, ſays he, whatever that oppoſition is, I will do my beſt to defeat it.

10. The Governor's next letter is dated Salem, 27th of Auguſt, acknowledging the receipt of Ld. Dartmouth's letter of the 3d of June, and of the two acts of Parliament accompanying it; both of which had been previouſly publiſhed at Boſton, and people had had leiſure to conſider means to elude them, in doing of which, ſays the Governor, they are very expert. At a town-meeting held at Boſton, in July, in order to avoid calling a meeting afterwards, they adjourned themſelves to the 9th of Auguſt, and on that day adjourned again to ſome day in October. When the acts arrived, and the *ſelect men* were called together by order of the Governor, to hear the clauſe reſpecting town-meetings read, and to require obedience to it, they replied, they had called no meeting, that a former meeting had only adjourned themſelves. No time, adds the Governor, was loſt in forming the new council, and taking their opinion upon the affair of the adjournments; but though ſome were clear, that the clauſe was thereby evaded, yet nearly the whole were unwilling to debate upon it. He concludes, that popular fury was never greater than at preſent in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. They chicane, elude, openly violate, or paſſively reſiſt the laws, as opportunity ſerves; and oppoſition to authority is of ſo long ſtanding, that it is become habitual.

11. A letter from the Governor, dated Sept. 2, informs Ld. Dartmouth, that ſeveral of the new counſellors had fled their houſes, others reſigned, and ſome had been mal-treated; that civil government was nearly at an end, the courts of juſtice expiring one after another; that the ſuperior court had met, but could neither get grand nor petit jury to act; that he meant to ſecure all he could by degrees, and to avoid the bloody criſis as long as poſſible; that a very reſpectful force would be neceſſary to take the field; for that nothing that can be ſaid can palliate; conciliating, moderation, reaſoning is over; nothing *can* be done but by forcible means.

12. A letter from the Governor, dated Sept. 3, giving an accoun. of the ſnare which Lieut. Gov. Oliver and Mr. Sheriff Phipps had fallen into, by truſting to the promiſes of the inſurgents at Cambridge; and that both of them had been obliged to ſign a paper dictated by the people.

13. The Governor's next letter is dated Sept. 20, incloſing letters and papers relating to the proceedings of the diſtant counties, and to their reſolutions not to obey the late acts of Parliament, nor allow of any officer acting under them. In this letter, the Governor acquaints Lord Dartmouth with the

the report of the people's fixing a plan of government of their own; and of their exercising themſelves in arms, and getting magazines of arms, ammunition, and artillery, wherever they can procure them, good or bad. "The commiſſioners of the cuſtoms have thought it no longer ſafe to remain at Salem, conſidering the preſent diſtracted ſtate of every part of the province, and are amongſt others obliged to come into the town [Boſton], where, adds the Governor, I am obliged now to reſide on many accounts."

14. A letter from Gen. Gage, dated Boſton, 25th of Sept. incloſing the meſſages and addreſſes of the ſelect men, relative to the works on Boſton-Neck, of which an ample account has already been given in Vol. XLIV. This letter concludes with theſe remarkable words: "This province is ſupported and abetted by others beyond the conceptions of moſt people, and foreſeen by none. The diſeaſe was believed to have been confined to Boſton, from whence it might eaſily have been eradicated; but now it is ſo univerſal, there is no knowing where to apply a remedy."

15. The Governor's letter of the 3d of October, incloſing ſome reſolves of the Congreſs then ſitting at Philadelphia, and informing his Lordſhip of the refuſal of the workmen at Boſton to aſſiſt in erecting works for ſheltering the King's troops in the winter; and of his Excellency's reſolution not to meet the General Aſſembly at the time the members were ſummoned to ſit.

16. The Governor's letter of the 17th of October, with ſeveral incloſures, particularly remonſtrances of the county of Worceſter againſt the works at Boſton-Neck, which the Governor believes have obſtructed ſome pernicious projects the people had in view, and for that reaſon he was determined to liſten to no applications for their demolition. In theſe conteſts, he ſays, moderation and forbearance have been put to the teſt, part of their ſyſtem being to pick a quarrel with the troops; for which reaſon he had been the more cautious to give no pretence for it; ſo that all the misfortunes that might happen ſhould be of their own ſeeking. Their provocations were great, by burning the ſtraw, and ſinking the boats with bricks coming for the uſe of the troops, and by overturning their wood carts. At the Provincial Congreſs at Concord, the Governor ſays, it was reported that ſome had moved to attack the King's troops; others to value the eſtates at Boſton, and ſet fire to the town; and others to invite the inhabitants into the country; but all theſe extravagances were over-ruled.

17, 18. Letters as above, of Oct. 30, and Nov. 2; the former relates to a report propagated, that the Provincial Congreſs were for embodying about 15,000 men, and appointing four perſons to command them. The latter concludes in theſe words: "The province is without courts of juſtice or legiſlature; the whole country in a ferment; many parts of it, I may ſay, actually in arms, and ready to unite. Letters from other provinces tell us, they are violent every where, and that no decency is obſerved in any place but New York. Great Britain had never more occaſion for wiſdom, firmneſs, and magnanimity."

19. The Governor's letter of the 15th of November, incloſing his proclamation againſt the proceedings of the Provincial Congreſs, of which notice has already been taken in our laſt Volume.

20. The Governor's letter of the 15th of December, incloſing a printed extract of a letter, ſaid to be written by a gentleman remarkable for his correſpondence with that country. More of the ſame tenor, the Governor ſays, has been written, particularly one in September, wherein he extolls their wiſdom in procuring a General Congreſs, and diſappointing the views of Adminiſtration to divide the Colonies; and recommends union, and the moſt vigorous proceedings, as the ſureſt means to overcome the mother country. It is ſaid, that they certainly mean here to try to uſurp the government at the next meeting of the Congreſs; and, it is added, to reſume their firſt charter.

His Excellency's laſt letter, dated Boſton, Dec. 26, incloſes two letters from Governor Wentworth, of New Hampſhire; one giving an account of the ſurprize of Fort William and Mary, on the 14th of December, of which notice has already been taken; the other, of the attack of the ſame fort the ſame day, with ſuch farther particulars as could be collected. The Governor's letter alſo contained advice of a private Commiſſary being appointed by the Congreſs to provide military ſtores, who was then actually employed in that ſervice.——Here Gen. Gage's correſpondence cloſes.

would not admit him, ſays the General, and he was obliged to do it by proclamation on the outſide of the door." "The contrivers of all the miſchief, he adds, are now ſpiriting up the people to reſiſtance;" but he "truſts, however prone their inclinations may be to ſo wicked a project, they will want the power to effect it."

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countrymen; by which their outrageous and illegal proceedings had, for the preſent, been defeated. He adds, however, his fears, that the fire is not quenched, but ſmothered; and that it will break out afreſh, unleſs ſubſequent meaſures ſhould prove ſufficient to reſtore harmony.

Lieut.-Gov. Colden's letters from New York appear throughout to be very moderate and conciliatory. In his firſt letter, dated May 4, he juſt mentions the arrival of Capt. Lockyer, with the tea, long expected, and his return to London with it, without the leaſt applications to government about either ſhip or cargo; and touches ſlightly on the violent proceedings againſt a parcel of tea imported by Capt. Chambers, who had drawn the reſentment of the people upon himſelf, by the duplicity of his conduct, having the laſt voyage made a merit of refuſing the tea [and in this endeavoured meanly to make advantage of importing it].

This gentleman's next letter bears date the 1ſt of June, and takes notice of the arrival of the act of parliament for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, before the government's diſpatches were received, and of its being publiſhed in all the newſpapers, and the ſubject of every converſation. The clamour and oppoſition expreſſed againſt it, chiefly by the lower claſs of people, was, however, he thought, not diſpleaſing to the more conſiderable merchants and citizens, who, by no means, approve of internal taxation by parliament. He, moreover, apprizes Lord Dartmouth of the letters received from Boſton, inviting the ſiſter colonies to come to an immediate reſolution to refrain from all commerce with Great Britain and the Weſt Indies, till the bill was repealed; and of a project they had in view, to form a general congreſs, in order jointly to petition the King for redreſs of grievances. It is allowed, ſays he, by the intelligent among them, that ſuch aſſemblies are illegal, and may be dangerous, but they deny that they are unconſtitutional, when a national grievance cannot otherwiſe be removed. The government of this province has no coercive power over theſe aſſemblies of the people, &c.

In his third letter, dated July 6, he acquaints Lord Dartmouth with the appointment of deputies to attend the general congreſs; but, at the ſame time, ſeems to think, that the political phrenzy had only taken poſſeſſion of New York, and repeats his former aſſurances, that every other part of the province was perfectly quiet, and in good order.

In his fourth letter, dated Aug. 2, this worthy governor opens his mind more fully. "From a view," ſays he, "of the numerous reſolves of the people in all the colonies, your Lordſhip might be led to think, that a ſtupid fatal hardineſs intoxicated the whole: but there are every where many people who are ſeriouſly alarmed at the critical poſture of the contention between Great Britain and her colonies; they look forward with the deepeſt anxiety, and would rejoice in any prudent plan for reſtoring harmony and ſecurity. Could it be thought conſiſtent with the wiſdom of parliament, to lay aſide the right of raiſing money on the ſubjects in America, and, in lieu thereof, that the ſeveral American aſſemblies ſhould grant and ſecure to the crown a ſufficient and permanent ſupply, to pay all the officers and ordinary expences of government, they are of opinion this would be a ground-work, upon which a happy reconciliation might be effected, the dependence of the colonies on Great Britain ſecured, government maintained, and this deſtructive conteſt amicably terminated."

In his fifth letter, of Sept 7, he ſays, "Men now ſpeak and publiſh ſentiments in favour of government, and argue upon the political ſubjects of the times, with much greater freedom and ſecurity than has been known for ſome years paſt. We have no more burning of effigies, or putting cut-throat papers under people's doors. Seven counties of this province neither appointed delegates for themſelves, nor concurred in the choice made by this city."

In his ſixth letter, of the 5th of October, his Excellency is ſtill of opinion, that almoſt the whole inhabitants in the counties of New York wiſh for moderate meaſures; "they think," ſays he, "the diſpute with Great Britain is carried far enough, and abhor the thoughts of puſhing it to deſperate lengths. In the city a large majority of the people wiſh that a non-importation agreement may not be propoſed. I am certain the moſt conſiderable merchants diſapprove of it.

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More papers are publiſhed here in favour of adminiſtration, than in all the other colonies put together."

In his ſeventh letter, dated Nov. 2, he adviſes, that about eighty artificers had accompanied Gen. Haldimand to Boſton, to work upon the barracks there; and that iron pots, and ſtores for the troops, had been ſhipped, without the leaſt attempt to prevent it. He continues to aſſure Lord Dartmouth, that a great majority in the province are very far from approving the extravagant and dangerous meaſures of the New England governments; that they abhor the thoughts of a civil war; and that they deſire nothing ſo much as to have an end put to this unhappy diſpute.

In his eighth letter, of Dec. 7, he ſets forth ſome of the effects that have already attended the reſolutions of the congreſs. The non-importation affects the ſmugglers, as well as the fair trader. No tea is to be imported from *any part of the world*, after a certain day. The ſmugglers expect large quantities of Dutch tea, and inſiſt that it ſhall be exempted from the general prohibition; on the other hand, it is inſiſted, that the fair traders ſhall not be the only ſufferers. This diſpute, he thinks, will probably terminate in the ruin of the aſſociation. He obſerves, there are ſeveral gentlemen of property who join with the committee whoſe deſign is to execute the plan of the aſſociation, at which he was ſurprized; but theſe he has ſince diſcovered to take place, to keep out others of more violent principles, who, probably, were they in truſt, would throw the whole city into the moſt perilous ſituation. He concludes with deploring the preſent unfortunate ſtate of the colonies: "If we are not reſcued from it," ſays he, "by the wiſdom and firmneſs of parliament, the colonies muſt ſoon fall into deſtruction, and every calamity annexed to a total annihilation of government."

His Excellency's laſt letter is dated at New York, Jan. 4, 1775, in which he tells Lord Dartmouth, that the meaſures purſued by the ſouthern and eaſtern provinces put the moderate and peaceable diſpoſition which prevails in New York to the trial. "Enthuſiaſm, ſays he, is ever contagious, and, when propagated by every artifice, becomes almoſt irreſiſtible." He adds, that the aſſembly of the province meet on Tueſday; if he finds the majority for violent meaſures, he purpoſes to prorogue them, till the plan of the new parliament is known. But, at all events, he thinks it proper they ſhould meet, leſt an attempt ſhould be made to convene a provincial congreſs, which might be of worſe conſequence.—This ends the correſpondence from New York.

Two letters from Gov. Franklyn, dated Burlington, in New Jerſey, May 31, and June 28, were read, but contained nothing new nor intereſting.

A letter from Dep.-Gov. Penn, of Pennſylvania, dated Philadelphia, May the 31ſt, acquaints Lord Dartmouth, that the moment the Boſton people knew of the late act of parliament for ſhutting up their port, they ſent an expreſs, with intelligence thereof, to that city, with a propoſal to concur with them, in putting a total ſtop to commerce with Great Britain, till the ſaid act ſhould be repealed; that, on this occaſion, a number of merchants, and others, had met; but that the only reſolution they had come to was, to prefer a petition for him to convene the aſſembly, with which, he aſſures Lord Dartmouth, he ſhall, by no means, comply.

In a ſecond letter, dated July 12, he tells Lord Dartmouth, that the petition mentioned in his firſt had been preſented; that, in conſequence of his refuſal to call the aſſembly, a general meeting of the people was held, by which it appeared, that the temper of the people here, as well as in other parts of America, is warm. They look upon the chaſtiſement of Boſton to be purpoſely rigorous, and held up by way of intimidation to all America; in ſhort, that Boſton is ſuffering in the common cauſe. Their delinquency is loſt in the attention given to what is here called the too ſevere puniſhment of ſhutting up the port, altering the conſtitution, and making an act, as they term it, for ſcreening the officers and ſoldiers ſhedding American blood.

In his third letter, of the 30th of July, he informs Lord Dartmouth of a meeting of deputies, from all the counties in the province, to conſider of the meaſures to be taken in the preſent exigency, as alſo of the reſolutions of the aſſemby thereupon; by which it may be remarked, that the ſteps taken by the aſſembly are rather a check than an encouragement to the proceedings of the congreſs.

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In his fourth letter, dated Sept. 5, he takes notice of the meeting of the general congreſs, and, from the beſt intelligence, does not heſitate to declare, that the reſolution of oppoſing the Boſton acts, and the parliamentary power of raiſing taxes in America, for the purpoſe of a revenue, is, in a great meaſure, univerſal throughout the colonies, and poſſeſſes all ranks and conditions of people. They perſuade themſelves there is a ſettled deſign to enſlave America, and the act for regulating the government of Canada is held up as an irrefragable argument of that intention. They are not, however, all of a mind as to the mode of oppoſition, and this, perhaps, may be the ſource of diviſions that will not be eaſily reconciled.

His fifth letter, dated Oct. 3, is only an account from the newſpapers of the proceedings of the congreſs that was then ſitting.

His ſixth, an account of its breaking up, with extracts of the proceedings, as publiſhed by authority.

The ſeventh, dated Nov. 4, contains only wiſhes that the tranſactions of the congreſs may not be viewed in ſuch a light as to retard the union which good men anxiouſly deſire may ſpeedily be eſtabliſhed.

The eighth, dated Dec. 6, relates chiefly to the eſtabliſhment of committees, as recommended by the congreſs, to ſee that the ſeveral reſolutions are ſtrictly carried into execution.

His laſt letter is of the 31ſt of December, and informs, that the aſſembly of the province had met, and, to his very great ſurprize, had unanimouſly approved the tranſactions of the late congreſs, and had appointed deputies to attend another in May.

The next ſeries of letters laid before the parliament was from the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia; in the firſt of which, dated Williamſburgh, May 29, his Lordſhip acquaints Lord Dartmouth with the reaſons which had induced him to diſſolve the general aſſembly, whoſe reſolutions could only tend to inflame the whole country.

In his ſecond letter, dated June 6, he ſpeaks of an expreſs from Boſton, encouraging the people to ſhut up the courts of juſtice againſt all Engliſh creditors, and joining in a general aſſociation to ſtop all commerce with Great Britain, the conſideration of which is referred to the firſt day of Auguſt next; and, in the mean time, to prepare the minds of the people to receive their reſolutions with the greater ſolemnity, a day of public faſting and prayer has been proclaimed, and miniſters appointed to preach on that occaſion. The Rev. Mr. Gwatkin, his Lordſhip adds, excuſed himſelf from that ſervice.

His Lordſhip's third letter incloſes the reſolutions and inſtructions of the delegates of the ſeveral counties in the province, of which an account has already been given in Vol. XLIV.

A letter from Dep.-Gov. Eden, dated Annapolis, in Maryland, Dec. 30, giving an account of the diſpoſition of the people in that province, who, he firmly believes, will undergo any hardſhips ſooner than acknowledge a right in the Britiſh parliament to internal taxation. "The ſpirit of reſiſtance," ſays he, "is as univerſal here as ever, and will prompt them to perſevere in their non-importation and non-exportation experiments, in ſpite of every inconvenience they muſt conſequently be expoſed to by the ruin of their trade."

Lieut.-Gov. Bull's letters were the next in ſucceſſion. The firſt is dated from Charles-Town, in South Carolina, June 31, and expreſſes the hopes that his Excellency had entertained of the meaſures taken by the Britiſh parliament, for quieting the minds of the people in that province, and his fears that they have produced a contrary effect. The people's apprehenſions, confirmed by the reſolutions of other colonies, have raiſed, he ſays, an univerſal ſpirit of jealouſy againſt Great Britain, and of unanimity towards each other. He adds, that the general claim is exemption from taxation, except by their own repreſentatives, as co-eſſential with the Britiſh and their own conſtitution. They are alarmed at the conſequence of an acquieſcence under taxation by the parliament, as they apprehend, that then all the variety of ways and means of raiſing money in Great Britain will ſoon be put in practice in America, and applied to purpoſes not merely American. They are deaf to thoſe who endeavour to ſtate things in a different light. The general voice ſpeaks diſcontent, and ſometimes, in a tone of deſpair, as determined to ſtop all exports and imports to and from Great Britain, and even to ſilence the courts of law, foreſeeing, but regardleſs of, the ruin that muſt attend themſelves in that caſe; conten

content to change a comfortable for a parſimonious life, to be ſatisfied with the wants of nature, if, by their ſufferings, they can bring Great Britain to feel.

In two other letters, one dated Aug. 3, the other Nov. 23, his Excellency ſpeaks of the perſeverance, ſecrecy, and unanimity, with which the malcontents conduct their affairs in the provinces; that he had prorogued the general court of aſſembly, and that the diſpoſition of the province, in their political diſcontents, remained the ſame as in his firſt.

The other papers laid before the Houſe were letters from Sir James Wright. The firſt, dated Savannah, in Georgia, July 25, informs Lord Dartmouth, that there are, in that province, as well as every where elſe, malcontents, and violent liberty-people, for whoſe conduct he cannot be anſwerable.

In the ſecond, dated Aug. 23, he ſays, the liberty-folks have had a meeting.

In the third, dated Aug. 24, that every thing had been done that could be thought of to fruſtrate their attempts; that the proclamation he had iſſued againſt them was termed arbitrary and oppreſſive, and an attempt to debar them of their natural and lawful rights and privileges. He concludes this letter with obſerving, that, if theſe meetings are conſidered as illegal and improper, it will require the interpoſition of *higher authority* to remedy the evil; for the executive powers of government in the colonies are too weak to rectify ſuch abuſes, and proſecutions would only be laughed at, and no grand jury would find a bill.

His Excellency's fourth letter, of the 13th of October, incloſes ſome proteſts and diſſents of the well-affected, in proof that the ſenſe of the people of the province of Georgia is againſt any violent reſolutions.

His laſt letter is dated Dec. 13, informing, that, after the return of the Carolina deputies from the continental congreſs, the people in his province had been in hot water ever ſince. His only conſolation is, they cannot long continue ſo.

A letter from Gov. Martin, dated Newbern, North Carolina, Sept 12, complaining of the total inability of government there to enforce even what common decorum required, and incloſing the reſolutions of their provincial meeting, together with a charge of [illegible] civil liberties dearer to them than their lives; "and this," ſays he, "in their diſtinguiſhing character Engliſh people cannot be taxed, nay, they cannot be bound by any law, unleſs by their conſent, expreſſed by themſelves, or by repreſentatives of their own election. This colony was planted by Engliſh people, by a people from England herſelf, a people who brought over with them, who planted in this colony, and who tranſmitted to their poſterity, the invaluable rights of Engliſhmen, rights which no time, no conjecture, no climate can diminiſh. Thus poſſeſſed of ſuch rights, I charge you, by all thoſe ties which mankind hold moſt dear and ſacred, your reverence to your anceſtors, your love to your own intereſts, your tenderneſs to your poſterity, by all the awful obligations of your oath, I charge you to do your duty, to maintain the laws, the rights, the conſtitution of your country, even at the hazard of your lives and fortunes."

In conſequence of this charge, the grand jury of the diſtrict juſt named preſented, as a grievance of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature, the power exerciſed by parliament to tax and make laws to bind the American colonies, in all caſes whatſoever; and judged it their indiſpenſible duty, thus publicly to declare, that they rather chuſe to die freemen, than to live ſlaves, bound by laws in the formation of which they have no participation.

From the above minutes of the American correſpondence, our readers will be enabled to form a judgment of the temper and diſpoſition of the ſeveral colonies, from the moſt authentic information. From ſome ſtriking paſſages in the above letters, the ſentiments of the reſpective governors may likewiſe be gathered; but we chuſe rather to communicate information, than fill up our room with comments.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The Commons choſe a committee to try the merits of the Malmeſbury petition, and adjourned to

Monday.

Monday 23.

When Mr. Alderman Hayley deſired leave to preſent a petition from the merchants of the city of London trading to North America, which being granted, the ſame was brought up and read in due form, and then the Alderman moved, That this petition be referred to the committee appointed to take into conſideration the American papers on the 26th. This was objected to by Sir William Meredith, on the ground of delay. He ſubmitted to the worthy Alderman, whether a ſpeedy reconciliation with America was conſiſtent with ſuch a length of enquiry as the motion he had juſt made would lead to. He ſaid there was ſtill ſome hope left that the flames in America may be quenched, if proper and effectual means are ſpeedily applied; but that the taſk will every hour become more and more difficult, and, if protracted, impracticable; for which reaſon, he moved for an amendment, that the petition be referred to a committee on the 27th. This brought on a warm debate.

Mr. Burke obſerved, that every information which the Houſe could receive would add to the diſpatch, and not to the delay of a reconciliation; that, as Lord North had denied them the opinions of perſons on the ſpot by preſenting to the Houſe only mutilated papers, the committee who were to determine upon the meaſures to be purſued, could not receive more material information than from the merchants trading thither, who were by far the moſt competent to be conſulted. If time was now wanting to proceed on this enquiry, how inexcuſable muſt the noble Lord be, he ſaid, who had adjourned the Houſe for a month to eat minced pies and drink Chriſtmas ale, when ſo material a queſtion was depending. He foreſaw, he ſaid, that the committee to which the Hon. gentleman had propoſed to refer the merchants petition would prove a *Coventry committee**, and that all the merchants had to ſay would be heard with contempt, and conſigned to oblivion. He compared the Right Hon. gentleman to Sampſon, and the miniſters and friends of the revenue acts, to the Philiſtines, who, when the pillars of their deſtructive policy were pulled down, would probably all be involved together in the common ruin.

Sir G. Elliot obſerved, that the committee appointed for the 26th was intended to conſider of the papers laid before the Houſe, in order to come to ſome ſpeedy reſolution becoming the dignity of parliament, and the preſent exigence of affairs in America; that the objects of the petition, and the matter originating from the papers, being totally diſtinct, the one reſpecting commerce, the other policy, could not with any degree of propriety be conſidered together, and therefore what was moſt urgent ought in the nature of things to be firſt examined.

The Right Hon. T. Townſhend contended, that it would be fairer and more manly to reject the petition at once, than to endeavour to defeat it.

Lord North defended the delay before the holidays on two grounds; firſt, for want of ſufficient information; and ſecondly, becauſe he was given to underſtand, that the addreſs from the Continental Congreſs to the King, was ſo framed as to leave no room to doubt but that a reconciliation would upon its preſentation take place.

Mr. C. Fox repeatedly called upon Lord North to point out the man that adviſed the late acts which had placed parliament in ſuch a ridiculous point of view; he attacked the miniſter with much ſpirit, pointed out his delays before Chriſtmas, and his ſpeed afterwards; ſaid that the committee was meant as a mere farce to delude the merchants, as he was certain no regard would be paid to any thing they had to offer.

Lord North ſaid, that the late acts had taken their riſe from the diſturbances which had happened, and the reſiſtance that had been made to the execution of an act which had been quietly ſubmitted to before: that it was impoſſible for any man to foreſee that the Americans would refuſe to pay 3*d.* a pound for tea, when a drawback of nine-pence a pound was taken off to encourage them to drink it; that the great quantity of tea in the warehouſes of the Eaſt-India company made it neceſſary to do ſomething for the benefit of that company; and that it was to ſerve them that the duty had been leſſened.

Gov. Johnſon ſaid, he roſe merely

* Alluding to a practice in ſome ſocieties, where a troubleſome member is silenced by voting him to Coventry, that is, ſuffering him to remain in company, but nobody taking notice of what he ſays, nor any one giving him an anſwer.

to ſpeak to a matter of fact; that he thought it was unbecoming the dignity of the noble Lord to place this dangerous meaſure to the account of the Eaſt India company, when it was notorious that the abſurdity of allowing a draw-back here, and laying a duty there, was pointed out to him in the cleareſt and moſt preciſe terms; that the company had offered to advance *ſixpence* in the pound here, provided the *threepence* was remitted in America; that the noble Lord had been requeſted and intreated by the Governor himſelf to remove the cauſe of diſpute, and was foretold the conſequence of perſevering in error; yet the noble Lord, to cover theſe facts, and to juſtify a meaſure which is ready by its conſequences to convulſe the whole empire, would have it believed, that his regard for the Eaſt-India company had prevailed with him to adopt this rash and fooliſh project, the moſt reprehenſible of all his political abſurdities. To this ill-judged impoſition it is, that the glut of tea in the Eaſt-India company's warehouſes was owing; to the continuance of it that the great vent of the American market is ſhut up; and to the miniſterial manœuvres that were made uſe of to make it go down, that the loſſes the company has ſince ſuſtained are juſtly chargeable.

The Houſe divided on the amendment, 197 for it, and againſt it only 81.

Mr. Burke aſked leave to preſent a petition from the wardens and commonalty of the ſociety of merchant-adventurers of the city of Briſtol, which being granted, the ſame was brought up and read, and, after a ſhort debate, referred to the committee of the 27th.

Mr. Cruger had likewiſe a petition to preſent from the merchants, traders, manufacturers and others of the city of Briſtol, which was alſo brought up and read; when Mr. Burke obſerved, that this too would go to the ſilent committee, where all three he ſuppoſed would be left to ſleep together.

Jan. 24.

A petition from the merchants of Glaſgow was read and referred to the committee of the 27th.

Jan. 25.

A petition from the merchants of Norwich referred to the ſame.

A petition from the inhabitants of Birmingham, ſetting forth, that any relaxation in the execution of the laws reſpecting the colonies will injure the trade of that town, and praying that the Houſe will exert their endeavours to ſupport the authority of the laws, referred to the ſame.

Sir George Savile acquainted the Houſe, that he had a petition from Meſſ. Bollan, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Lee, praying to be heard on the petition which they had preſented to the King from the Congreſs in America, (which petition his Majeſty had referred to the Houſe,) as they could throw great light upon it. But the petition to the King not having been read, a ſhort debate aroſe in point of order, and as the Houſe was thin, the determination was poſtponed.

Jan. 26.

Mr. Alderman Hayley preſented a ſecond petition from the merchants of London, praying that no reſolution reſpecting America may be taken by the Houſe, or any committee thereof, until the petitioners ſhall have been fully heard in ſupport of their firſt petition.---The regular method of bringing this petition before the committee to whom the American papers were referred, was by diſcharging the order of reference of the former petition to the committee of the 27th, and bringing it back to the committee of the 26th. Mr. Hayley therefore moved that the ſaid order be diſcharged. This brought on a very warm debate, in which a great deal of perſonal altercation was introduced, and the principal ſpeakers warmed into very bitter invectives. Mr. Hayley began by repreſenting the mockery and inſult offered to a reſpectable body of merchants by contemptuouſly rejecting the informations offered on a meaſure, the proſecution of which threatened a moſt dangerous civil war.

Mr. Burke ſaid, that the reaſon given by thoſe who ſent the petitions to the Coventry committee was of a moſt extraordinary and unheard-of nature; it was, becauſe the objects were different, one reſpecting commerce, the other policy; as if war could be carried on without the aſſiſtance of commerce, and commerce flouriſh unaffected by war. He lamented the miſeries of a civil war, the effects of which were already, in ſome degree, anticipated by the precipitate folly of an obſtinate adminiſtration.---Trade deſtroyed---the revenue impoveriſhed---the poor ſtarving---manufactures ſtagnating---the poor-rate running into the land-tax, and both devouring the eſtates of the kingdom---

His

He ſaid, whenever the black and bitter day of reckoning ſhould come, he would convict them of ſuch a chain of blunders and neglects as would bring down vengeance on their heads.

Mr. C. Fox pledged himſelf to join Mr. Burke in purſuing the miniſter, and bringing him to anſwer the miſchiefs occaſioned by his inſufficiency, his inconſiſtency, and his incapacity; that he ſaid not this from reſentment, but from a view of national juſtice in detecting the deſtructive proceedings of a bad miniſter.

Lord North ſaid, he roſe at that late hour to ſay a word in anſwer to ſome inſinuations and general charges thrown out againſt him by two honourable gentlemen, who had lately made it a point, not of attacking him only, but of threatening him. As to general charges, he could only anſwer them in general terms; and when that black, bitter, trying day ſhould come, which had been denounced by one of thoſe gentlemen, and that he ſhould bring any particular charge againſt him, he truſted he ſhould be able to give it a particular anſwer. As to the other who finds ſo many cauſes of cenſure, and who diſclaims all reſentment, he was ſure, though he now diſcovers in him ſo much incapacity and negligence, there was a time when he approved at leaſt of ſome part of his conduct.

Lord George Germaine took up the argument at large; juſtified the acts of the late parliament; which being reſiſted, he ſaid, they wanted no farther information to proceed as they had begun, to compel the Americans to acknowledge the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature of Great Britain. He made a long declamation on the dignity and ſuperintending power of parliament; on the danger of ſuffering its authority to be called in queſtion by any of the ſubordinate members of the Britiſh empire. His Lordſhip adverted to the Declaratory Act, profeſſing not to addreſs himſelf to thoſe who denied our right of taxing the Americans, but to thoſe who had approved of that act; they, his Lordſhip inſiſted, were bound to ſupport the idea of ſubduing America; the confeſſion of the right implied the propriety and neceſſity of exerciſing it. His Lordſhip acknowledged, at the ſame time, that, if the Americans humbly applied for the repeal of the duty on tea, he ſhould give his vote for granting their petition.

The Houſe divided on Mr. Hayley's motion, 89 for it, againſt it 218.

Sir Geo. Savile again offered the petition of the American agents; but, on the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative, 218 to 68.

Jan. 27.

The committee appointed to take the merchants petitions into conſideration ſat, and being informed that Mr. Wooldridge from the committee of London merchants attended, he was called in, and, being put to the bar, he acquainted the committee, that he was directed by the petitioners to repreſent the impropriety of revealing the ſtate of their affairs at the bar of that Houſe, unleſs called upon in times like this, when the public weal is evidently at ſtake; but when the mode of examination is ſuch as totally to preclude them from anſwering any valuable purpoſe, which they apprehended was now the caſe, they beg leave humbly to wave appearing before the committee that had been appointed, and to ſignify their entire ſatisfaction reſpecting their American debts, provided the means of remittance ſhould not be cut off by meaſures that may be adopted in Great Britain.

A counter-petition from Birmingham to that already mentioned was preſented and read, and then the Houſe adjourned to

Jan. 31.

Mr. Burke moved, that enquiry be made into the manner of procuring and ſigning the petition of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, which was preſented to the Houſe on the 25th. This was done on the ground that the perſons who had ſigned the petition were neither merchants, traders to America, nor manufacturers; but ſhopkeepers, and other inferior people, who had been induced to ſet their names from motives that would appear upon examination. This motion occaſioned a ſhort debate, but, on the queſtion being called for, it paſſed in the negative, 87 to 37.

Feb. 1.

Lord North preſented ſundry letters and papers lately received from America, which were referred to the committee on American papers.

A petition and counter-petition from Leeds were preſented, read, and referred to the ſame committee with the reſt.

Mr. Bawbridge aroſe, and made his annual

annual motion for ſhortening the duration of parliament. He ſaid, he ſhould not trouble the Houſe with many arguments to enforce his motion, having often ſpoke upon the ſubject before: he ſhould only obſerve, that, in the reign of Henry VIII. we had a ſervile parliament; in the reign of Charles I. a violent parliament; and in the reign of Charles II. a proſtituted and penſioned parliament; yet we need not ſearch ſo far back, for the laſt parliament was more ſervile, violent, and corrupt, than either of the three before-mentioned: that he ſhould ſay but little of the preſent parliament, as it was but in its infant ſtate; that he was informed that it was not the legitimate offspring of the people, but the brat of the miniſter; and, as he entertained no good opinion of the father, he therefore could expect but little good from his progeny.

Alderman Oliver ſeconded the motion, and ſpoke of the evil tendency of long parliaments.

The Lord Mayor ſaid, he could not give a ſilent vote on the occaſion; that great praiſe was due to the worthy Alderman for his truly patriotic endeavours; that he thought the preſent parliament had violated the truſt repoſed in them, by treating with contempt and diſdain the petition of the North American merchants; and was it not hard that their conſtituents muſt be obliged to wait ſeven years before they could deprive them of that power which they had aſſumed in the firſt ſeſſion.

Mr. Mayley (member for Bath) ſaid, the origin of ſeptennial parliaments was founded on three grounds, all temporary, yet adminiſtration would make the mode perpetual. The reaſons for ſeptennial parliaments, at the time of the rebellion in 1715, were, he ſaid, becauſe of the diſordered ſtate the nation was in at the time of an election; that it would be eaſy for the Jacobites party to take the advantage of ſuch a time; that elections were expenſive, and created many animoſities, &c. all the objections to frequent parliaments then were now obliterated, for we were not in fear of a Jacobite party, and Mr. Grenville's bill had put the article of expence totally out of the way; that, if we had frequent parliaments, it would ſave the treaſury money, for it would not coſt them ſo much to purchaſe a vote for three years as ſeven, therefore the ſtruggle would be leſs.

Serjeant Glyn ſpoke a conſiderable time very ably on the ſubject, and was much for the motion.

The queſtion was called for aloud on the oppoſite ſide, and the Houſe divided without one reaſon for rejecting the motion being given by any of the members in adminiſtration.

For the motion, - - 104
Againſt it, - - - 195

Feb. 2.

The American papers having all been read, Lord North roſe, and recapitulated their contents; diſcriminated the tempers of the colonies; pointed out thoſe where moderation prevailed; and thoſe whoſe violence was concealed under the appearance of duty and ſubmiſſion, and pointed directly at ſuch as he thought were in a ſtate of actual rebellion. He next adverted to the arts employed to raiſe this ſeditious ſpirit on both ſides of the water, entered minutely into a compariſon of the burdens borne by the people of both countries, ſtated the trade and commerce carried on between them, the advantages ariſing from that commerce, the moſt probable way of ſecuring them; and the very great diſparity there was between the ability and real ſupport which America afforded to this country. He then proceeded to lay down the legiſlative ſupremacy of parliament; ſtated the meaſures adopted by America to reſiſt it, and the almoſt univerſal confederacy of the colonies to at laſt deny it. Here he laid his foot on the great barrier which ſeparated, and for the preſent diſunited both countries; and on this ground alone of reſiſtance and denial, he raiſed every argument leading to the motion he intended to make. The queſtion, he ſaid, lay within a very narrow compaſs; it was ſimply whether we ſhould abandon this claim, and at once give up every advantage ariſing both from the ſovereignty and the commerce? Or whether, to enſure both, we ſhould reſort to the meaſures indiſpenſably neceſſary on ſuch an occaſion. He then pointed out the means, and concluded with moving, "That an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to thank him for the information laid before this Houſe;" and, after enumerating the great grounds of the motion, aſſuring him, "that they would ſupport his Majeſty in the due execution thereof, at the *hazard of their lives and fortunes.*"

Mr.

Mr. Dunning replied to Ld. North; he denied, that, whatever the facts stated might be, the conclusions drawn from them were either fallacious or erroneous in every particular. He insisted America was not in rebellion; and that every appearance of riot, disorder, tumult, and sedition, the noble Lord had recounted, arose not from disobedience, treason, or rebellion, but was created by the conduct of those, whose views were manifestly directed to reduce America to the most abject state of servility and despotism, as a prelude to the realizing the same wicked system in the mother country.

The Attorney General, in answer to Mr. Dunning, said, that the Americans were traitors, rebels, and republicans.

Col. Grant, in reply to Mr. Dunning, said, that he had often acted as an officer in the same service with the Americans; that he knew them well, and from that knowledge would venture to predict, they would never dare to face an English army, as they were destitute of every requisite necessary to constitute a good soldiery.

Mr. Fox entered into a very full view of the question; followed the Minister thro' almost every stage; spoke to the injustice, the inexpediency, and folly of the measure, as it presented itself in a variety of striking lights; and predicted defeat on one side of the water, and ruin and deserved punishment on the other. He spoke for an hour and ten minutes, and concluded by quoting Lord North's motion, omitting all of it but the title, and substituting the following words: "But deploring that the information that they (the papers) had afforded, served only to convince the House, that the measures the Ministry had taken, tended rather to widen than heal the unhappy differences which had so long continued to subsist between Great-Britain and America, and praying a speedy alteration of the same."

The question being put, his Lordship's motion passed without amendment, 288 to 105.

Feb. 3.

The Commons ordered accounts of several exports and imports to and from North America and the West-Indies, to be laid before the House.

Feb. 4.

Nothing material transacted.

Feb. 6.

Sir Charles Whitworth reported the resolution of the Committee on Thursday, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, &c. The Speaker was proceeding to put the question to agree with the report, when Lord John Cavendish moved, that the said resolution be recommitted. His head and heart combined to deprecate the horrors of a civil war, necessarily involving a foreign one also with the combined forces of most powerful nations. He represented the jealousy of our neighbours, from their disgrace and our glory in the last war. He stated, very clearly and justly, our domestic situation, our state with the colonies and foreign powers. He called the attention of the House to the unequal balance of our loss and our gain in the event, in which we might find our revenue destroyed, our trade annihilated, and our empire itself overturned; and if we succeed in subduing America, we could gain *nothing*.

Lord Lumley seconded Lord John's motion, and the debate was long and warmly continued. At length, the question being put, it passed in the negative, 288 to 105.

The report was then received, and Ld. North ordered, in pursuance thereof to draw up an address, which being complied with, the same was read and agreed to by the House, and ordered to be communicated to the Lords at a conference, to desire their concurrence thereto.

Accordingly, about three o'clock, Ld. G. Germaine waited on the House of Peers, to desire a conference with their Lordships upon the state of the colonies in North-America; and having received their Lordship's answer, that they would hold it immediately, he withdrew; and in a short time the Hon. Members appointed on behalf of the Commons came into the Painted Chamber, and were met by a number of Lords appointed to conduct the matter for the House of Peers. Ld. North then read an address come to by the House of Commons, which he afterwards delivered to the Lord President, telling him at the same time, that the Commons desired the concurrence of their Lordships thereto. The Members, having thus finished the business, withdrew; and the Lord President reported to the House of Peers, that the managers for the Lords had met the managers for the Commons at a conference, which on the part of the Commons was managed by Lord North, who

who acquainted the managers for the Lords, that they had taken into conſideration the ſtate of his Majeſty's colonies in North-America, and had agreed upon an addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, to which they deſired the concurrence of this Houſe.

Then his Lordſhip read the addreſs delivered at the conference; and, the ſame being again read by the Clerk,

The Earl of Dartmouth and the Marquis of Rockingham both riſing to ſpeak, a debate aroſe who ſhould ſpeak firſt.

The queſtion was put, Whether the Earl of Dartmouth ſhall now be heard?

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Moved to agree with the Commons in the ſaid addreſs, by filling up the blank with *Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and.*

Which being objected to, and a queſtion ſtated thereupon, after a long debate the previous queſtion was put, Whether the main queſtion ſhall be now put?

Contents 104;—Non-contents 29.

This produced two proteſts, both which are inſerted p. 76.—When the queſtion was put, Whether the Earl of Dartmouth ſhall now be heard? the Duke of Richmond roſe up and ſaid, That it was a moſt ſlaviſh poſition to ſay that any Lord in that Houſe ſhould have a preference of being heard before the other, and that the preference ſhould entirely be directed by determining which of the noble Lords was up firſt. Lord Mansfield replied, that he had always underſtood it was in the option of the chairman, in either Houſe, (the Speaker in the other, and the Lord-Keeper in this,) to ſo far decide, as at leaſt to put the queſtion on which of the two perſons he pleaſed. To prove this, his Lordſhip adverted to a remarkable inſtance in a committee of the Houſe of Commons on the Spaniſh Convention in 1739, when two Members riſing at the ſame inſtant to make motions of a direct contrary tendency, Mr. Winnington, the Chairman, pointed to one of them in preference to the other, which gave birth to the witty obſervation of Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, in the courſe of the debate, "That the Chairman had made the *deadeſt point* he ever ſaw in his life." Lord Camden ſaid, it was to the laſt degree indecent to preſume what either of the noble Lords intended to move; that they both came equally recommended in point of preference; and that therefore the noble Lord, who in the judgment of the Houſe ſhould appear to be up firſt, ſhould be firſt heard. Lord Gower inſiſted, that ſuch a mode of proceeding was totally unuſual and unparliamentary; that, very early in life, much about the period the noble and learned Lord alluded to, he remembered a circumſtance which came directly in point: it was on an intended motion of the late Lord Halifax's, when the Lord-Keeper decided againſt him, that another noble Lord ſhould be firſt heard. In all this hurry and confuſion, however, the true point on which the preference contended for reſted, ſeemed to be entirely miſtaken, till Lord Denbigh pertinently obſerved, that the preference was with the noble Earl, out of the reſpect due to the other branch of the legiſlature. The queſtion was at length put, and the motion was carried without a diviſion.

Lord Dartmouth accordingly roſe, and, after puting in his claim to be heard to the queſtion at large, moved, That the blank in the addreſs preſented by the Commons at the conference, and now communicated by the Lord-Preſident, ſhould be filled up with the words already mentioned.

Lord Rockingham acquainted the Houſe, that the matter which he roſe to ſpeak to, was to preſent petitions, one from the merchants of London, concerned in the commerce to North-America, and the other from the Weſt-India merchants, planters, and factors; that he imagined their contents were of the higheſt importance, were immediately relative to the buſineſs under conſideration, and were well worthy of arreſting any determination of this Houſe, for at leaſt one day, being certain, that, within that ſhort period, information of infinite conſequence would be laid before their Lordſhips, perhaps ſufficient to alter, or at leaſt ſoften the rigour of the meaſures they were now madly, haſtily, and blindly proceeding to adopt. His Lordſhip then deſired that the petitions might be read; which being complied with, he obſerved, as a queſtion was now before the Houſe, that muſt firſt be diſpoſed of, the only means left to open a door for taking into conſideration a general ſtate of the petitioners grievances, was by moving the previous queſtion. The previous queſtion was accordingly put, and his Lordſhip proceeded.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

THE judicious and liberal-minded *Hooker* says, "The time will come, when a few words spoken with meekness, humility, and love, will be more acceptable than volumes of controversy." For this sentiment Dr. Tillotson declared he should ever esteem him: doubtless, he will be equally esteemed by all liberal-minded men in the present age, who, from their knowledge of human nature, see the folly of disputing *about* religion, and of wrangling about some points which are too mysterious in their nature to be accurately investigated, and which the scriptures have not determined with circumstantial precision.

Clerical Controversy on abstruse articles of faith and metaphysical points in divinity, is generally begun in *pride*, and ended in *anger*; passions utterly irreconcileable with the genius and spirit of that religion which is best pleasing to the Deity.

A mistaking *zeal* for *uniformity* in sentiment and in practice, has hurried some good men beyond the limits of prudence, in support of things, in which neither the honour of God, nor the happiness of mankind, are concerned. From a confidence that *themselves* are in the right, they have endeavoured to reduce or extend the faith and practice of others to the same standard. To this single point their views have been too often directed. While such have been warmly contending for the "*faith once delivered to the saints*," (without having been able to agree among themselves, or to demonstrate to others, *what that faith is*,) they have neglected to enforce the practice of those social and moral duties which are of universal obligation in all ages. It seems to be a principal leading maxim with some *impassioned zealots*, that none just claim to the title of christians, and to the benefits of the Gospel, depends on the conformity of their notions or opinions with those principles which they themselves deem orthodox. This appears to be the case, not only among the clergy of the established church, but with many of the most active, leading men in the various sects of dissenters; they also hold certain principles, by *them* deemed orthodox, ---this term having been applied to whatever system is *uppermost*.

Where the Roman Catholic religion is established by law, *that* is *orthodox*: when the Reformation took place in this kingdom, the principles of the *present* established church became *orthodox*; when Oliver Cromwell, by means of the most consummate dissimulation and hypocrisy, had overturned it, and established *presbytery* by law, *Calvinistic* principles then became *orthodox*. Thus the term *orthodoxy* has been successively applied to principles opposite as the poles; and the *same* men have thus applied it. The reason is evident. As the immunities of ecclesiastics depended, not on the *free-gift* of the people, but on acts of the *secular* power; so whatever system of religion that power established by law, was, by its teachers (who had to live upon it), declared orthodox. A conformity in *sentiment*, and subscription to articles, have been required of all those who were admitted to share the *temporal* rewards of the priesthood. On *those* who could either blindly *assent* to things *confessedly incomprehensible*, or (which is still worse) suffer their tongues to give the *lie* to their judgment, the *church orthodox* has bestowed the *good things of this life*. A pliant, submissive disposition is sufficient, without either mental or moral qualifications: these are, at best, a secondary consideration: the *latter* may, on *many* occasions, be dispensed with; the *former*, *never*: "*subscribe, or ye must not enter*," is the inscription on every door of the *church orthodox*. Hence it is too evident, that *sincerity*, uprightness of manners, and that rectitude of character which best becomes reasonable and accountable beings, are held by these sons of orthodoxy as *inferior* qualifications.

I would not be understood to include the clergy in general within my censure. I know, numbers among them are men of liberal minds and moderate principles; men who disapprove every species of despotism, and whose many virtues entitle them to general esteem and imitation: yet, while I wish to see the number of the moderate and the virtuous encrease, I am sorry to find so much bigotry as has of late appeared in many others on the late application to Parliament in the matter of *subscription*. Let not the *orthodox* triumph because the petition is rejected. It is not the first good cause that has miscarried. The associated clergy, although *checked*, are not vanquished. Notwithstanding *orthodoxy* hoodwinked a late H—e of Commons, it is probable the present, or some future one, will judge freely for themselves.

The right of private judgment in matters of faith and principle, is so reasonable and indisputable, that an attempt to prove it would be as unnecessary as to prove that the three angles of a right-angled triangle are equal to two right ones. It is the grand principle on which the noble fabric of Protestantism is erected; the only basis on which it can stand with security. Take away this right, and there can be no true religion.

The greatest divines that ever dignified our church were of this sentiment: Hooker, Chillingworth, Tillotson, Whiston, and Hoadly, were noble defenders of the cause of christian liberty. Had they lived to this day, I doubt not but they would have been at the head of the associated clergy, and supported those principles on which our early reformers gained their freedom from *Papal* bondage. Creeds, articles, and systems of faith, were never formed by Christ or his Apostles. In the first three centuries they were unknown in the christian church. They were the fruits of apostacy in succeeding ages. When the clergy became possessed of temporal power and riches, then they began to exercise tyranny over the *consciences*, as well as the pockets, of the laity. Hence sprung persecution, which soon waved its banners dipt in blood over the greatest part of Europe. The fire of an unholy zeal consumed, not only christian charity, but common humanity.

The perfection of christianity consists in the exercise of love, benevolence, moral rectitude, and christian charity; and it is more advanced by *right action* than *contentious controversy*. The increase and prosperity of true religion is better promoted by its teachers inculcating, by *example* as well as *precept*, the plain doctrines of morality and social virtue, than by perplexing the world with metaphysical points of faith and systematical divinity. All ranks of men can understand and may profit by the *former*; but *few* can comprehend, and scarcely any reap the least advantage from, the *latter*. An earnest diligent labour in the clergy to impress on the minds of men the plain, unchangeable principles of moral righteousness and social virtue, inforced by a kind, tender, benevolent conduct and blameless manners in themselves, would more effectually promote the cause of true religion, than all the heat of a mistaking zeal breathed forth in volumes of controversy: for,

If there be a religion which has God for its author, and which it is man's duty and interest to believe in and practise, it *must* be, in its own nature, congenial to the source from whence it sprang, and adapted to the capacities of those beings whose duty it is to believe in and practise it. Such a religion is the christian; not as it has been disfigured, and cooped up by *priests* within the narrow limits of creeds and articles; but such as it appears in its native purity, excellence, and amplitude, as exhibited to us by Christ, its divine founder. In this light it has been viewed by wise men in all ages; in this light alone it appears truly amiable in itself, and the object of universal esteem and reverence. Therefore, let those who are intrusted with the important task of instructing mankind in its precepts, leave all metaphysical problems, and keep to those plain, practical truths which are recorded in the New Testament. These are of universal obligation, and so plain, that the meanest capacity may understand and profit by them.

I will conclude these observations with the words of that great philosopher and true christian Mr. Locke, who, speaking of authority in matters of faith, says, "The *inventions of men* in religion need the force and help of men to support them; a religion that is of God, wants not the assistance of *human authority* to make it prevail." I am, &c.

EUSEBIUS.

The Flight of Henry de Bourbon, *Prince of* Condé, *first Prince of the Blood-Royal, from* France. *Continued from p.* 16.

THE Prince of Condé was consequently invited to Brussels, by an express messenger sent by Spinola; and he arrived there at the end of December, 1609.

He alighted at the hotel of the Prince of Orange, and was received with all the honours due to his quality. In the mean time, dispatches were received from Spain, that he should be entertained in Flanders; that the King had extended to him his protection; and that he should take care to cause him to enjoy it with every pleasurable advantage.

Condé, taking courage from these dispatches, laboured seriously to justify his

his departure from France. In particular, he delivered two letters to me, addreſſed by him, one to the Pope, and the other to Cardinal Borgheſe, his nephew*. Theſe letters contained in ſubſtance, 'that he, terrified with the danger he ran of loſing his honour and his life, had been obliged to leave France; and, that he recommended the ſtate of his affairs to the protection of his Holineſs, and the good offices of the Cardinal.'

It was thought the Prince had indeed ſufficient reaſon for removing himſelf from France; but what he alleged in regard to the violence intended him by the King, and that his life had been in danger, was not ſo generally believed; becauſe it was known to all, that Henry IV. had never purſued his amours otherwiſe than by the uſual methods; and, in the liſt of his virtues, no one was ever more extolled than that of his clemency.

I diſpatched his letters, but did not omit at the ſame time giving him my true ſentiments. To the Archduke likewiſe, and the Spaniſh Miniſters, I had before made ſuch overtures, as were judged by me the moſt proper in ſuch an emergency, and which I repeated afterwards ſeveral times, by the expreſs orders of his Holineſs. I found a ſtrong inclination in the Archduke to promote an accommodation between Condé and the King, and he ſeemed to hope for the deſired ſucceſs. There appeared alſo in the Spaniſh Miniſters, a vehement deſire of ſeeing Condé reconciled to the King; but it was as clear, on the other hand, that it would not be diſpleaſing either to the Archduke, or them, that his Majeſty ſhould find himſelf involved, by this incident, in certain embarraſſments at home, without matters flaming out into an open war abroad. As to the mode of pacification, Condé declared, he never would truſt the King ſo far, as to put himſelf ſimply and unconditionally into his hands. On the other hand, the King inſiſted, that Condé ſhould put himſelf in his power without reſerve, upon an aſſurance that he would pardon him every offence. To incline the Prince to accept of this mode of reconciliation, the Marquis de Cœuvres, one of the braveſt and moſt eſteemed noblemen of France†, was commiſſioned to wait upon the Archduke. The Marquis, in his firſt audience, 'deſired the Archduke to uſe his endeavours to bring the Prince to this temper; and, in caſe he continued averſe to it, that he would cauſe him to leave Flanders.' To this overture, the Archduke returned an anſwer full of liberal offers, by which he ſhewed himſelf inclined to do every thing in his power to perſuade the Prince to return.

De Cœuvres, in the further proſecution of the buſineſs, talked more openly; and propoſed to the Archduke, in the King's name, that, if Condé ſhould be ordered to leave Flanders, his Princeſs ſhould be detained, in order to be reſtored to the Conſtable her father, and to the Ducheſs of Angoulême her aunt ‡, by whom ſhe had been brought up after the death of her mother, who died whilſt ſhe was very young. The artifice of this requeſt was eaſily ſeen through; and both the Archduke and the Infanta refuſed it with great firmneſs, declaring, they never would diſpoſe of the Princeſs but in ſuch manner as Condé her huſband ſhould direct.

The Prince of Orange, brother-in-law to the Prince, propoſed to the Marquis as a middle courſe, that Condé ſhould withdraw into ſome neutral city of Germany or Italy, and there enjoy the appointments of 40,000 crowns a-year, which was the amount of his revenues in France.

But the Marquis ſtood more ſtiffly than ever to the terms of the King, alleging, 'that for the Prince to reſide in Germany or Italy, would be placeing him as a pledge in the power of his enemies, who might uſe him as an inſtrument to embarraſs either the King at preſent, or his children after his demiſe: that, certainly, the King would not either live himſelf in ſuch a ſtate of ſuſpicion, or at his death leave ſuch a bone of contention behind him: that he was determined to come to ſome re-

* Paul V. was then in the chair; the ſame who a few days before his death made Bentivoglio a Cardinal.

† P. Daniel adds, that De Cœuvres was alſo a perſon beloved by the Prince of Condé himſelf; and that he went on this occaſion to Bruſſels with the title of Ambaſſador Extraordinary.

‡ According to Anderſon, Charlotte, wife and then widow of Charles de Valois, Duke of Angoulême, was not aunt but ſiſter of the Princeſs by a former wife of the Grand Conſtable's; therefore Quere? However, ſhe was now Ducheſs Dowager of Angoulême.

ſolution, as to what he intended: and ſince it appeared the Spaniards were diſpoſed to avail themſelves of his perſon, for the purpoſes above-mentioned, the King was fully bent to foreſtal thoſe evils which were preparing for France, by making the Spaniards every way he was able to feel them firſt.

The Marquis, a man of a great and martial ſpirit, ſupported by the high reputation of the King his maſter, intermixed thoſe menaces with his more amicable negociations; but Condé would liſten to no propoſal that placed him in the power of the King. The Prince of Orange in this was entirely of Condé's opinion, and urged to the Marquis the expedient which he had before propoſed, as preferable to that of driving things to extremities, and, by forcing the Prince to leave Flanders, to lay him under the neceſſity of throwing himſelf entirely into the hands of the Spaniards. But it was not poſſible to prevail upon the Marquis ſo much as to mention this expedient in his diſpatches to the King. He ſaid, indeed, that the Archduke might, if he pleaſed, propoſe it to the King by means of his Ambaſſador at Paris; and this ſuggeſtion the Archduke thought proper to purſue, though he was quickly given to underſtand, that the King would admit of no alternative; that the Prince muſt abſolutely deliver himſelf up to the King's clemency, or ſuffer his high diſpleaſure.

In this ſituation ſtood the public negociation when the French Miniſters were meditating a ſtratagem to carry off the Princeſs ſecretly, and to convey her to France; a deſperate project, and, doubtleſs, attended with infinite difficulty, but at that time generally talked of, and believed. I, for my part, without affirming any thing for certain *, ſhall content myſelf with relating that which public fame then ſaid upon it; a teſtimony, 'tis true, very fallacious, but at the ſame time not eaſy to be diſproved.

To judge from appearances, the affection between the Prince and the Princeſs was ſeemingly very much abated †; owing, perhaps, not ſo much to any difference in their natural diſpoſitions, as to the great inconveniences to which the Princeſs had been expoſed by carrying her out of France in ſo haſty a manner, and the ſecret machinations of thoſe who had from that incident endeavoured to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord between them. Be this as it may, ſcarce was the Marquis de Cœuvres arrived at Bruſſels, when he began to confer with the Princeſs privately, and endeavoured to perſuade her, to ſuffer herſelf to be carried off. She received his propoſal with infinite ſurprize; and, upon reflecting on the conſequences, was more and more perplexed in her own mind. On one hand, not a little diſſatisfied with the Prince her huſband, and utterly diſliking her ſituation in the hands of the Spaniards, ſhe could not help wiſhing to be with her father and her aunt, both of whom, in letters full of the tendereſt affection, had expreſſed an equal inclination to ſee her: but then, on the other hand, to be hurried from her huſband in ſuch a manner, to ſuffer herſelf to be carried away clandeſtinely, to be flying with ſo much hazard of being overtaken, and to be expoſed by ſuch a ſtep to cenſures ſo various as it would immediately occaſion, were conſiderations enough to undetermine her as to what ſhe ought to reſolve upon. But, overcome at length by thoſe who were perpetually diſpoſing her for France, ſhe conſented to ſuffer herſelf to be re-conducted thither, and placed under the protection of her father and aunt.

The ſcheme which the French had projected was, to take her ſuddenly out of Bruſſels, and to proceed ſo far towards the French frontier, that, after her eſcape was diſcovered, it might be impoſſible to overtake her: but, in order to facilitate the execution of their project, it was neceſſary either to ſcale, or break through, the wall of the city, to have relays of horſes in readineſs at every ſtage, with a ſufficient number of armed horſemen to attend her, in order to oppoſe thoſe who ſhould ſet out from Bruſſels to attempt to bring her back. Thus this enterprize neceſſarily produced ſo many difficulties, and involved ſo many perſons in the execution, that it was not poſſible it

* Father Daniel, the French hiſtorian, has very clearly ſhewn, that the French at Bruſſels had actually engaged in ſuch a project; but intimates withal, that it was not the contrivance of the Frenchmen at Bruſſels, but hatcht at Paris, whence the orders for its execution were diſpatched; and inſinuates further, that it proceeded more from the cares and fears of the Conſtable Montmorency, the Princeſs's father, than from the extravagance of the King's paſſion.

† See alſo Father Daniel, p. 860.

ſhould

ſhould proceed without ſome diſcovery.

The firſt that gained any knowledge of it, was the Count de Bucoy, General of the Flemiſh artillery. He immediately apprized the Archduke and the Marquis Spinola of it, who upon conſultation together concluded, that the beſt way to defeat it, without ſeeming to ſuſpect any deſign, was, to cauſe the Princeſs, under ſome pretence or other, to come into the palace to the Infanta: and, in conſequence of this reſolution, they managed the matter ſo dexterouſly, that the Prince himſelf firſt promoted the meaſure, and at the ſame time obtained a private promiſe from the Archduke and the Infanta, that they would never ſuffer the Princeſs to go out of their hands, but when he deſired ſhe ſhould.

The Princeſs yielded to the propoſal of going to make her abode with the Infanta, till ſhe ſhould ſee what turn the Prince's affairs were likely to take. Even the Marquis de Cœuvres himſelf ſeemingly aſſented to it; but did not neglect at the ſame time, to proſecute the deſign of carrying her off before it ſhould take place.

With theſe artful intrigues did they proceed on both ſides; each party hoping to deceive and impoſe upon the other. And now, the day prefixed for the Princeſs to be received into the palace, approached, and yet the French had not got every thing in readineſs for the execution of their plot; wherefore, for gaining time, they contrived, as the Princeſs was fond of muſic, and danced admirably, that Spinola ſhould be deſired by her to intercede with the Archduke and the Prince her huſband, that her entrance into the palace might be preceded by a ball. Though this requeſt was preferred in the moſt engaging words, Spinola eaſily diſcovered the artifice; and with the beſt grace he poſſibly could, raiſed ſo many difficulties, that the Princeſs loſt all hopes of obtaining the delay ſhe deſired. Spinola's anſwer diſconcerted the French; but ſtill did not diſcourage them from their deſign.

This was on Saturday, the 13th of February, in the year 1610, and on Sunday the Princeſs was to be removed into the palace. It therefore became neceſſary, at all events, to attempt the delivery of the Princeſs that very night; and that the Prince, by being in bed with her, might not obſtruct their deſigns, they perſuaded her to pretend to be ſick. The French Ambaſſadreſs*, who was privy to the whole ſecret, was conſtantly with her; the Marquis de Cœuvres himſelf, and the French Ambaſſador in Ordinary †, ſtationed themſelves not far from her; and all waited with inexpreſſible anxiety, for the approach of that hour on which the iſſue of their whole enterprize depended.

(To be continued.)

A few Thoughts on American *Affairs, humbly offered to Parliament.*

THE following are the thoughts of an obſcure perſon, who, not having read much of what has been publiſhed on the ſubject, cannot be certain that he advances any thing new.

The real queſtion in diſpute is a ſimple and uncomplicated one; it is, Whether the Americans ſhall raiſe money by their repreſentatives in their own provincial aſſemblies, or have it taken from them at the diſcretion, and by the authority, of our parliament?

As for laying before you an immenſe bundle of papers, containing a minute detail of turbulent proceedings, &c. it is only throwing duſt in your eyes. If the acts of parliament oppoſed by the Americans are unconſtitutional, the oppoſition is warrantable. If the letter of the law has left us dark and uncertain about the grand point of taxation, you ſhould, in ſuch an important caſe, where the property and eſſential liberties of a numerous people are at ſtake, have recourſe to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, which is clearly in favour of the Americans. If you like not this way of reaſoning, you ſhould recollect, that this was the way of reaſoning, this was the principle on which you acquired your preſent privileges and power. We hear much of the ſupremacy, and even of the omnipotence, of parliament; but its advocates have either read little of our hiſtory, or have very ſhort memories. Will they pretend to ſay that our parliament always poſſeſſed the authority it has now, or the people their preſent rights? Were they not gradually wreſted from the hands of weak tyrants, always by proceedings

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* Madam de Berni.

† P. Daniel ſays, Monſieur de Berni was not privy to the deſign, though his wife was; and that the other confidant was Monſieur de Chateauneuf, afterwards keeper of the ſeals.

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unforeſeen degree of greatneſs: if population continues its rapid progreſs amongſt them, it is no improbable conjecture that they will, in the ſpace of fifty years more, outnumber us. Suppoſing that you ſhould dragoon them into ſubmiſſion now, is it likely that they will ſubmit hereafter? They are a civilized people; the principles of public liberty are well underſtood amongſt them. They will perhaps never forget they once were free. If you are reſolved to ſtrip them of the privilege which conſtitutes the eſſence of Engliſh liberty, the privilege of raiſing their own internal taxes, and giving away their own money, it would be prudent policy to prevent their growing too numerous and powerful, by publiſhing ſome ſuch merciful edict as Pharaoh did againſt the Iſraelites, when he and the Egyptians were jealous of their increaſe.

But ſuppoſing your power will be always ſuperior, is it equitable, is it in the leaſt degree conformable to the golden rule of doing as you would be done by, that you ſhould continue to exerciſe the full extent of authority you now claim, not permitting them a parliamentary aſſembly of their own, nor to have repreſentatives in yours, nor any ſhare in the legiſlation? Remember that tyranny is tyranny, whether there be many tyrants or but one, a king and his parliament, or a king only. Would you wiſh to have America on the ſame footing as Corſica before it revolted from the Genoeſe? It was little alleviation to the ſufferings of the Corſicans, that they were not oppreſſed by a ſingle deſpot, but by the doge and ſenate of Genoa.

Why did you, in the infancy of the colonies, permit them at all to form provincial aſſemblies? Why did you permit thoſe aſſemblies to aſſume and to long to exerciſe the power of taxation and legiſlation, if they are now to be deprived of it? Their general courts of aſſembly were manifeſtly inſtituted in imitation of the Britiſh parliament. They have hitherto not only raiſed money, but made laws, laws in many reſpects different from thoſe of the mother-country. It is well known that in New England adultery is puniſhed with death, whereas here its utmoſt puniſhment is a pecuniary mulct. If they are allowed to inflict capital puniſhments, the higheſt exertion of legiſlative authority, ſurely they may be permitted to lay threepence per pound duty on tea. If they had been called upon to do this, and had refuſed, you would then have had a more ſpecious pretence to do it for them: but you have been the unprovoked aggreſſors in this miſchievous quarrel.

Would it not be beſt to concede to their aſſemblies the right of laying internal taxes, &c. and to connect thoſe aſſemblies with our parliament, by ſome ſuch compact as unites the cities and provinces of the Dutch commonwealth? Ireland might be joined to us in the ſame manner. That, too, was once but a colony of Engliſhmen eſtabliſhed in a land of ſavages. Why ſhould we not permit America to grow up into the ſame form of government, as its eldeſt ſiſter has done?

It is a painful conſideration, that a parliament, a name cordial with freedom amongſt us, and which we have for ages been taught to look upon as the palladium of all our rights, ſhould ſo much as entertain a wiſh to reduce three millions of its brethren to an abject ſtate of vaſſalage, inſtead of communicating liberty and happineſs. In the ſtyle of metaphor you may ſooth them with the title of your children: it ſeems your intention to keep them in leading ſtrings, even when they are grown up to the full ſtature of manhood. But call them not freemen; I beſeech you mock them not ſo groſsly. That they are free, becauſe we are ſo, is indeed modern parliamentary logic, but it is likewiſe glaring ſophiſtry. Of what uſe to ſlaves is the freedom of their maſters? If you enforce your claim of taxing the Americans at your pleaſure, and taking their money from them without their conſent given in any form, they will have no other marks of liberty remaining, but that they are the deſcendants of freemen, and that by freemen they were enſlaved.

Beſides, as the beſt things are liable to corruption, and become the worſt when corrupted, [illegible] but our parliament may hereafter degenerate, and be a mere engine of ſtate moved by ſecret ſprings, paſſive to the touch

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of a king or his miniſter: we ſhall then ſink into ſomething worſe than monarchical deſpotiſm. That ſuch a parliament, which would be but the nominal repreſentative of this iſland, ſhould be the virtual repreſentative of the vaſt continent of America, is a doctrine harder to believe than tranſubſtantiation itſelf. I own it, however, poſſible, that a proper number of red-coat diſputants, with bayonets fixed, and the noiſy arguments of muſquets and cannon, may force this incredible doctrine down the throats of the Americans.

As to your talking of the omnipotence of parliament, with what contempt and indignation would Henry VIII. or his daughter Elizabeth, have heard ſuch language! For my part, I cannot but be aſtoniſhed at the weakneſs of human pride. I know, indeed, one omnipotent Being, and I know none omnipotent but him. May he guide your counſels! If your meaſures are peaceable and juſt, may he proſper them!

J. BOERHADEM.

An authentic Copy of Lord C——'s *propoſed* BILL, *entitled*, "*A Proviſional Act for ſettling the Troubles in* America, *and for aſſerting the ſupreme legiſlative Authority and ſuperintending Power of* Great-Britain *over the Colonies.*"

WHEREAS by an act, 6th Geo. III. it is declared, That Parliament has full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes to bind the people of the Colonies, in all caſes whatſoever: and whereas reiterated complaints and moſt dangerous diſorders have grown, touching the right of taxation claimed and exerciſed over America, to the diſturbance of peace and good order there, and to the actual interruption of the due intercourſe from Great-Britain and Ireland to the Colonies, deeply affecting the navigation, trade, and manufactures, of this kingdom, and of Ireland, and announcing farther an interruption of all exports from the ſaid Colonies to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Iſlands in America: Now, for prevention of theſe ruinous miſchiefs, and in order to an equitable, honourable, and laſting ſettlement of claims not ſufficiently aſcertained and circumſcribed, May it pleaſe your Moſt Excellent [redacted] it may be declared, and be it declared, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Colonies of America have been, are, and of right ought to be, dependent upon the imperial crown of Great Britain, and ſubordinate unto the Britiſh Parliament; and that the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and content of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the people of the Britiſh Colonies in America, in all matters touching the general weal of the whole dominion of the imperial crown of Great-Britain, and beyond the competency of the local repreſentative of a diſtinct Colony; and moſt eſpecially an indubitable and indiſpenſible right to make and ordain laws for regulating navigation and trade throughout the complicated ſyſtem of Britiſh commerce, the deep policy of ſuch prudent acts upholding the guardian navy of the whole Britiſh empire; and that all ſubjects in the Colonies are bound, in duty and allegiance, duly to recognize and obey (and they are hereby required ſo to do) the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of the Parliament of Great-Britain, as aforeſaid.

And whereas, in a petition from America to his Majeſty, it has been repreſented, that the keeping a ſtanding army within any of the Colonies, in time of peace, without conſent of the reſpective Provincial Aſſembly there, is againſt law: Be it declared, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, That the Declaration of Right, at the ever-glorious Revolution, namely, "That the raiſing and keeping a ſtanding army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unleſs it be by conſent of Parliament, is againſt law," having reference only to the conſent of the Parliament of Great-Britain, the legal, conſtitutional, and hitherto unqueſtioned prerogative of the crown to ſend any part of ſuch army, ſo lawfully kept, to any of the Britiſh dominions and poſſeſſions, whether in America or elſewhere, as his Majeſty, in the due care of his ſubjects, may judge

neceſſary for the ſecurity and protection of the ſame, cannot be rendered dependent upon the conſent of a Provincial Aſſembly in the Colonies, without a moſt dangerous innovation, and derogation from the dignity of the imperial crown of Great-Britain. Nevertheleſs, in order to quiet and diſpel groundleſs jealouſies and fears, Be it hereby declared, That no military force, however raiſed and kept according to law, can ever be lawfully employed to violate and deſtroy the juſt rights of the people. Moreover, in order to remove for ever all cauſes of pernicious diſcord, and in due contemplation of the vaſt increaſe of poſſeſſions and population in the Colonies; and having at heart to render the condition of ſo great a body of induſtrious ſubjects there more and more happy, by the ſacredneſs of property and of perſonal liberty, and of more extenſive and laſting utility to the parent kingdom, by indiſſoluble ties of mutual affection, confidence, trade, and reciprocal benefits, Be it declared and enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the authority of the ſame, That no tallage, tax, or other charge for his Majeſty's revenue, ſhall be commanded or levied, from Britiſh freemen in America, without common conſent, by act of Provincial Aſſembly there, duly convened for that purpoſe. And it is hereby farther declared and enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful for Delegates from the reſpective provinces, lately aſſembled at Philadelphia, to meet in general Congreſs at the ſaid city of Philadelphia, on the 9th day of May next enſuing, in order then and there to take into conſideration the making due recognition of the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of Parliament over the Colonies, as aforeſaid. --And moreover, May it pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty, That the ſaid Delegates to be in Congreſs aſſembled, in manner aforeſaid, may be required, and the ſame are hereby required, by the King's Majeſty ſitting in his Parliament, to take into conſideration (over and above the uſual charge for ſupport of civil government in the reſpective Colonies) the making a free grant to the King, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, of a certain perpetual revenue, ſubject to the diſpoſition of the Britiſh Parliament, to be by them appropriated, as they in their wiſdom ſhall judge fit, to the alleviation of the national debt: no doubt being had but this juſt, free aid will be in ſuch honourable proportion as may ſeem meet and becoming from great and flouriſhing Colonies towards a parent country labouring under the heavieſt burthens, which, in no inconſiderable part, have been willingly taken upon ourſelves and poſterity, for the defence, extenſion, and proſperity of the Colonies. —And to this great end, Be it farther hereby declared and enacted, That the General Congreſs (to meet at Philadelphia, as aforeſaid) ſhall be and is hereby authoriſed and empowered (the Delegates compoſing the ſame being firſt ſufficiently furniſhed with powers from their reſpective provinces for this purpoſe) to adjuſt and fix the proportions and quotas of the ſeveral charges to be borne by each province reſpectively, towards the general contributory ſupply; and this in ſuch fair and equitable meaſure, as may beſt ſuit the abilities and due convenience of all: Provided always, That the powers for fixing the ſaid quotas, hereby given to the Delegates from the old provinces compoſing the Congreſs, ſhall not extend to the new provinces of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, Georgia, Nova Scotia, St. John's, and Canada; the circumſtances and abilities of the ſaid provinces being reſerved for the wiſdom of parliament in their due time. And in order to afford neceſſary time for mature deliberation in America, Be it hereby declared, That the proviſions for aſcertaining and fixing the exerciſe of the right of taxation in the Colonies, as agreed and expreſſed by this preſent act, ſhall not be in force, or have any operation, until the Delegates to be in Congreſs aſſembled, ſufficiently authoriſed and empowered by their reſpective provinces to this end, ſhall, as an indiſpenſable condition, have duly recognized the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of the Parliament of Great Britain over the Colonies, as aforeſaid: Always underſtood, That the free grant of an aid, as heretofore required and expected from the Colonies, is not to be conſidered

ſidered as a condition of redreſs, but as a juſt teſtimony of their affection: and whereas divers acts of parliament have been humbly repreſented, in a petition to his Majeſty from America, to have been found grievous, in whole or in part, to the ſubjects of the Colonies, Be it hereby declared by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the powers of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty Courts in America ſhall be reſtrained within their ancient limits, and the trial by jury, in all civil caſes, where the ſame may have been aboliſhed, reſtored; and that no ſubject in America ſhall, in capital caſes, be liable to be indicted and tried for the ſame, in any place out of the province wherein ſuch offence ſhall be alleged to have been committed, nor be deprived of a trial by his peers of the vicinage; nor ſhall it be lawful to ſend perſons, indicted for murder in any province of America, to another Colony, or to Great Britain, for trial: and Be it hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the aid acts, or ſo much thereof as are repreſented to have been found grievous, namely, the ſeveral acts of the 4th Geo. III. ch. 15. and ch. 34.—5th Geo. III. ch. 25.—6th Geo. III. ch. 52.—7th Geo. III. ch. 41. and ch. 46.—8th Geo. III. ch. 22.—12 Geo. III. ch. 24.—with the three acts for ſtopping the port, and blocking up the harbour, of Boſton; for altering the charter and government of Maſſachuſſetts-bay; and that entitled, An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice, &c. alſo the act for regulating the government of Quebec, and the act paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion relating to the quarters of ſoldiers; ſhall be, and are hereby ſuſpended, and not to have effect or execution, from the date of this act: and Be it moreover hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the before-recited acts, or the parts thereof complained of, ſhall be and are, in virtue of this preſent act, finally repealed and annulled, from the day that the new recognition of the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of Parliament over the Colonies, ſhall have been made on the part of the ſaid Colonies.

And for the better ſecuring due and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the Colonies, Be it declared and enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, That his Majeſty's Judges in Courts of Law in the Colonies of America, to be appointed with ſalaries by the Crown, ſhall hold their offices and ſalaries as his Majeſty's Judges in England, *quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*. And it is hereby further declared, by the authority aforeſaid, That the Colonies in America are juſtly entitled to the privileges, franchiſes, and immunities granted by their ſeveral charters or conſtitutions; and that the ſaid charters or conſtitutions ought not to be invaded or reſumed, unleſs for miſuſer, or ſome legal ground of forfeiture. So ſhall true reconcilement avert impending calamities, and this moſt ſolemn national accord between Great-Britain and her Colonies ſtand an everlaſting monument of clemency and magnanimity in the benignant father of his people, of wiſdom and moderation in this great nation, famed for humanity as for valour, and of fidelity and grateful affection from brave and loyal Colonies to their parent kingdom, which will ever protect and cheriſh them.

The Speech of the LORD-MAYOR *on the Motion of* Lord North *for an Addreſs to his Majeſty againſt the* Americans, *Feb.* 2.

Mr. Speaker,

THE buſineſs now before the Houſe reſpecting America is of as great importance as was ever debated in Parliament. It comprehends almoſt every queſtion relative to the common rights of mankind, almoſt every queſtion of policy and legiſlation. I do not mean to enter into ſo vaſt, ſo well trodden a field. I will confine myſelf to the buſineſs before us. The Addreſs now reported from the committee of the whole Houſe appears to me unfounded, raſh, and ſanguinary, and moſt unjuſtly to draw the ſword againſt America; but, before adminiſtration are ſuffered to plunge this nation into the horrors of a civil war, before they are permitted to force Engliſhmen to ſheathe their ſwords in the bowels of their fellow-ſubjects, I hope this Houſe will ſeriouſly weigh the original ground and cauſe of this unhappy diſpute, and in time reflect whether juſtice is on our ſide. The aſ-

ſumed right of taxation without the conſent of the ſubject, is plainly the primary cauſe of the preſent quarrel. Have we, Sir, any right to tax the Americans? That is the queſtion. The fundamental laws of human nature, and the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, are equally repugnant to the claim. The very idea of property excludes the right of another's taking any thing from me without my conſent, otherwiſe I cannot call it my own. What property have I in what another perſon can ſeize at his pleaſure? If we can tax the Americans without their conſent, they have no property, nothing which they can call their own; we may take their all. The words "Liberty and Property," ſo dear to an Engliſhman, ſo pleaſing in our ears, would become mockery and inſult to an American. The laws of ſociety are profeſſedly calculated to ſecure the property of each individual, of every ſubject of the ſtate. The great principles of the conſtitution under which we live, likewiſe clearly determine this point. All ſubſidies to the Crown are grants from the Commons, free gifts from the people. Their full conſent is always expreſſed in the grant. Much has been ſaid of the Palatinate of Cheſter, and the Principality of Wales, and the period of their taxation; but, Sir, there is a more remarkable caſe in point, which alone would determine the queſtion. If gentlemen will ſearch the records in the Tower, they will find that the town of Calais, in France, when it belonged to the imperial crown of theſe realms, was not taxed till it ſent repreſentatives to Parliament. Two burgeſſes from Calais actually ſat and voted in this Houſe. Then, and not till then, was Calais taxed. The writ out of chancery, and the return to it, in the reign of Edward VI. with the names of the burgeſſes, are ſtill extant. I faithfully gave them to the public from atteſted copies.

But, Sir, it will be ſaid, Is America then to enjoy the protection of Great-Britain, and to contribute nothing towards the ſupport of that very ſtate, which has ſo long given it protection and ſecurity, which has nurſed it up to its preſent greatneſs? The Americans themſelves have given the fulleſt anſwer to this objection, in a manner not to be controverted, by their conduct through a long ſeries of years, and by the moſt explicit declarations. Equally in words and actions of the moſt unequivocal nature, they have demonſtrated their love, their ardour, their ſtrong filial piety towards the mother country. They have always appeared ready not only to contribute towards the expences of their own government, but likewiſe to the wants and neceſſities of this ſtate, altho' perhaps they may not be overfond of all the proud, expenſive trappings of royalty. In the two laſt wars they far exceeded the cool line of prudence. With the moſt liberal hearts they gave you almoſt their all, and they fought gallantly by your ſide with equal valour againſt our and their enemy, againſt the common enemy of mankind, the ambitious and faithleſs French, whom we now fear and flatter. Our journals, Sir, will bear witneſs to the grateful ſenſe we had of the important ſervices of the Americans; and the great ſums we voted to be repaid them for what they expended in the ſpirited expeditions which they carried through with equal courage and conduct, ſometimes without the leaſt knowledge or participation on our part, will demonſtrate the warm affection of their hearts to this country. But, Sir, the whole was the gift of freemen, of fellow-ſubjects, who feel that they are, and know that they have a right to be, as free as ourſelves. What is their language now, when you are planning their deſtruction, when you are declaring them rebels? In the late petition of the General Congreſs to the King, they declare, "they are ready and willing, as they ever have been, when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to his Majeſty, by exerting the moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces." This is the unanimous reſolution of a Congreſs compoſed of Deputies from the Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware; Maryland, Virginia, and the two Carolinas. I have heard, Sir, of a plan of accommodation, which I believe would reconcile all differences: but, alas! Sir, it does not come from any ſervant of the crown; it comes from the noble Lord, to whom this country has the moſt eſſential obligations, and is ſo much indebted for its late ſplendor and glory. It is to aſſemble another Congreſs in the ſpring, the Parliament of Great Britain

Britain and the Deputies of the ſeveral Colonies to meet together, and to be jointly empowered to regulate the various quotas to be paid by each province to the general treaſury of the whole empire. I would, in additiou to that plan, propoſe, that a regulation ſimilar to what actually takes place with reſpect to Scotland be adopted as to America. The proportion of each Colony might be ſettled according to the land-tax in England, at one, two, or more ſhillings in the pound. I am not deep politician enough to know what the proportions ſhould be of each province, and they will vary greatly in half a century, but I ſpeak of their quota being always to be regulated according to the land-tax of this country. The very flouriſhing Colonies of the Maſſachuſſetts-Bay, Virginia, and South Carolina, for inſtance, ſhould contribute more; the ſmaller and poorer Colonies of New-Hampſhire and New-Jerſey, leſs: but, Sir, I inſiſt not a ſingle ſhilling can be taken without their conſent; and after this day's debate, ſhould the addreſs be carried, I greatly fear every idea of a reconciliation will be utterly impracticable.

The Americans, Sir, have of late, both within doors and without, been treated with great injuſtice, and even a wanton degree of cruelty. An honourable Gentleman has juſt told us that they complain of the Navigation Act, and inſiſt on its repeal. We have authentic evidence to the contrary. In the reſolutions of the Congreſs they repeatedly deſire to be put only on the footing they were at the cloſe of the late war, "as to the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations;" nor among the various acts of which they deſire the repeal, do they once mention either the Navigation, or the Declaratory Act. It is ſaid likewiſe, they wiſh to throw off the ſupremacy of this country. Many expreſs reſolutions, both of the General Congreſs, and the Provincial Congreſſes, are the fulleſt evidence of the ſenſe which the Americans entertain of their obedience and duty to this country. They are too numerous to be quoted. Their full claim, as ſtated by themſelves, is ſo well worded, I beg to read it to the Houſe from their petition to the King: "We aſk but for peace, liberty, and ſafety." Surely, Sir, no requeſt was ever more reaſonable, no claim better founded. "We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit a grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great-Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain, while adminiſtration are endeavouring to tear aſunder thoſe ties, which have ſo long and happily bound us together."

The Addreſs, Sir, mentions the particular province of Maſſachuſſetts-Bay as in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and the other provinces are conſidered as aiding and abetting them. Much has been ſaid by ſome learned gentlemen to involve them in all the conſequences of a declared rebellion, and to encourage our officers and troops to act againſt them as againſt rebels. Whether their preſent ſtate is that of rebellion, or of a fit and proper reſiſtance to unlawful acts of power, to our attempts to rob them of their property and liberties, as they imagine, I do not determine. This I know, a ſucceſsful reſiſtance is a Revolution, not a Rebellion. Who can tell, Sir, whether, in conſequence of this very day's violent and raſh Addreſs to his Majeſty, the ſcabbard may not be thrown away by them as well as by us; and, ſhould ſucceſs attend them, whether in a few years the Americans may not celebrate the glorious Æra of the Revolution of 1775, as we do that of 1688? Succeſs crowned the generous efforts of our forefathers for freedom; elſe they had died on the ſcaffold as traitors and rebels, and the period of our hiſtory, which does us the moſt honour, would have been deemed a rebellion againſt lawful authority, not a reſiſtance authoriſed by all the laws of God and man, not the expulſion of a tyrant.

The policy, Sir, of this meaſure I can no more comprehend than I can acknowledge the juſtice of it. Is your force adequate to the attempt? I am ſatisfied it is not. What are your armies, and how are they to be recruited? Do you recollect, that the ſingle province of the Maſſachuſſetts-Bay has at this moment above 30,000 men, well trained and diſciplined, and can bring near 90,000 into the field. They will do it, when they are fighting for their liberties. You will not be able to conquer and keep even that ſingle province. The noble Lord propoſes only 10,000 of our troops to be there, including the four regiments now going from Ireland; and he acknowledges very truly, that the army cannot

enforce

enforce the late acts of parliament. Why then is it ſent? Boſton, indeed, you may lay in aſhes, or it may be made a ſtrong garriſon, but the province will be loſt to you. Boſton will be like Gibraltar. You will hold in the province of Maſſachuſſetts-Bay, as you do in Spain, a ſingle town; the whole country is in the power and poſſeſſion of the enemy. Your fleets and armies may keep a few towns on the coaſt for ſome time at leaſt, Boſton, New-York, St. Auguſtine. The vaſt continent of America will be loſt to you. A few fortreſſes on the coaſt and ſome ſea-ports only you will keep; all the back ſettlements will be independent of you, and will thrive in the rapid progreſſion of your violences and unjuſt exactions on the towns. The ancient ſtory of the Carthaginian hide will be verified as to you. Where you tread, it will be kept down, but it will riſe the more in all the other parts. Where your fleets and armies are ſtationed, the poſſeſſion will be yours; but all the reſt will be loſt. I fear from this day in the great ſcale of empire you will decline, and the Americans will riſe to independence, to power, to all the greatneſs of the moſt renowned ſtates, for they build on the ſolid baſis of public liberty.

Sir, this Addreſs is founded in injuſtice and cruelty. It is equally contrary to the ſound maxims of true policy, and to the unerring rule of natural right. The Americans will defend their property and their liberties with the ſpirit of freemen, with the ſpirit I hope we ſhould. They will ſooner declare themſelves independent, and riſk every conſequence of ſuch a conteſt, than ſubmit to the yoke which adminiſtration is preparing for them. An Addreſs of ſo ſanguinary a nature, cannot fail of driving them to deſpair. They will ſee that you are preparing, not only to draw the ſword, but to burn the ſcabbard. You are declaring them rebels. Every idea of a reconciliation will vaniſh. They will purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures in their own defence. The whole continent will be diſmembered from Great-Britain, and the wide arch of the raiſed empire fall. But I hope the juſt vengeance of the people will overtake the authors of theſe pernicious counſels, and the loſs of the firſt province to the empire be ſpeedily followed by the loſs of the heads of thoſe miniſters who adviſed theſe wicked and fatal meaſures.

The following are the two PROTESTS *entered by a number of Peers in a Great Aſſembly; the former on the Non-admiſſion of the Merchants Petition, previous to the agreeing to the Addreſs moved for by Lord North; the latter againſt agreeing to the Addreſs.*

Diſſentient,

1ſt, THE previous queſtion was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the addreſs, communicated at the conference with the Commons, but in order to preſent the petitions of the North-American merchants, and of the Weſt-India merchants and planters, which petitions the Houſe might reject if frivolous, or poſtpone if not urgent, as might ſeem fit to their wiſdom; but to hurry on the buſineſs to which theſe petitions ſo materially and directly related, the expreſs prayer of which was, that they might be heard before "any reſolution may be taken, by this Right Honourable Houſe reſpecting America," to refuſe ſo much as to ſuffer them to be preſented, is a proceeding of the moſt unwarrantable nature, and directly ſubverſive of the moſt ſacred rights of the ſubject. It is the more particularly exceptionable, as a Lord in his place, at the expreſs deſire of the Weſt-India merchants, informed the Houſe, that, if neceſſitated ſo to do, they were ready, without counſel, or farther preparation, inſtantly to offer evidence to prove, that ſeveral iſlands of the Weſt Indies could not be able to ſubſiſt after the operations of the propoſed addreſs in America. Juſtice in regard to individuals, policy with regard to the public, and decorum with regard to ourſelves, required that we ſhould admit this petition to be preſented. By refuſing it, juſtice is denied.

2dly, Becauſe the papers laid upon our table by Miniſters are ſo manifeſtly defective, and ſo avowedly curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true ſtate of the object on which we are going to act, or of the conſequences of the reſolutions which we may take. We ought (as we conceive) with gladneſs, to have accepted that information from the merchants, which, if it had not been voluntarily offered, it was our duty to ſeek. There is no information concerning the ſtate of our Colonies, (taken in any point of view,) which the merchants are not far more competent to give, than Governors or Officers, who often know far leſs of the temper and diſpoſition, or may be more diſpoſed to miſ-

miſrepreſent it, than the merchants. Of this we have a full and melancholy experience, in the miſtaken ideas on which the fatal Acts of the laſt Parliament were formed.

3dly, Becauſe we are of opinion, that, in entering into a war, in which miſchief and inconvenience are great and certain (but the utmoſt extent of which it is impoſſible to foreſee), true policy requires, that thoſe who are moſt likely to be immediately affected, ſhould be thoroughly ſatisfied of the deliberation with which it was undertaken. And we apprehend, that the planters, merchants, and manufacturers, will not bear their loſſes and burthens, brought on them by the propoſed civil war, the better for our refuſing ſo much as to hear them, previous to our engaging in that war; nor will our precipitation in reſolving add much to the ſucceſs in executing any plan that may be purſued.

We proteſt therefore againſt the reſuſal to ſuffer ſuch petitions to be preſented; and we thus clear ourſelves to our country of the diſgrace and miſchief which muſt attend this unconſtitutional, indecent, and improvident proceeding.

RICHMOND, PORTLAND,
PONSONBY, CAMDEN,
ARCHER, FITZWILLIAM,
ROCKINGHAM, SCARBOROUGH,
WYCOMBE, ABERGAVENNY,
EFFINGHAM, ABINGDON,
TORRINGTON, CRAVEN,
STANHOPE, COURTNEY,
CHOLMONDELEY, TANKERVILLE.

Againſt addreſſing his Majeſty.

Diſſentient,

1ſt, Becauſe the violent manner of this dangerous addreſs was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitately hurried thro' the Houſe. Lords were not allowed the interpoſition of a moment's time for deliberation, before they were driven headlong into a declaration of civil war. A conference was held with the Commons, an addreſs of this importance preſented, all extraneous information, although offered, poſitively refuſed, all petitions arbitrarily rejected, and the whole of this moſt awful buſineſs received, debated, and concluded, in a ſingle day.

2dly, Becauſe no legal grounds were laid in argument or in fact, to ſhew that a rebellion, properly ſo called, did exiſt in Maſſachuſſets-Bay, when the papers of the lateſt date, and from whence alone we derive our information, were written. The overt acts to which the ſpecies of treaſon affirmed in the addreſs ought to be applied, were not eſtabliſhed, nor any offenders marked out; but a general maſs of the acts of turbulence, ſaid to be done at various times and places, and of various natures, were all thrown together to make out one general conſtructive treaſon. Neither was there any ſort of proof of the continuance of any unlawful force, from whence we could infer that a rebellion does now exiſt. And we are the more cautious of pronouncing any part of his Majeſty's dominions to be in actual rebellion, becauſe the caſes of conſtructive treaſon, under that branch of 25th of Edward the Third, which deſcribes the crime of rebellion, have been already ſo far extended by the Judges, and the diſtinctions thereupon ſo nice and ſubtle, that no prudent man ought to declare any ſingle perſon in that ſituation, without the cleareſt evidence of uncontroverted overt acts to warrant ſuch a declaration. Much leſs ought ſo high an authority as both Houſes of Parliament, to denounce ſo ſevere a judgment againſt a conſiderable part of his Majeſty's ſubjects, by which his forces may think themſelves juſtified in commencing a war, without any further order or commiſſion.

3dly, Becauſe we think that ſeveral Acts of the laſt Parliament, and ſeveral late proceedings of Adminiſtration with regard to the Colonies, are real grievances, and juſt cauſes of complaint; and we cannot, in honour, or in conſcience, conſent to an addreſs which commends the temper by which proceedings, ſo very intemperate, have been carried on; nor can we perſuade ourſelves to authorize violent courſes againſt perſons in the Colonies who have reſiſted authority, without, at the ſame time, redreſſing the grievances which have given but too much provocation for their behaviour.

4thly, Becauſe we think the looſe and general aſſurances given by the addreſs, of future redreſs of grievances, in caſe of ſubmiſſion, is far from ſatisfactory, or at all likely to produce their end, whilſt the acts complained of continue unrepealed, or unamended, and their authors remain in authority here; becauſe theſe adviſers of all the meaſures which have brought on the calamities of this empire, will not be truſted, whilſt they defend as juſt, neceſſary, and

and even indulgent, all the Acts complained of as grievances by the Americans; and must, therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the Colonies in the manner which has already produced such fatal effects. And we fear that the refusal of this House so much as to receive, previous to determination (which is the most offensive mode of rejection), petitions from the unoffending natives of Great Britain, and the West India islands, affords but a very discouraging prospect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from those whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Lastly, Because the means of enforcing the authority of the British legislature, is confined to persons of whose capacity, for that purpose, from abundant experience, we have reason to doubt; and who have hitherto used no effectual means of conciliating or of reducing those who oppose that authority. This appears in the constant failure of all their projects, the insufficiency of all their information, and the disappointment of all the hopes, which they have for several years held out to the public. Parliament has never refused any of their proposals, and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worse, until we have been brought, step by step, to that state of confusion, and even civil violence, which was the natural result of these desperate measures.

We therefore protest against an address amounting to a declaration of war, which is founded upon no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refusing to suffer the presentation of petitions against it (altho' it be the undoubted right of the subject to present the same); which followed the rejection of every mode of conciliation; which holds out no substantial offers of redress of grievances; and which promises support to those Ministers who have inflamed America, and grossly misconducted the affairs of Great Britain.

[Signed by the above Peers.]

Association drawn up by Brigadier-General Ruggles, *and entered into by the Loyalists of* Massachusetts-Bay, *for their mutual Defence against the Rebels.*

Boston, Dec. 22.

WE the subscribers, being fully sensible of the blessings of good government on the one hand, and convinced on the other hand of the evils and calamities attending on tyranny in all shapes, whether exercised by one or many; and having of late seen, with great grief and concern, the distressing efforts of a dissolution of all government, whereby our lives, liberties, and properties are rendered precarious, and no longer under the protection of the law, and apprehending it to be our indispensable duty to use all lawful means in our power, for the defence of our persons and property, against all riotous and lawless violence, and to recover and secure the advantages which we are entitled to from the good and wholesome laws of the government; do hereby associate and mutually covenant and engage to and with each other as follows, viz.

I. That we will, upon all occasions, with our lives and fortunes, stand by and assist each other in the defence of his life, liberty, and property, whenever the same shall be attacked or endangered by any bodies of men, riotously assembled upon any pretence, or under any authority not warranted by the laws of the land.

II. That we will, upon all occasions, mutually support each other, in the free exercise and enjoyment of our undoubted right to liberty, in eating, drinking, buying and selling, commuting and acting what, with whom, and as we please, consistent with the laws of God and the King.

III. That we will not acknowledge or submit to the pretended authority of any Congress, Committees of Correspondence, or other unconstitutional assemblies of men; but will, at the risque of our lives, if need be, oppose the forcible exercise of all such authority.

IV. That we will, to the utmost of our power, promote, encourage, and, when called to it, enforce obedience to the rightful authority of our most gracious Sovereign, King George the Third, and of his laws.

V. That, when the persons or property of any one of us shall be invaded or threatened by any Committees, mobs, or unlawful assemblies, the others of us will, upon notice received, forthwith repair properly armed to the person on whom, or place where, such invasion and threatening shall be, and will to the utmost of our power defend such person and his property, and, if need be, will oppose and repel force with force.

VI. That, if any one of us shall unjustly

juſtly and unlawfully be injured in his perſon or property, by any ſuch aſſemblies as before mentioned, the others of us will unitedly demand, and, if in our power, compel the offenders, if known, to make full reparation and ſatisfaction for ſuch injury, and, if all other means of ſecurity fail, we will have recourſe to the natural law of retaliation.

In witneſs of all which, we hereunto ſubſcribe our names, this day of

Mr. URBAN,

I WAS much pleaſed to ſee the very uſeful queſtion at p. 503 in November's Magazine, and think the liſt very applicable to the ſubject, excepting old members, whether batchelors or widowers, who may have no intention to marry, conſequently would never be contributors to the fund for widows. I would have anſwered it, but that I ſuſpect the liſt to be incorrect, as I know that the very worthy Baronet, who was returned Member for Pembrokeſhire, and whom you inſert as deceaſed in 1770, did not vacate his ſeat by death, but by petition againſt him. The ſame may be the caſe with others, who are found miſſing in the Regiſters; and calculating by falſe data would only increaſe the obſtinacy of ſome calculators, who differ in opinion from thoſe of far ſuperior eminence.

As the firſt ſeſſions opened on the 11th of May, that day ſhould commence every year's mortality; alſo, you have omitted a very material datum, viz. the rate of intereſt.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

New Henrietta-ſtreet. W. DALE,

Author of Calculations for the Uſe of Societies for the Benefit of Old-age.

[*** The queſtion above referred to does not at all depend on the Members of Parliament being either batchelors or widowers; nor does it require ſo great a nicety as to be affected by a miſtake of two or three deaths, or even half a dozen deaths, in ſeven years. The queſtion is particular, and has reference only to the eſtabliſhment of a ſociety for the benefit of widows, which is a matter of the utmoſt conſequence to ſociety, as there are many thouſands in the middle claſs of life, who could ſpare five guineas a year, who cannot make a permanent proviſion for their widows after their deceaſe. The liſt of deaths of Members during the laſt Parliament afford a datum more certain than any that has yet been aſſumed whereon to ground a calculation. Suppoſing 558 MARRIED MEN to form themſelves into a ſociety, each to ſubſcribe five guineas to compoſe a common ſtock, and each to contribute annually five guineas towards increaſing the ſame: the queſtion is, What ſum of money ſuch ſociety would poſſeſs at the end of a period equal to the duration of the laſt Parliament, after paying 30l. a year, *after the firſt year*, to the ſurviving widows of the deceaſed members, allowing the deaths of the members to correſpond with the deaths in the laſt Parliament, as annually ſtated in the above Magazine; and allowing likewiſe a correſponding number of wives to have died in the ſame time, by which the ſtock of the ſociety may be ſuppoſed to be benefited? The rate of intereſt to be aſſumed is that of the public funds, and may, at a *mean*, be calculated at 3½ per cent. as 100l. ſterl. will always purchaſe an annuity of that value in any of the funds. The ſolution of this queſtion would be of real benefit to the public.]

Mr. URBAN,

TO what is ſaid of James IV. King of Scotland in your laſt Magazine, p. 31. permit me to add the following particulars from Howel's Londinopolis, or Deſcription of London, 1657. —— Speaking of St. Alban's church, Wood-ſtreet, that writer ſays, "There is alſo (but without any outward monument) the head of James the Fourth, King of Scots, of that name, ſlain at Flodden-field, and buried here by this occaſion. After the battel, the body of the ſaid king being found, was cloſed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and ſo to the monaſtery of Sheine, in Surry, where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certain: but ſince the diſſolution of that houſe, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, being lodged and keeping houſe there, the ſame body was to be ſhewed, ſo lapped in lead cloſe to the head and body, thrown into a waſte room amongſt the old timber, lead, and other rubble; ſince which time, the workmen there (for their fooliſh pleaſure) hewed off his head; and Launcelot Yonng, maſter-glazier to Queen Elizabeth, feeling a

ſweet

and even indulgent, all the Acts complained of as grievances by the Americans; and must, therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the Colonies in the manner which has already produced such fatal effects. And we fear that the refusal of this House so much as to receive, previous to determination (which is the most offensive mode of rejection), petitions from the unoffending natives of Great Britain, and the West India islands, affords but a very discouraging prospect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from those whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Lastly, Because the means of enforcing the authority of the British legislature, is confined to persons of whose capacity, for that purpose, from abundant experience, we have reason to doubt; and who have hitherto used no effectual means of conciliating or of reducing those who oppose that authority. This appears in the constant failure of all their projects, the insufficiency of all their information, and the disappointment of all the hopes, which they have for several years held out to the public. Parliament has never refused any of their proposals, and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worse, until we have been brought, step by step, to that state of confusion, and even civil violence, which was the natural result of these desperate measures.

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I. That we will, upon all with our lives and fortunes, and assist each other in the his life, liberty, and proper ever the same shall be attac dangered by any bodies of ously assembled upon any p under any authority not wa the laws of the land.

II. That we will, upo sions, mutually support ea the free exercise and enjoy undoubted right to liberty, drinking, buying and se muning and doing what and as we please, consist laws of God and the Kin

III. That we will not or submit to the pretende of any Congress, Commi respondence, or other unc assemblies of men; but risque of our lives, if nec the forcible exercise of a rity.

IV. That we will, to our power, promote, en when called to it, enforc the rightful authority of cious Sovereign, King Third, and of his laws.

V. That, when the p perty of any one of us i ed or threatened by any mobs, or unlawful a others of us will, upon ed, forthwith repair p to the person on whom, such invasion and threat and will to the utmost defend such person an and, if need be, will op force with force.

VI. That, if any one

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. XLIII *The Bill of Mortality for the Town of Warrington, for the year 1773. By the Rev. J. Aikin.*

This town contains between 1600

ſweet ſavour to come from thence, and ſeeing the ſame dried from all moiſture, and yet the form remaining, with the hair of the head and beard red, brought it to London, to his houſe in Wood-ſtreet, where (for a time) he kept it for the ſweetneſſe; but, in the end, cauſed the ſexton of that church, to bury it amongſt other bones taken out of their charnell," &c.

As this relation is curious, I thought it might prove acceptable to ſome of your readers; and am,

Your conſtant reader, J. J.

Mr. URBAN,

HAD your facetious correſpondent (*Dec. Mag.* p. 553.) who is for humorouſly *diſannulling* the conjectural reading in *Hamlet* by a pun, attended to the ſpelling of the word propoſed --- *unannul'd* --- (*October Mag.* p. 456.) he would have found *one* letter wanting, for this ſtroke of p'eaſantry. But, trifling apart, there ſeems to be much truth in his obſervation, that "the ſenſe of the whole paſſage clearly relates to ſolemn religious rites." On this ground I cannot approve of his reading *unappointed* for *unanointed*. The term is too *general*; as the poet is evidently here deſcribing the *particular* kinds of preparation which the King wanted, when ſent to the grave. If we read,

Unbouſel'd, unanointed, unanel'd,

and, with Pope, ſuppoſe this laſt word, however ſpelt, to ſignify *no knell rung*, then will it afford a proper meaning, and ſtand alſo in its proper place --- immediately after *extreme unction*; the *ringing of the knell* being the *laſt* religious rite, which, in the days of Popiſh ſuperſtition (and, if I am not miſtaken, much later too) was uſually performed for the dying perſon; to the end that, at the ſound of it, his ſoul, at its departure, (whence alſo the name, *paſſing-bell*) might receive the benefit of the prayers of all good Chriſtian people. The want of a ceremony, ſo pious and ſo profitable withal, a ſpirit "doom'd for a certain term" to the "priſon-houſe" of purgatory, might well be ſuppoſed to deplore.

Caerhaes, Cornwall. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

TO my former inſtance of the long ſeries of calamities which afflicted the Piercy family, I now deſire to add a ſimilar account of the great perſonages who have been earls and dukes of Glouceſter. The firſt I ſhall mention is John Plantaganet, whom Richard I. made Earl of Glouceſter, 1189, afterwards King of England. This unfortunate Prince, during his turbulent reign, loſt all his foreign dominions, infamouſly ſurrendered his crown to the Pope, and was, at laſt, poiſoned by a monk of Swineſhead abbey, 1216, leaving his kingdom in the power of rebellious ſubjects or foreign enemies, and his ſucceſſor an infant.--- Geoffery Mandeville, Earl of Eſſex and Glouceſter, was killed at a tournament. Gilbert Clare, Earl of Glouceſter, was ſlain at the battle of Bannockburn, 1314. Hugh Deſpencer, the younger, Earl of Glouceſter, was hanged at Hereford, 1326. Thomas Plantaganet, Duke of Glouceſter, was ſtifled at Calais, 1397. Thomas Deſpenſer, Earl of Glouceſter, reſtored to the title by Richard II. was beheaded at Cirenceſter, in 1400, having taken up arms, with other lords, to reſtore King Richard. Humphry Plantaganet, Duke of Glouceſter, was murdered, by the procurement of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI. an. 1447. Richard, Duke of Glouceſter, afterwards Richard III. was ſlain at the battle of Boſworth, 1483. Henry Stuart, Duke of Glouceſter, died juſt after the Reſtoration, in 1660, aged twenty one. William Stuart, Duke of Glonceſter, died in 1700, aged eleven. Frederick, Duke of Glouceſter, afterwards Prince of Wales, experienced the frowns of fortune, and died in the bloom of life, 1751.

S. W.

On a Braſs Plate in the Pariſh Church of Landilp, *in the County of* Cornwall.

HERE lyeth the body of Theodoro Paleologus, of Peſaro, in Italye, deſcended from the imperyail lyne of the laſt Chriſtian Imperors of Greece, being the ſonne of Camilio, the ſonne of Proſper, the ſonne of Theodoro, the ſonne of John, the ſonne of Thomas, ſecond brother to Conſtantine Paleologus, the 8th of that name, and laſt of that lyne that raygned in Conſtantinople, until ſubdewed by the Turkes: who married with Mary, the daughter of William Balls, of Hadlye, in Souffolke, Gent. and had iſſue five children, Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy; and departed this life at Clyſton, the 21ſt January, 1636.

5. *A* BRIEF

5. *A* BRIEF EPITOME *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, *Vol.* LXIV. *For the Year* 1774. *Part* II, *Concluded from p.* 30.

ART. XL. *Particulars of the Country of* Labradore, *extracted from the Papers of Lieut.* Roger Curtis, *of his Majesty's Sloop the* Otter, *with a Plane-Chart of the Coast.*

Of this immense territory, which is less known than any part of the British dominions, avarice having here little to feed on, this article exhibits a very accurate draught as far as the author went, which was to the latitude of 59° 10′, having a small vessel and an Indian with him, who was acquainted with every rock and shoal on the coast: and the reason that all other charts are so erroneous, he says, is owing to the coast being bordered by innumerable islands, many of them so distant from the main land, that a ship of burthen would sail a great way along the coast, without being able to form any notion of its true situation. Annexed are some curious observations "on the climate," which is extremely rigorous, summer beginning in July and ending in September; "on the soil," which is barren and rocky; "the natural productions," which are few, the trees being chiefly spruce and pine, and the animals rein-deer, bears, wolves, foxes, porcupines, mountain-cats, martins, beavers, otters, hares, ermine, eagles, hawks, horn-owls, and the red game, whales, cod fish, and salmon; "on the inhabitants," who, little removed from a state of nature, are in a constant state of war, and are accustomed to destroy the aged and decrepid, when they become useless and burthensome; "on the Esquimaux," the inhabitants of the northern sea-coast, who are indisputably from Greenland, and are strangers both to jealousy and contention; and "on their numbers," which this writer supposes not to exceed 1623.

The chart was taken by order of Commodore Shuldham, in the year 1773.

ART. XLI. *An Account of some new Experiments in Electricity. By* William Henly, *F. R. S.*

This article cannot be abridged, nor understood without a diagram.

ART. XLII. *A Letter from* David Macbride, *M. D. to* John Walsh, *Esq; F. R. S. accompanying two Letters from Mr.* Simon *to Dr.* Macbride, *concerning the Resuscitence of some Snails preserved many years in Mr.* Simon's *Cabinet.*

In the first of these letters, which is dated from Dublin, 22 Jan. 1774, Dr. Macbride relates, that, after a particular shell (one of nine which had before revived) had lain about ten minutes in a glass of water that had the cold barely taken off, he saw the snail come out, and afterwards, being put into a bason, crawl up towards the edge of it, and wander about for upwards of an hour. This shell being presented to him by Mr. Simon, he sent it to Sir John Pringle, P. R. S. but as some of the members of that society could not believe but that Mr. Simon had been imposed on by his son, who, as they imagined, substituted fresh shells for those which his father had given him to play with, Mr. Simon (who is a merchant of character and veracity, and lives in the heart of Dublin) affirms that his son had no such opportunity, being then confined to the house by a cold, and is positive that they are the same which were given to the boy, and had been in the cabinet for upwards of fifteen years. Major Vallancy, and Doctors Span, Quin, and Rutty, saw the reviviscence, and examined the shells, most of which Mr. Simon has since presented to the Bishop of Derry, and other friends, though all but one, it seems, have died, by being kept, it is supposed, too long in water.

This extraordinary incident, so much out of the hitherto observed course of nature, Dr. Macbride hopes, will be the means of exciting naturalists to enquire into the extent of vitality in the lower orders of animals.

ART. XLIII. *The Bill of Mortality of the Town of* Warrington, *for the Year* 1773. *By the Rev.* J. Aikin.

This town contains between 1600 and 1700 houses, which, at five persons to a house, gives somewhat above 8000 inhabitants. Its increase of comparative healthiness may be collected from the average of yearly marriages, christenings, and burials, registered in the parish church, which, from 1750 to 1769 inclusive, is

	Marr.	Christ.	Burials
	73	237	199
For the years 1770, 1, 2,	95	331	258

especially as the deaths are much more exactly registered than the births. The great over-balance of burials is owing to the small-pox, which has raged

raged here with uncommon malignity; and, ſtrange to ſay, not ten were inoculated, who all did well, yet their example could not overcome ſome accidental prejudices. An inoculating-hoſpital in every county would be a public bleſſing, as, beſides prejudice, the poor are often deterred by the idea of expence.

The table of ages and conditions is drawn up with great exactneſs, and may be very uſeful in calculations.

ART. XLIV. *Of the Stilling of Waves by Means of Oil. Extracted from ſundry Letters between* Benjamin Franklin, *L. L. D.* William Brownrigg, *M. D. and the Rev. Mr.* Farish.

This property of oil is mentioned by Pliny, as known particularly to the divers of his time, but has been generally conſidered as chimerical. In theſe letters, however, the fact is placed beyond diſpute, as will appear from the following extract;

"In 1757," ſays Dr. Franklin, "being at ſea in a fleet of 96 ſail, bound againſt Louiſbourg, I obſerved the wakes of two of the ſhips to be remarkably ſmooth, while all the others were ruffled by the wind, which blew freſh. Being puzzled with the differing appearance, I at laſt pointed it out to our captain, and aſked him the meaning of it? "The cooks," ſays he, "have, I ſuppoſe, been juſt emptying their greaſy water through the ſcuppers, which has greaſed the ſides of thoſe ſhips a little;" and this anſwer he gave with an air of ſome little contempt, as to a perſon ignorant of what every body elſe knew. In my own mind I at firſt ſlighted his ſolution, though I was not able to think of another: but recollecting what I had formerly read in Pliny, I reſolved to make ſome experiment of the effect of oil on water, when I ſhould have opportunity.

"Afterwards, being again at ſea, in 1762, I firſt obſerved the wonderful quietneſs of oil on agitated water, in the ſwinging glaſs lamp I made to hang up in the cabin, as deſcribed in my printed papers, p. 438 of the fourth edition. This I was continually looking at and conſidering as an appearance to me inexplicable. An old ſea captain, then a paſſenger with me, thought little of it, ſuppoſing it an effect of the ſame kind with that of oil put on water to ſmooth it, which he ſaid was a practice of the Bermudians when they would ſtrike fiſh, which they could not ſee, if the ſurface of the water was ruffled by the wind. This practice I had never before heard of, and was obliged to him for the information; though I thought him miſtaken as to the ſameneſs of the experiment, the operations being different, as well as the effects. In one caſe, the water is ſmooth till the oil is put on, and then becomes agitated; in the other it is agitated before the oil is applied, and then becomes ſmooth.—The ſame gentleman told me, he had heard it was a practice with the fiſhermen of Liſbon, when about to return into the river, (if they ſaw before them too great a ſurf upon the bar, which they apprehended might fill their boats in paſſing) to empty a bottle or two of oil into the ſea, which would ſuppreſs the breakers, and allow them to paſs ſafely: a confirmation of this I have not ſince had an opportunity of obtaining. But diſcourſing of it with another perſon, who had often been in the Mediterranean, I was informed that the divers there, who, when under water in their buſineſs, need light, which the curling of the ſurface interrupts by the refractions of ſo many little waves, let a ſmall quantity of oil now and then out of their mouths, which riſing to the ſurface ſmooths it, and permits the light to come down to them.—All theſe informations I at times revolved in my mind, and wondered to find no mention of them in our books of experimental philoſophy.

"At length, being at Clapham, where there is, on the common, a large pond, which I obſerved to be one day very rough with the wind, I fetched out a cruet of oil, and dropt a little of it on the water. I ſaw it ſpread itſelf with ſurpriſing ſwiftneſs upon the ſurface; but the effect of ſmoothing the waves was not produced; for I had applied it firſt on the leeward ſide of the pond, where the waves were largeſt, and the wind drove my oil back upon the ſhore. I then went to the windward ſide, where they began to form; and there the oil, though not more than a tea-ſpoonful, produced an inſtant calm over a ſpace ſeveral yards ſquare, which ſpread amazingly, and extended itſelf gradually till it reached the leeſide, making all that quarter of the pond, perhaps half an acre, as ſmooth as a looking-glaſs.

"After this, I contrived to take with me, whenever I went into the country, a little oil in the upper hollow joint of my bamboo-cane, with which I might repeat the experiment as oppor-

opportunity should offer; and I found it constantly to succeed.

"In these experiments, one circumstance struck me with particular surprise. This was the sudden, wide, and forcible spreading of a drop of oil, on the face of the water, which I do not know that any body has hitherto considered. If a drop of oil is put on a polished marble table, or on a looking-glass that lies horizontally, the drop remains in its place, spreading very little; but, when put on water, it spreads instantly many feet round, becoming so thin as to produce the prismatic colours, for a considerable space, and beyond them so much thinner as to be invisible, except in its effect of smoothing the waves at a much greater distance. It seems as if a mutual repulsion between its particles took place as soon as it touched the water, and a repulsion so strong as to act on other bodies swimming on the surface, as straws, leaves, chips, &c. forcing them to recede every way from the drop, as from a center, leaving a large clear space. The quantity of this force, and the distance to which it will operate, I have not yet ascertained; but I think it a curious enquiry, and I wish to understand whence it arises."

An authentic account is introduced of a Dutch E. India ship being saved in a storm, off the island Paul, by pouring oil into the sea; and in consequence this experiment was tried, but without success, by Capt. Bentinck, at Portsmouth, in the presence of Drs. Franklin and Solander, Mr. Banks, General Carnac, &c.

ART. XLV. *Translation of a Letter from M. de* Stehlin, *Counsellor of State to her Imperial Majesty of* Russia, *to Dr.* Maty, *with a Specimen of native Iron.*

The two novelties here transmitted are, *a new map, and the author's preliminary description of a new Archipelago in the north*, discovered a few years ago by the Russians, in the N. E. beyond Kamtschatka, and *a piece of new and native iron*; of which a hillock, or mass, weighing 152 Russian pounds, has been lately found in Siberia, and which is the more curious, as the existence of native iron has hitherto been questioned.

It is remarkable, that about the same time that the Archipelago here mentioned was discovered by the Russians in the N. E. a like Archipelago was discovered by the French in the S. W. See the account of M. Bougainville's voyage in our XLIId. Volume, p. 58.

ART. XLVI. *Of Torpedos found on the Coast of England. By* John Walsh, *Esq; F. R. S.*

Naturalists have generally considered the torpedo, or electric ray, as an inhabitant only of warmer climates; but, contrary to this received opinion, two of these fish, taken in Torbay, were sent up, in 1773, to London, one of them weighing 53 pounds avoirdupois, which is much larger than any that this writer ever saw or read of in the bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean, &c. Their electrical organs were injected by Mr. John Hunter. Accounts of several others caught on the coast of Cornwall, &c. and some curious particulars relating to them, are subjoined, for which the society have, this year, adjudged to Mr. Walsh their prize medal.

ART. XLVII. *Description of a double Uterus and Vagina. By* John Purcell, *M. D. Professor of Anatomy in the College of Dublin.*

For this we must refer anatomists and accoucheurs to the article at large, and the diagram which accompanies it.

ART. XLVIII. *A Letter from* William Brownrigg, *M. D. F. R. S. to Sir* John Pringle, *Bart. P. R. S. relating to some Specimens of native Salts, collected by Dr.* Brownrigg, *and shewn at a meeting of the Royal Society, June* 23, 1774.

These specimens consist of several kinds of bitter salt, found native in the coal-mines near Whitehaven, the common Epsom salts of the shops, salt of the Scarborough water, native green vitriol, pyrites with green vitriol adhering to it, native alum, an aluminous earth, and a shining kind of stony clay called by the miners *fell*. They are now deposited in the British Museum.

This article concludes the volume.

6. *Dr.* Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands of* Scotland. 5s.

Concluded from p. 38.

THE extracts which we shall now insert we chuse to select rather from the descriptive than the moral parts of this work, as this is the first time that our author has appeared in the character of a traveller, having hitherto been a *Rambler* only in his study. Besides, common occurrences related by him seem uncommon, and dress

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by his touch, is turned into gold. For instance:

"Having surmounted the hill of Ratiken, we were told, that at Glenelg, on the sea-side, we should come to a house of lime, and slate, and glass. This image of magnificence raised our expectation. At last we came to our inn, weary and peevish, and began to enquire for meat and beds.

"Of the provisions, the negative catalogue was very copious. Here was no meat, no milk, no bread, no eggs, no wine. We did not express much satisfaction. Here, however, we were to stay. Whisky we might have, and, I believe, at last, they caught a fowl, and killed it. We had some bread, and with that we prepared ourselves to be contented, when we had a very eminent proof of Highland hospitality. Along some miles of the way, in the evening, a gentleman's servant had kept us company on foot, with very little notice on our part. He left us near Glenelg, and we thought on him no more, till he came to us again, in about two hours, with a present from his master, of rum and sugar. The man had mentioned his company, and the gentleman, whose name, I think, is Gordon, well knowing the penury of the place, had this attention to two men, whose names, perhaps, he had not heard, by whom his kindness was not likely to be ever repaid, and who could be recommended to him only by their necessities.

"We were now to examine our lodging. Out of one of the beds, on which we were to repose, started up, at our entrance, a man, black as a Cyclops from the forge. Other circumstances, of no elegant recital, concurred to disgust us. We had been frighted, by a lady at Edinburgh, with discouraging representations of Highland lodgings. Sleep, however, was necessary. Our Highlanders * had, at last, found some hay, with which the inn could not supply them. I directed them to bring a bundle into the room; and slept upon it in my riding-coat. Mr. Boswell, being more delicate, laid himself sheets, with hay over and under him, and lay in linen, like a gentleman."

To this coarse fare, we will now exhibit a pleasing contrast.

"Our reception [at Mr. Macleod's, the Laird of Raasay,] exceeded our expectations. We found nothing but civility, elegance, and plenty. After the usual refreshments, and the usual conversation, the evening came upon us. The carpet was then rolled off the floor, the musician was called, and the whole company was invited to dance; nor did ever fairies trip with greater alacrity. The general air of festivity which predominated in this place, so far remote from all those regions which the mind has been used to contemplate as the mansions of pleasure, struck the imagination with a delightful surprise, analogous to that which is felt at an unexpected emersion from darkness into light.

"When it was time to sup, the dance ceased, and six-and-thirty persons sat down to two tables in the same room. After supper, the ladies sung Erse songs, to which I listened, as an English audience to an Italian opera, delighted with the sound of words which I did not understand.

"I enquired the subjects of the songs, and was told of one that it was a love-song, and of another that it was a farewel, composed by one of the islanders that was going, in this epidemical fury of emigration, to seek his fortune in America. What sentiments would rise, on such an occasion, in the heart of one who had not been taught to lament by precedent, I should gladly have known; but the lady by whom I sat thought herself not equal to the work of translating. . . .

"The family of Raasay consists of the Laird, the Lady, three sons, and ten daughters. For the sons there is a tutor in the house, and the Lady is said to be very skilful and diligent in the education of her girls. More gentleness of manners, or a more pleasing appearance of domestic society, is not found in the most polished countries. . . .

"Raasay has little that can detain a traveller, except the Laird and his family; but their power wants no auxiliaries. Such a seat of hospitality, amidst the winds and waters, fills the imagination with a delightful contrariety of images. Without is the rough ocean and the rocky land, the beating billows and the howling storm; within is plenty and elegance, beauty and gaiety, the song and the dance. In Raasay, if I could have found an Ulysses, I had fancied a Phæacia."

— Once more —

"The

* Two, who attended them on foot from Inverness to the sea-side, in order to take back their horses.

"The only inhabitants of Inch Kenneth (an iſland a mile long, and half a mile broad) were Sir Allan Maclean, and two young ladies, his daughters, with their ſervants.

"Romance does not often exhibit a ſcene that ſtrikes the imagination more than this little deſert, in theſe depths of weſtern obſcurity, occupied not by a groſs herdſman, or amphibious fiſherman, but by a gentleman and two ladies, of high birth, poliſhed manners, and elegant converſation, who, in a habitation raiſed not very far above the ground, but furniſhed with unexpected neatneſs and convenience, practiſed all the kindneſs of hoſpitality, and refinement of courteſy.

"Sir Allan is the chieftain of the great clan of Maclean, which is ſaid to claim the ſecond place among the Highland families, yielding only to Macdonald. Though, by the miſconduct of his anceſtors, moſt of the extenſive territory, which would have deſcended to him, has been alienated, he ſtill retains much of the dignity and authority of his birth. When ſoldiers were lately wanting for the American war, application was made to Sir Allan, and he nominated a hundred men for the ſervice, who obeyed the ſummons, and bore arms under his command.

"He had then, for ſome time, reſided, with the young ladies, in Inch Kenneth, where he lives not only with plenty, but with elegance, having conveyed to his cottage a collection of books, and what elſe is neceſſary to make his hours pleaſant.... "We all walked together to the manſion, where we found one cottage for Sir Allan, and, I think, two more for the domeſtics and the offices. We entered, and wanted nothing that palaces afford. Our room was neatly floored, and well-lighted; and our dinner, which was dreſſed in one of the other huts, was plentiful and delicate.

"In the afternoon, Sir Allan reminded us, that the day was Sunday, which he never ſuffered to paſs without ſome religious diſtinction, and invited us to partake in his acts of domeſtic worſhip; which, I hope, neither Mr. Boſwell nor myſelf will be ſuſpected of a diſpoſition to refuſe. The elder of the ladies read the Engliſh ſervice."

For their hoſpitality, the Lairds of Inch Kenneth, Raaſay, &c. are amply rewarded, as, though not written in Erſe, theſe elogiums, we propheſy, will ſurvive the works of Oſſian.

But, tho' many individuals among the Scots will be pleaſed with this publication, and with the grateful teſtimonies that are paid to their kindneſs and civility, yet, by the nation in general, and by the Highlanders in particular, we cannot think that it will be peruſed with ſatisfaction. The attack upon Oſſian and the Erſe will offend ſome, the imputation of credulity, vanity, and deception, will diſpleaſe others, and the "mediocrity of knowledge," which alone is allowed them, will exaſperate the numerous and iraſcible ſwarms of pedagogues and tutors. The miniſters, however, have no reaſon to complain, as, on the learning and regularity of thoſe in the iſlands, Dr. Johnſon beſtows praiſe without exception, though not without wiſhing that thoſe whom he reſpected "were not Preſbyterians," and lamenting "the malignant influence of Calviniſm," in the deſtruction of churches and chapels, as a prelude to the decay of religion.

Among many excellences of ſentiment and diction, we cannot but remark ſome ſtriking peculiarities. Tho' "there is no diſaffection at the Highland tables," and no diſloyal health was ever offered to him, yet, through the whole journey, our traveller has avoided not only every modern field of battle, but alſo the invidious word *rebellion*, and, in its ſtead, has always ſubſtituted "the laſt revolution," "the late inſurrection," or "final conqueſt of the Highlands." In one place, the pride of the Highlanders is ſaid to be "cruſhed by the heavy hand of a vindictive conqueror;" and, in another, a compliment (already noticed) is paid to the courage and fidelity of the fair protectreſs of the young Chevalier. The law which has changed the dreſs of the clans, our author ſays, has produced much diſcontent, and that which has diſarmed them expoſes them (he thinks) to foreign invaders. The abolition of the local juriſdictions has induced the Lairds and landholders to raiſe their rents, and to this he aſcribes the late alarming emigrations. To diſincline them from coaleſcing with the Americans, he recommends the indulging them in their national dreſs; to reconcile them to their country, he would reſtore their arms; and to prevent their flying from the increaſe of rent, he would reſtrain the landlords

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in their demands. The wise and equal distribution of right, and the total cessation of rapine and robbery, he, however, allows to be the consequence of regular itinerant judges. In regard to the *second sight*, which all the islanders, except the ministers, still admit, tho' rather more is said for it than against it, our author "came away, at last, only willing to believe," and never could advance his curiosity to conviction.

Such are some of the outlines of this masterly performance, which, whatever opinion the Scots may entertain of it, is, we doubt not, a faithful representation, both of men and manners, and, as such, highly acceptable, though our author came too late to see the peculiarity that he expected. But, whatever he saw, whatever he has described, will now be perpetuated; and, tho' the buildings of Icolmkill are mouldering into dust, and the young Laird of Col is insensible of praise, readers yet unborn will feel their piety warmed by the ruins of Iona, and their sensibility touched by the untimely fate of amiable Maclean.

7. *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse. By Mrs.* Chapone. *Small* 8vo. *pp.* 178. Dilly.

FOR an account of this lady's *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, see Vol. XLIII. p. 240. All who are acquainted with that publication will need no other inducement to peruse this. These Miscellanies, which we are sorry to say are but few, consist of three essays in prose, viz. "1. On affectation and simplicity. 2. On conversation. 3. On enthusiasm, and indifference in religion." To which is added, "The Story of Fidelia", which made its first appearance in the Adventurer, No. 77. 78. 79. Of the poems, the 1st was "written during a violent storm at midnight, 1749;" the 2d was "occasioned by seeing Mr. Edwards's flowers, 1749;" to which Mr. Edwards has returned a polite answer; these are followed by a sonnet "to a Robin Red-breast," and odes "to Health, 1750; to Sappho; to Peace, 1745 (the author's first poetical attempt); to Solitude; and to Winter; Summer, translated from Metastasio; a sonnet, also from the Italian; and an irregular ode to Mrs. Elizabeth Carter," prefixed to her translation of Epictetus, "but, as many persons read poetry who do not read philosophy," reprinted here. To that lady, whose worth Mrs. Chapone prefers "to all the learning and genius which has gained her the general admiration of the world," this collection is dedicated, as to her, and her "admirable friend, Mrs. Montagu," we are indebted for the publication of it. And even *without* "such supporters", there can be no doubt, that such merit and modesty, a fancy so chastised, and reflections so useful and improving, must not only "secure" their author from "contempt," but entitle her to the kindness and applause of the public. The "seriousness" with which the prose essays are "tinctured", will be no objection to them with that class of readers, whom Mrs. Chapone would be most desirous of pleasing; though at the same time they must lament that this "prevailing habit" of her mind has been owing to "affliction." Of the first essay we shall now transcribe the conclusion, as a seasonable antidote to the poison diffused by a late publication.

"Whoever . . . desires to please, to be respected and beloved; let him first give his attention to the inward state of his mind. When all is right there, outward elegancies may be easily attained, or the want of them easily excused; but if nature and the heart have no share in dictating his behaviour, his looks, and his sentiments, he may be a fop, a dancing-master, a courtier, or a spy; but he can never be an amiable man.

"This the noble writer, whose letters to his son have lately engaged the attention of the public, seems to have forgotten. Intent on those worldly advantages, which cannot be attained without the good-will of mankind, he unweariedly recommends and enforces the *appearances* of all that he thinks engaging; but forgets that those *appearances* must be the result of real excellencies, which he takes no pains to inculcate. Even * sweetness of countenance he thinks may be put on and adjusted at the glass, like the *rouge* and the *bouquet*; and that his son may possess *les manieres nobles*, and all the charms of liberal and ingenuous youth, whilst in reality he regulates his † friendships by his views of future advancement, ‡ conceals every passion

* See Lord Chesterfield's Letters, Letter 220 and 221.

† Letter 140 and 147.

‡ Letter 151.

and

and ſentiment of his own heart, and takes advantage of thoſe of others; whilſt he ſets no other bounds to his flattery, but thoſe of the credulity of his companions, and laviſhes every mark of attention and admiration, of kindneſs and good-nature, with no other motive or end but his own advantage. The favourite maxim which his Lordſhip ſo often repeats,* "*Il volto ſciolto, i penſieri ſtretti*," he thinks as practicable as it is convenient; forgetting that an open countenance is the index nature gave to an open ingenuous heart; and that the beſt teacher can hardly bring a youth of nineteen to ſuch perfection in hypocriſy, as to give his face and air the frankneſs proper to his age, and his mind the cunning and deſign of an old ſtateſman. But, God be praiſed! we are not conſtituted to be the dupes of every ſhallow artifice, and a hypocrite under twenty has very little chance of making "*the world his bubble*." Scarcely even the weakeſt of that ſex, which his Lordſhip conſiders as far below rationality †, would be much charmed with a youth who had been tutored by his father to make love ‡ *wherever he went*, becauſe it was *cheaper* and *ſafer* to have an *arrangement* with a married woman of faſhion, than to keep an opera-girl. It is impoſſible to think of this in a moral light without a degree of horror which obſcures the ridicule of it. That ſuch precepts ſhould have been the inſtructions of a father to his ſon, and that they ſhould be publicly offered to the youth of a nation, where the ſacredneſs of marriage, and the bonds of family-love, are not yet entirely exploded, are indeed moſt alarming ſymptoms of corruption. The mean ſelf-love, which is thus inculcated, at the expence of the moſt important intereſts of ſociety, muſt ſhew itſelf through the whole man, in ſpite of the trippery in which his Lordſhip would dreſs him. Elegance of mind can alone produce true elegance of behaviour. *Les manieres douces* belong to a gentle and good heart—*les manieres nobles* to a ſpirit of generoſity, bravery, and truth.

"*Worth* makes the *man*, and want of it the *fellow*;
The reſt is all but leather or *prunello*."

POPE.

In poetry Mrs. Chapone is ſecond to none, whether we conſider the ſprightlineſs of her fancy, the propriety of her ſentiments, or the correctneſs and harmony of her verſification. Her epithets, in particular, are admirably well choſen, and it would be difficult to omit or alter any one of them, without injury to the ſenſe. But, let the reader judge for himſelf, and, if he has taſte, we can anſwer for him, that, after reading one of this lady's poems, he will be deſirous of reading more.

"TO STELLA.

"No more, my Stella, to the ſighing ſhades
Of blaſted hope and luckleſs love complain;
But join the ſports of Dian's careleſs maids,
And laughing Liberty's triumphant train.
And ſee, with theſe is holy Friendſhip found,
With chryſtal boſom open to the ſight;
Her gentle hand ſhall cloſe the recent wound,
And fill the vacant heart with calm delight.
Nor Prudence ſlow that ever comes too late,
Nor ſtern-brow'd Duty, check her gen'rous flame;
On all her footſteps Peace and Honour wait,
And Slander's ready tongue reveres her name.
Say, Stella, what is love, whoſe tyrant pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddeſs, in a fatal hour,
Gave to the world this miſchief-making boy?
By lying bards in forms ſo various ſhown,
Deck'd with falſe charms, or arm'd with terrors vain,
Who can his real properties make known,
Declare his nature, and his birth explain!
Some ſay, of Idleneſs and Pleaſure bred,
The ſmiling babe on beds of roſes lay,
There, with ſweet honey-dews by Fancy fed,
His blooming beauties open'd to the day.
His wanton head with fading chaplets bound,
Dancing he leads his ſilly vot'ries on
To precipices *deep** o'er faithleſs ground;
Then laughing flies, nor heeds their fruitleſs moan.

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* "The countenance open, the thoughts cloſe."

† Letter 129.

‡ Letter 242. Sometimes his Lordſhip directs him to addreſs *two* at the ſame time; *one* as a Mad. l'Urſay, to inſtruct him in the art of pleaſing; the *other* to exerciſe thoſe arts upon. Mad. de Blot is choſen for this laſt office, on account of her perverſe fidelity to her huſband, "*though married above a year.*"

* Is not this miſprinted for '*fleet?*'

Some

Some ſay, from Etna's burning entrails torn, (plain,
More fierce than tygers on the Libyan
Begot in tempeſts, and in thunders born,
Love wildly rages like the roaring main.

With darts and flames ſome arm his feeble hands, (crown,
His infant brow with regal honours
Whilſt vanquiſh'd Reaſon, bound with ſilken bands, (throne.
Meanly ſubmiſſive, falls before his

Each fabling poet ſure alike miſtakes
The gentle pow'r that rules o'er tender hearts; (ſhakes,
Soft Love no tempeſt hurls, nor thunder
Nor lifts the flaming torch, nor poiſon'd darts. (ſky,
Heav'n-born, the brighteſt ſeraph of the
For Eden's bow'r he left his bliſsful ſeat,
When Adam's blameleſs ſuit was heard on high, (retreat.
And beauteous Eve firſt chear'd his lone

At Love's approach all earth rejoic'd, each hill, (whiſpering gale,
Each grove that learn'd it from the
Joyous the birds their liveliеſt chorus fill,
And richer fragrance breathes in ev'ry vale.

Well pleas'd in paradiſe awhile he roves,
With Innocence and Friendſhip, hand in hand, [groves,
Till Sin found entrance in the with'ring
And frighted Innocence forſook the land.

But Love, ſtill faithful to the guilty pair,
With them was driv'n amidſt "a world of woes," [dear,
Where oft he mourns his loſt companion
And trembling flies before his rigid foes.

Honour, in burniſh'd ſteel completely clad,
And hoary Wiſdom, oft againſt him arm,
Suſpicion pale, and Diſappointment ſad,
Vain Hopes and frantic Fears his heart alarm.

Fly then, dear Stella, fly th'unequal ſtrife
Since Fate forbids that Peace ſhould dwell with Love! [life,
Friendſhip's calm joys ſhall glad thy future
And Virtue lead to endleſs bliſs above."

Dr. Johnſon, on reading this ode ſeveral years ago in MS. declared that "he never before had any opinion of female poetry;" and, though a copy was refuſed him, having retained great part of it by memory, ſoon after quoted the fourth ſtanza in his Dictionary, to exemplify the meaning of the word *Quatrain*, with the name of *Mrs. Mulſo* annexed to it, a name then unknown to the literary world.

The reception given to theſe *Miſcellanies* will, we hope, induce the writer to add to them, and diſprove the aſſertion of the bookſeller, that "this and the *Letters* (above mentioned) *complete* the works of Mrs. Chapone."

8. *Curſory Remarks on Tragedy, on* Shakeſpeare, *and on certain* French *and* Italian *Poets, principally Tragedians.* 8*vo.* Owen.

THIS writer, who is ſaid to be a grandſon of the late Biſhop Thomas, of Saliſbury, (to uſe his own words) "has preſumed to be ſevere in his ſtrictures on Shakeſpeare, the idol of his countrymen; in whoſe praiſes ſo many productions have lately appeared, and written too with great ingenuity and plauſibility." In particular, he inſiſts, that a ſtrict adherence to the unities is indiſpenſibly neceſſary, in oppoſition to Dr. Johnſon, who has affirmed, that "time may be extended," and that there is no abſurdity in "allowing that ſpace to repreſent firſt Athens, and then Sicily, which was always known to be neither Sicily, nor Athens, but a modern theatre." On the contrary, our author, in his introduction, endeavours to prove that the rules preſcribed by Ariſtotle and Quintilian are conſonant to reaſon, and are adopted by writers of judgment, genius, and taſte of all nations. The ſcene of the grave-diggers in Hamlet, to the credit of the preſent times (he ſays) now omitted, the untimely fate of Lear and Cordelia, "the hoary and venerable Lear, and the amiable, the dutiful, the innocent Cordelia," are particularly reprobated by our critic, who, in his attempts to pluck the laurel from the brow of this favourite bard, has entered the liſts with the juſtly-admired author of *Remarks on his Writings and Genius*, whom, by the way, though he occaſionally compliments her merit, he does not name, nor even allude to her ſex. After comparing the tragedies of Shakeſpeare to an unnatural and monſtrous ſtatue, "their parts," being "beautiful, their whole inconſiſtent," he proceeds as follows: "And is then poor Shakeſpeare to be excluded from the number of good tragedians? He is; but let him be baniſhed, like Homer from the republic of Plato, with marks of diſtinction and veneration; and may his forehead, like the Grecian bard's, be bound with an honourable wreath of ever-blooming flowers!

"If after what I have ſaid, any paſſionate admirer of Shakeſpeare ſhall think, that I hold cheap the idol of his heart, he is miſtaken: I too can willingly offer incenſe at the ſame ſhrine; I too can feel

feel with an equal degree of transport all his unrivalled strokes of nature, all his wonderful descriptive and creative powers; can love with Romeo, be jealous with Othello, can moralize with Hamlet, grow distracted with Lear; but I cannot talk bawdy with Mercutio, nor intoxicate myself with Cassio; I cannot play the fool with Polonius, nor the puppy with Ostrick. In fine, whilst we consider thee, O divine Shakespeare, in any other light than that of a tragic poet,

——tibi matutos largimur honores,
Nil artium tuarum aliis, nil artium tibi fa-
ventes."

The same plea which is urged in defence of the "grotesque and misshapen tragedies" of the British bard, viz. the taste of the times, is alleged by our critic in behalf of Corneille, the manners of his age being strongly tinctured with the spirit of chivalry and romance, and the fury of duelling, and on those grounds the love intrigues, the insipid confidants, and the tedious, romantic, and extravagant dialogue of the Frenchman, are as excuseable (he thinks) as the murder and bloodshed, the impertinent buffoons, and the low, vulgar, and indecent discourse of the Briton. Corneille, he allows, does not so often rise to the sublime, sometimes also he deviates into the turgid, bombast, and obscure, but seldom does he swerve from the laws of propriety and decorum, or from those rules, the observance of which seems essentially necessary. As a tragic writer, our critic places Corneille above his rival, and thinks an additional allowance should be made in his favour by the necessity of composing in rhime. This author begins with rescuing Cinna from the censure of the remarker, by observing that the tedious soliloquy, which he ridicules, is generally disapproved and omitted by the French themselves; with the ferocity of Emilia, he contrasts the more savage, nay the monstrous character of Lady Macbeth; and, on the whole, thinks this tragedy less disgusting than the vulgar dialogue of carpenters and coblers in the Julius Cæsar of Shakespeare, or the chopt hands, greasy night-caps, and stinking breaths, so minutely described by Cæsa. If Emilia is odious for her ingratitude, Brutus (he adds) must appear equally so, and for the same reasons. Some strictures are annexed on the Horace, Rodogune, and Polyeucte.

In discussing the merits of Racine, "unequal to Corneille in majesty and sublimity of style, but far his superior in the tender and pathetic," our author considers the question whether love is a fit subject for the stage or not, which he very properly determines in the affirmative; for (as he observes) "to say that love is the least theatrical of all the passions, is to know but little of human nature." The paragons of absurdity, produced by Mrs. Montagu from the French tragedians, this author equals by passages, no less ridiculous, in Romeo and Juliet, and endeavours to rescue from her lash the Hermione and Iphigenie. Here too he again makes reprisals on Shakespeare for his breach of the unities in Hamlet and Othello, and for his inaccuracies and anachronisms in Troilus and Cressida, Coriolanus, and the Midsummer Night's Dream. Scene 2. act 2. of Iphiginie (here quoted) has, doubtless, great merit; and Athaliah all impartial readers must allow with him to be a master-piece of dramatic composition.

But all the perfection, of which the French drama is capable, seems (we are told) to have been reserved for Voltaire. "With a due observance of dramatic laws, with a taste perhaps unequalled, and a genius superior to most men, he has boldly, but judiciously, dared to make innovations on the French theatre, and to strike out for himself a path to fame and immortality, unknown to, or at least untrodden by, any of his predecessors." Of his Semiramis, in particular, several of the beauties and defects are here developed. Voltaire is allowed to be a bad translator, not from his ignorance, this writer thinks, of our language, but from his translating too literally; but, to prove that the French have good imitators, he quotes an imitation of the dialogue between Horace and Lydia, written indeed with truly Horatian tenderness and *naïveté* by the Duke de Nivernois.

With a view of rescuing the Italian poets from the neglect that has been unjustly shewn them, he proceeds to investigate the beauties of the *Sophonisba of Trissino*, Ambassador and Nuncio from the Pope to the Emperors Maximilian and Charles V. and the patron and instructor of Palladio, the first tragedy of reputation, not only among the Italians, but in any modern language; the *Rosmunda of Rucellai*, which is an imperfect copy of the Antigone of Sophocles; the

the *Torrifmondo of Taſſo*, a work, which, though ill adapted to a theatrical repreſentation by the enormous length of its ſpeeches, yet breathes the animated ſpirit of genuine and ſublime poetry; the well-known *Merope of Maffei*, a tragedy not only intereſting and pleaſing, but highly moral and inſtructive; and *La Clemenza di Tito of Metaſtaſio*, an opera, which is here juſtly conſidered as a tragic compoſition, abounding, like all his writings, with elegant ſimplicity, wonderful harmony, and the moſt exquiſite ſenſibility. Our author reſcues Taſſo from the undeſerved cenſures of Boileau, and other faſtidious French critics, echoed by Addiſon and others in England; and ſhews that the author of the papers on paſtoral poetry in the Guardian, and, on his authority, Mr. Joſeph Warton, have condemned an abſurdity which does not exiſt in Aminta. He ſhews, too, that if Taſſo is guilty of a few conceits and inaccuracies of ſtyle, Pope has committed much groſſer errors in his paſtorals, elegant as they are. Among the *clinquant*, too, of the Jeruſalem, our remarker diſcovers ſome genuine and native gold, particularly the ſublime deſcription of the devil, which he prefers to that of Satan and his ſpeech (imitated from it in the Paradiſe Loſt), and the inimitable deſcription and character of Armida. He detects, alſo, another miſtake of Mr. Warton, copied from Mambrun, a French jeſuit, in aſſerting that "Godfrey, who is called the hero of the piece, executes no one thing worthy notice," and that "it is Rinaldo who kills all the principal leaders of the enemy," as Emireno, the leader and commander of the Egyptians, falls by the hand of Godfrey, and not of Rinaldo. (See Canto XX.) The honeſt loves of Gildippe and Odoardo, the deſcription of the King of Egypt, the death of Soliman's page, the ſimiles of Taſſo, in particular that of the Po, much ſuperior to that of Virgil, from which it is imitated, and, above all, that wonder, delight, and enthuſiaſtic fire, which are produced by his magic and enchantment, are alleged as inſtances of the true ſublime, and the work concludes with the following remark: "Many a perſon will be ſatisfied with a careful and attentive peruſal of the Iliad: but there is that in the Æneid and the Jeruſalem, which renders it difficult to lay them aſide: there is that faſcinating power which allures and engages the mind by ſome ſecret and inviſible charm, that ſteals upon and captivates our affections, and that makes us unable to reſign what we hold ſo dear, without heſitation and regret."

Theſe remarks, on the whole, diſplay undoubted marks of taſte, judgment, and erudition; and though the enthuſiaſtic adorers of Shakeſpeare will ſcarce forgive this ſacrilegious attack on that *god of their idolatry*, and many perhaps of his more rational admirers may think ſome of theſe criticiſms too ſevere, it muſt be owned, that the French and Italian poets have found an able advocate and ally, and the diſtinguiſhed female champion of Shakeſpeare an antagoniſt well worthy her notice, and (if poſſible) her correction.

9. *An Account of the laſt Expedition to Port* Egmont, *in Falkland's Iſlands, in the Year* 1772. *Together with the Tranſactions of the Company of the* Penguin Shallop *during their Stay there. By* Bernard Penroſe, *Surgeon's Mate*, &c. Johnſon.

THIS narrative is written with great propriety of character. The author neither cenſures nor applauds the meaſure of government in evacuating the iſlands in queſtion, but exhibits a lively deſcription of them, their ſoil, productions, conveniences, and inconveniences; and adds a brief relation of the principal events that happened during his reſidence in Falkland harbour.

Among the indigenous productions of the iſlands, Mr. Penroſe mentions one ſo exceedingly different from any thing ever ſeen by him in other places, that he was at a loſs at firſt to know how to claſs it; but, upon accurate obſervation, found it to belong to the vegetable world. The ſize was various, according to the different age of the plant; and the outward appearance was like that of a round hillock, ſometimes two feet in height, and near nine in circumference, covered with a kind of velvet cruſt, ſimilar to thoſe clumps of moſs which grow on the roofs of houſes. This coat was an inch and a half in thickneſs, and would bear a man to ſit on it; but, when broken through, it exhibited a ſight that at firſt was ſurprizing; for the whole cavity was filled with an infinite number of ſmall ſtalks, edged with very diminutive leaves, exactly like thoſe of the fir, to which it bore a near reſemblance

in

in another reſpect, viz. that the juice of it appeared very reſinous, and the top of each hillock was ſpangled with numberleſs exudations of various magnitudes, from the ſize of a large pin's head, to that of a hazel-nut, brown on the outſide, but white within. "Theſe drops, ſays he, ſeemed analagous, both in taſte and ſmell, to the Gum Ammoniac; but we could not diſcover, by repeated experiments, that they had any medicinal virtue. Sometimes a few of the internal branches would puſh thro' the ſurface, and then the leaves being more expanded, they looked like myrtles in miniature. Moſt of the iſlands are covered with heath about a foot high, which in the ſpring produces red berries in great abundance, on which the land-geeſe feed at that ſeaſon. Intermixed with the heath, fern grows plentifully; but near the ſhores no vegetable is to be found, except penguin-graſs, which is a very coarſe ſpecies, riſing to the height of ſix or ſeven, and ſometimes ten feet, from a large hillock formed of the decayed leaves and adventitious earth. Many acres within the beach are overſpread with theſe clumps, which at a diſtance have very much the appearance of a coppice; but not a tree is to be found on any of theſe iſlands. Amidſt this penguin-graſs the ſea-lions made their haunts; but here I muſt remark, that the animal called by us the ſea lion, was different from that ſo named in Lord Anſon's account. We had, indeed, the ſpecies which he deſcribes; but our predeceſſors, and we in imitation of them, gave the title of lion to a creature of much fiercer aſpect and greater agility. This kind of lion, when arrived at the full growth, is fourteen feet long, and as big as a middle-ſized bullock in the fore parts, but decreaſes towards the tail, where it is divided into two large flippers, having five nails on each; by the help of theſe, which they move ſideways, and with their two forward ones, theſe creatures ſcramble along the rocks as faſt as a man can walk, but are ſoon tired, owing to their exceſſive fatneſs. We never ate any of their fleſh, except the heart and liver of the young cubs, which were thought by us to be an excellent diſh. Of the blubber, which is ſpread over the whole body to the thickneſs of ſix inches, we occaſionally made moſt excellent train-oil for our lamps; and might ſoon have freighted a large veſſel, if we had had occaſion for it. The countenance of this lion is ſhort and broad, like that of a bull-dog, but infinitely more ſavage; the mane hangs very thick and rough about its ears; and its mouth is armed with two long and crooked teeth in each jaw, ſo ſtrong, that they have not unfrequently ſnapped a large club in two. An unhappy inſtance of their ferocity a man belonging to the Hound ſloop experienced, as he was attacking a very large one with a hand-ſpike: the poor fellow's foot ſlipping in diſcharging his ſtroke, the lion immediately ſeized him, and tore his right leg entirely off juſt below the knee. The man was brought near twenty miles home to the ſettlement, but only lived to undergo an amputation. It was obſerved by a marine, who was of the party, that, as ſoon as the animal had taſted the blood, he ſet up a moſt hideous roar, and retired to the ſea. The lioneſs is conſiderably leſs than the male, and always whelps her cubs on the ſhore, of which ſhe generally brings forth two at a birth: they are very fierce in defence of their young, but at other times are quite gentle and timid. Add to theſe the trunk noſed ſeal; a creature of a monſtrous bulk, ſome of them twenty ſix feet long; the organ of whoſe ſtomach, upon diſſection, was found to be a cartilaginous ſubſtance almoſt as large as bone, and reſiſted the edge of the knife."

The quadrupeds were few; only a few foxes, goats, and rabbits, the latter of which had doubtleſs been imported: but of the feathered tribe they found a greater variety; pengains, albatroſſes, geeſe both of the land and ſea kind, wild ducks, teals, ſnipes, hawks, curlews, bitterns, plovers, and gulls.

The ſea is ſtill more bountiful than the land, in the ſupplies it affords at this place. Mullets they could take in very great abundance: ſmelts are common, though not in equal plenty with the former: and they often caught a ſmall fiſh about ſix inches long, tranſparent, and without any circulating fluid of the colour of the blood; theſe made an exquiſite diſh. But of ſhell-fiſh they had only clams, limpets, muſcles, and a few, but very ſmall, ſcallops.

Of natural curioſities, Mr. Penroſe takes notice of a very remarkable ſtony vein on the ſurface of the earth, compoſed of innumerable ſhort pillars of various ſhapes, ſome ſquare, ſome octagon, and ſome of other forms, ſeemingly

ingly heaped on each other without order or regularity. This road is nearly an hundred yards in breadth, and runs from the main island under Byron's Sound over a hill on our island; from

a most furious blaze, which renewed our apprehensions of the danger of the settlement. It was, indeed, a most dreadful scene; the conflagration raged on every side with the utmost fury, and the horror of it was increased by the darkness of the night. The wind blowing at the same time almost an hurricane, carried the burning heath to a very great distance, and beat down the smoke upon us sometimes to so great a degree, that we were nearly suffocated. At length, however, the violence of the flames abated for want of matter to supply them, and we had the happiness to find the objects of our anxiety to be in no further danger. The poor people were exceedingly fatigued, and many of them, together with their cloaths, were sadly scorched. The surface of the island continued burning several days, in some places to the depth of two feet, and the extent of the fire was at least twenty miles in circumference: happily, at last, it was extinguished by a great fall of rain. Excepting the solicitude it occasioned among us for the preservation of our buildings, there was no great damage sustained by this accident. Many millions, indeed, and an incredible number of penguins, were destroyed, as the wind was so fresh, that the heath was set in a blaze in various places at once, and the poor animals, being surrounded, knew not which way to retreat. The ashes proved a very good manure, and the new grass sprung up so soon, and so green, that it invited more geese to take up their residence among us than we had ever seen before. Our gardens, for which we had not much left fence than for the first, fortunately received no damage, being defended by the fences of turf thrown round them."

quer. Notice was given of the accident as quickly as possible to our commander, who dispatched the mate, two midshipmen, and a proportionable number of hands, to endeavour to extinguish it; but, before they could get there, the flames had spread too far for them to be of any service. The next day, in the afternoon, perceiving the fire to advance with great celerity towards our settlement, we began to be very apprehensive for our safety. Accordingly, our attention was first turned to our shallop, which had been floated on shore at a high spring tide, and had afterwards been secured by sufficient supports. The object of our immediate concern was to throw out the ballast, which we had put on board to steady her, and to get every thing ready to haul her into the water: we were no less busy in getting the powder, slops, [illegible] of the fire-house, [illegible] of the [illegible] laboured [illegible] but, it [illegible] had not [illegible] at the [illegible] round [illegible] officers [illegible] not effects to put it out on that side; and this to all appearance they happily effected: but the next day the wind increased, and blew the heath again into

Mr. Pernetty next proceeds to relate his observations on the weather, which he describes as very irregular; and to deliver his opinion of the whale fishery there, which some merchants from America have already begun. He concludes with describing the anxiety of the whole company at the disappointment they were apprehensive of by the late arrival of the store-ship they expected to bring them a supply of bread and other provisions; and with expressing their joy when the orders were communicated to them to evacuate the island, and to return to England. "Our joy, says he, on this occasion, must not be condemned; for the most strenuous advocate for passive obedience

and

must allow, that, though our sense of subordination restrained us to an appointment so remote, and so unfavourable, and for a while kept down the thoughts of home, yet, the term of our station being thus unexpectedly shortened, these thoughts returned with redoubled force, and our eagerness to revisit our native country increased every day in proportion as that event grew less and less distant."

Catalogue of NEW PUBLICATIONS,

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CONCIO ad clerum in synodo provinciali Cantuariensis provinciæ, ad D. Pauli, die 30 Januarii, A. D. 1775, habita a Johanne Butler, LL. D archidiacono Surreyensi, &c. 4to 1s Dodsley

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[See p. 71.

An address to the Right Honourable Lord M—sf—d: in which the measures of government respecting America are considered in a new light, with a view to his lordship's interposition therein. 8vo 1s. Almon

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ON BEAUTY.

By Lord P——n.

ENchanting nymph of heavenly birth,
Celestial Beauty, sent on earth
To sooth our cares, our toils, our strife,
And gild the gloom that saddens life;
Thine empire countless millions own,
And every clime reveres thy throne.
Whate'er pursuits mankind engage,
From frolic youth to serious age,
To thy resistless pow'r they bow,
Whilst Nature prompts the artless vow.
Lur'd by the hopes thy smiles can give,
For thee the wretch endures to live.
To gain thy praise, his valour's meed,
For thee the hero dares to bleed.
Entic'd by thee to happier dreams,
Ambition drops his airy schemes.
To purchase thee, from caverns deep,
The miser brings his treasur'd heap.
The sage, with reason's boasted arms,
A while may combat beauty's charms;
But soon a bursting sigh will prove,
That reason never conquers love.
Yet ere I bow before thy shrine,
And hail thy pow'r with rites divine,
O blest enchantress, deign to tell
In what consists thy magic spell!
Is it an eye, whose sparkling rays
Eclipse the diamond's fainter blaze;
A cheek that shames the vernal rose,
A breast that vies with mountain snows;
A mouth that smiles with matchless grace,
Like pearls within a ruby case;
A shape like that which once was seen
On Ida, when the Cyprian queen
Disclos'd her charms to mortal eyes,
Contending for the golden prize;
These may our warmest passions fire,
And kindle ev'ry fierce desire:
But love, upheld by these alone,
Must soon resign his tott'ring throne,
And hold a poor precarious sway,
The short-liv'd beauty of a day.
Or e'en to form a nymph compleat,
If all the various charms could meet,
Which each divided bosom warm,
And ev'ry throbbing pulse alarm,
When Johnson, Meynell, Pitt advance,
And Wroughton joins the sprightly dance,
And lovely Spencer, mild and fair,
Comes blushing forth with Hebe's air;
Yet these were vain, unless to these
Were join'd the secret pow'r to please;
That nameless something undefin'd,
That soft effusion of the mind,
Which sweetly smiles in every face,
To every motion lends a grace,
And, when their beauty points a dart,
Impels and guides it to the heart.
In vain the stealing hand of Time
May pluck the blossoms of their prime.
Envy may talk of bloom decay'd,
How lillies droop, and roses fade;
But constancy's unalter'd truth,
Regardful of the vows of youth,
Affection that recals the past,
And bids the pleasing influence last,
Shall still preserve the lover's flame,
In every scene of life the same;
And still with fond endearments blend
The wife, the mistress, and the friend.

An OLD BATCHELOR's *Reflections on* MATRIMONY.

DOWN to the vale of life I tend,
Where hoary age creeps slowly on:
And with the burd'ning thought I bend,
That youth and all its joys are gone!

Successive years have roll'd away
In fancied views of future bliss:
But—'twere the phantoms of a day—
And all *that* future dies in *this*.

Now, with a retrospective eye,
I look far back to early life,
When Hymen promis'd to supply
My highest wishes in—a wife.

I waited, hop'd, and trusted still
That time would bring th' expected day:
But never, hap'ly, to my will,
Did fortune throw it in my way.

Too nice, too wise, too proud was I,
To wed as taught by nature's rule:
The world was still to chuse for me—
And I—the condescending fool.

Hence are my days a barren round
Of trifling hopes, and idle fears:
For life, true life, is only found
In social joys, and social tears.

Let moping monks, and rambling rakes,
The joys of wedded love deride:
Their manners rise from gross mistakes,
Unbridled lust, or gloomy pride.

Thy sacred sweets, connubial love,
Flow from affections more refin'd;
Affections sacred to the dove,
Heroic, constant, warm, and kind.

Hail, holy flame! hail, sacred tye,
That binds two gentle souls in one!—
On equal wings their troubles fly,
In equal streams their pleasures run.

Their duties still their pleasures bring,
Hence joys in swift succession come:
A queen is she, and he's a king,
And their dominion is—their home.

Happy the youth who finds a bride
In sprightly days of health and ease:
Whose temper, to his own allied,
No knowledge seeks but how to please.

A thousand sweets their days attend!
A thousand comforts rise around!
Here husband, parent, wife, and friend,
In ev'ry dearest sense is found.

Yet think not, man, 'midst scenes so gay,
That clouds and storms will never rise;
A cloud may dim the brightest day,
And storms disturb the calmest skies.

But still their bliss shall stand its ground;
Nor shall their comforts hence remove:
Bitters are oft salubrious found,
And lovers quarrels heighten love.

The

The lights, and shades, and goods, and ills,
Thus finely blended in their fate,
To sweet submission bow their wills,
And make them happy in their state.
Marshfield. W. O.

PROLOGUE *to the* RIVALS.

Spoken by Mr. Woodward *and Mr.* Quick,

Enter Serjeant at Law, and Attorney.

Serj. WHAT's here!—a vile cramp hand! I cannot see
Without my spectacles. *Att.* He means his fee.
Nay, Mr. Serjeant, good Sir, try again.
{*Gives money.*
Serj. The scrawl improves, [*more*] O come, 'tis pretty plain.
How's this! the poet's brief *again!* O ho!
Cast, I suppose? *Att.* O pardon me—no—no—
We found the court, o'erlooking stricter laws,
Indulgent to the *merits* of the cause;
By *judges* mild, unus'd to harsh denial,
A rule was granted for *another trial.*
Serj. Then hark'ee, *Dibble*, we must *mend* our *pleadings*,
Errors, no few, we've *found* in our *proceedings.*
Att. Come, courage, Sir, we *will amend* our *plea*
With a *new brief*, and a *refreshing fee.*
Some sons of Phœbus—in the courts we meet,
Serj. And fifty sons of Phœbus in the Fleet.
Att. Nor pleads he worse, who with a decent sprig
Of bays—adorns his legal waste of wig.
Serj. Full-botom'd heroes thus, on signs, unfurl
A leaf of laurel—in a grove of curl.
Yet tell your client, that, in adverse days,
This wig is warmer than a bush of bays.
Att. Do you then, Sir, my client's place supply,
Profuse of robe, and prodigal of eye—
Do you, with all those blushing pow'rs of face,
And wonted bashful hesitating grace,
Rise in the court, and flourish on the case.
{*Exit.*
Serj. For practice then suppose—this brief will shew it—
Me, Serjeant *Woodward*, —council for the poet.
Us'd to the ground—I know 'tis hard to deal
With this dread court, from whence there's no appeal;
No *tricking* here, to blunt the edge of *law*,
Or, damn'd in *equity*—escape by *flaw*;
But *judgment* given—your *sentence* must remain;
No *writ of error* lies—to *Drury-lane.*
Yet when so mild you seem—'tis past dispute
We gain some favour, if not *costs of suit.*
No spleen is here I see—no hoarded fury;
I think I never fac'd a milder jury.
Sad else our plight!—where frowns are transportation,
A hiss, the gallows—and a groan, damnation.
But such the public candour, without fear,
My client waves all *right of challenge* here.
No newsman from our session is dismiss'd,
Nor wit nor critic we scratch off the list;
His faults can never hurt another's ease,
His crime at worst—a *bad attempt* to please.
Thus, all respecting, he appeals to all,
And by the general voice will *stand* or *fall.*

EPILOGUE *to the* RIVALS.

Spoken by Mrs. BULKLEY.

LADIES for *you*—I heard our poet say—
He'd try to coax some *moral* from his play: {fuss;
"One moral's plain—cried I—without more
Man's social happiness all rests in us—
Thro' all the drama—whether damn'd or not—
Love gilds the *scene*, and *women* guide the *plot.*"
From ev'ry rank—obedience is our due—
D'ye doubt?—The world's great stage will prove it true.
The cit—well skill'd to shun domestic strife—
Will sup abroad—but first—he'll ask his *wife*:
John Trot, his friend—for once will do the same,
But then—he'll just *step home to tell my dame*—
The *surly squire*—at noon resolves to rule,
And half the day—Zounds! madam is a fool!
Convinc'd at night—the vanquish'd victor says,
Ah! Kate! *you women have such coaxing ways!*
The *jolly taper* chides each tardy blade,—
'Till reeling Bacchus calls on love for aid:
Then with each toast, he sees fair bumpers swim,
And kisses Chloe on the sparkling brim.
Nay, I have heard that statesmen—great and wise—
Will *sometimes* counsel with a lady's eyes;
The servile suitors watch her various face,
She smiles preferment—or she frowns disgrace—
Curtsies a pension here—there nods a place.
Nor with less awe, in scenes of humbler life,
Is *viewed* the *mistress*, or is *heard* the *wife.*
The poorest peasant of the poorest soil,
The child of poverty, and heir to toil—
Early from radiant love's impartial light,
Steals one small spark, to chear his world of night: {woes,
Dear spark—that oft through winter's chilling
Is all the warmth his little cottage knows.
The wand'ring tar—who, not for *years*, has press'd
The widow'd partner of his *day* of rest—
On the cold deck—far from her arms remov'd—
Still hums the ditty which his Susan lov'd:
And while around the cadence rude is blown,
The boatswain whistles in a softer tone.
The *soldier*, fairly proud of wounds and toil,
Pants for the *triumph* of his Nancy's smile;
But ere the battle should he list' her cries,
The lover trembles—and the hero dies!

'Tis

That heart, by war and honour steel'd to fear,
Droops on a sigh, and sickens at a tear.
But ye more cautious—ye nice judging few,
Who give to beauty, only beauty's due,
Tho' friends to love—ye view with deep regret
Our conquests marr'd—our triumphs incompleat,
Till polish'd Wit more lasting charms disclose,
And Judgment fix the darts which Beauty throws.
In female breasts did sense and merit rule,
The lover's mind would ask no other school;
Sham'd into sense—the scholars of our eyes,
Our beaux from *gallantry* would soon be wise;
Would gladly light, their homage to improve,
The lamp of knowledge at the torch of love!

PROLOGUE

To the new Tragedy of MATILDA.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

A Wretched pen of Norman William's age,
Simple and unadorn'd attempts the stage;
Your silly bard, more simple than his tale,
Thinks on your polish'd manners to prevail;
What in those barbarous days were counted crimes,
Are—slips of course—in these enlightened times.
Let not our ancestors too rude appear
In form of friendship, when in love sincere!
Love then, like glory, did each heart inflame,
Beauty was virtue, and to win it—fame.
Now, lovers lose their mistresses with grace,
As at Newmarket they would lose—a race;
When dash'd their hopes—they seem a little cross,
'Tis for the money, and the match that's lost.
When tilts and tournaments drew forth the brave,
The fame of spotless innocence to save,
Each gallant knight prefer'd his love to life;
For then the greatest blessing was—a wife.
To prove their chastity, the dauntless pair
Would walk through flames, nor singe a single hair—
Nay some so chaste, so cold to wrong desire,
Not only scap'd it, but—put out the fire.
But now no heroes die for love's sweet passion,
And fiery trials are—quite out of fashion.
Ye sons of frailty! you whom rage devours,
For you this night the muse exerts her powers;
With crimson hands, pale cheeks, and bloodshot eyes,
She bids the furies in their terrors rise,
In tragic dress; the scorpions sting the dart,
First fire the brain, and then corrupt the heart.
But what avails—all virtuous passions must,
As whirlwinds, sweep them from the breast like dust.
To sooth this fatal vice the flatterer's sent,
Storm the mind—the warmest friendships rent.
The tree, whose sheltering arms spread kindly round,
If lightning-struck, lies blasted on the ground;
In vain would merit's self indulgence crave,
One moment's rashness blasts whole years of pain.

EPILOGUE

Spoken by Miss YOUNGE.

HA! ha! ha! Poor creature! how you trembling stand!
Come to the bar, sir, and hold up your hand;
You won't—by council then you'll have it done,
And I must plead your cause!—well, get you gone.
Now for the great tribunal of Old Drury.
Are you all sworn there,—gentlemen of the jury?
Good men and true, I hope—stay, let me see,
Among you all he challenges but three.
Physicians, lawyers, parsons he admits,
Beaux, ladies, courtiers, macaronies, cits,
And only scratches critics, news writers, and wits.
The critic first we banish from our session.
(Death is his trade, and damning his profession)
Disqualified, because—to say no further—
Butchers are never heard in case of murder.
Next we disclaim artificers of news,
Who live by fibs, and flourish by abuse;
They must condemn, or lose their daily bread,
If they don't cut and slash, they're never read;
Like fabled giants here they roam for food,
Cry, Fe! Fa! Fum! snuff up the author's blood;
In Public Ledger hang him up to roast,
Or rear him piece-meal in the Morning Post.
The wits we least except above all others;
But hear our tale—'tis of our rival brothers:
As rogues, just 'scap'd the gallows, join the thieves,
Turn hangmen, and tuck up their fellows—
So bards condemn'd exert their critic skill,
To execute their brethren of the quill!
If like their own indeed the brat should die,
They'll gladly join to write its elegy;
But if the child be strong and like to live,
Oh, that's a crime they never can forgive!
From such let English juries still be free,
Our author here appeals to your decree,
The public is a court of equity.
If he has shock'd your taste, your sense, or reason,
Or against nature guilty been of treason,
Off with his head—but if with honest art
These well-meant scenes have touch'd the feeling heart,
If they have rais'd your pity—wak'd your fears,
Or happily have beguil'd you of your tears,
Let here our errors your indulgence claim;
Your voices will protect our author's fame.
Speak by your foreman—what's yes goodman pit?
Will you condemn the prisoner or acquit?
Your verdict, Sirs—Not Guilty—if you please—
You smile—Acquitted—I hope you'll pay his fees.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *ſince the paſſing the* Boſton *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 43.

PART of a letter from Gov. Wentworth to Gen. Gage, dated New-Hampſhire, Dec. 16. "On Wedneſday laſt an inſurrection ſuddenly took place in this town, and immediately proceeded to his Majeſty's caſtle, attacked, overpowered, wounded and confined the Captain, and thence took away all the King's powder. Yeſterday numbers more aſſembled, and laſt night brought off many cannon, and about 60 muſkets This day the town is full of armed men, who refuſe to diſperſe, but appear determined to complete the diſmantling of the fortreſs entirely.

Capt. Cochran, who commanded the above fort, ſays, in his letter to General Gage, dated Dec. 14, "This day, at one o'clock, I was informed there were a number of people coming to take poſſeſſion of the fort: upon which, having only five effective men with me, I prepared to make the beſt defence I could, and pointed ſome guns to thoſe places where I expected they would enter. About three o'clock the fort was beſet on all ſides by upwards of 400 men. I told them at their peril to enter; they replied they would. I immediately ordered three 4-pounders to be fired on them, and then the ſmall arms; and before we could be ready to fire again, we were ſtormed on all quarters, and they immediately ſecured both me and my men, and kept us priſoners about an hour and an half; during which time they broke open the powder-houſe, and took all the powder away, except one barrel; and having put it in boats, and ſent it off, they releaſed me from my confinement."

A letter from Salem, dated Dec. 20, applauds this gallant action, and it is with pleaſure, ſays the writer, that we can add, that the colony of Connecticut merits our higheſt regard, for their aſſiduity in diſciplining their militia, which conſiſts of 30 regiments.

Reports were current at Newport, in Rhode-Iſland, on the 26th of December, that the troops at Boſton were very ſickly; that ſeven out of one regiment were buried in a day; that Gen. Gage's private ſecretary, and another officer, were both dead; and that the contagion was increaſing ——Other accounts ſay, that many of the troops are embarked on board the ſhips, probably to preſerve them from the inclemency of the weather, which is generally very ſevere there during the winter months.

At a town-meeting at Marble-Head, legally convened, Reſolved, that, as a great part of the inhabitants of this town may ſoon be called forth to aſſiſt in defending the charter and conſtitution of the province, their pay *per diem* be as follows: Private, 2s; ſerjeant, clerk, drummer, and fife, 3s; firſt-lieutenant, 4s. 8d; ſecond, 4s; captain, 6s; to attend three days in a week, four hours each day. Reſolved, that the ſum of 800l. be immediately raiſed, and paid into the hands of Captain James Mugford, receiver and paymaſter of the militia.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

January 18.

TURNBULL's and Latimer's inſtrument for taking the diſtance of the moon from the ſun was tried and proved upon Gateſhead Fell, near Newcaſtle, by Mr. William Hope, an experienced mariner, who declared, that by means of that inſtrument at ſea, the longitude might be determined with the greateſt exactneſs.

January 26.

This day Bamber Gaſcoigne, Eſq; moved, that the Speaker's chaplain ſhould preach the 30th of January ſermon before the Houſe, when it was obſerved, that the preaching before the Houſe on that day, was not only a mockery of religion, but a direct attack upon the Revolution, and an inſult to the royal family upon the throne; and that therefore that ſolemnity ought to be aboliſhed. In favour of it, the act of Parliament was inſiſted on, and the motion agreed to, 112 to 83.

The Judges met, and appointed the Lent aſſizes as follow:

Northern. Ld. Mansfield, Mr. Juſt. Gould.
Midland. Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey, Mr. Baron Eyre.
Norfolk. Ld. C. B Smythe, Mr. Juſt. Willes
Home. Mr. Baron Perrott, Mr. Juſt. Aſton.
Weſtern. Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, Mr. Juſtice Aſhurſt.
Oxford. Mr. Juſt. Nares, Mr. B. Burland.

January 27.

Being the birth-day of Prince Auguſtus Frederic, their Majeſty's ſixth ſon, who then entered into his third year, their Majeſties received the uſual compliments on that occaſion.

January 28.

Advice was received at St. James's of the ſafe arrival of the Anſon and Aſhburnham at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1ſt of July laſt, and of their intending to ſail about the 19th of the ſame month with Gen. Clavering, the Judges, and Council on board, in order to continue their voyage to Madraſs.

January 30.

The anniverſary ſermon on the martyrdom of King Charles I. was this day preached before the Houſe of Lords at Weſtminſter by the Biſhop of Worceſter; and that before the Houſe of Commons by the Rev. Mr. Onſlow, at St. Margaret's.

Tueſday

Tuesday 31.

At a court of common council held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Bull presented a letter which he had received from Fras. Meseres, Esq; agent to the Protestant settlers in the province of Quebec, in which he tells the Alderman, that he was instructed to express the sincere and hearty thanks of the said settlers to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London, for the great mark of fraternal regard testified towards them some time since, by their address to the King in their behalf; and requesting the Lord Mayor, &c. once more to exert themselves, in order to recover the civil and religious rights of a no inconsiderable number of honest and enterprising subjects of the crown, &c. To this letter the court ordered a favourable answer to be returned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

A most violent storm of wind and rain did incredible damage in and about London, and on the river Thames. The people about Deptford and Greenwich had been alarmed with the reveries of a crasy prophet, who had predicted that on this day those towns were to be swallowed up by an earthquake; and on the breaking out of the storm, it is said, some of the inhabitants were weak enough to leave their houses, and to fly to London —— At Portsmouth the tide rose higher than ever was remembered by the oldest man living; the island on which the town stands was overflowed, and many hundred head of sheep and cattle swept away; some houses on the bank were thrown down, and many were filled with water to the middle story.

Thursday 2.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the South-Sea company:

R. Neal Radcock, Esq	C. Grave Hudson, Esq
* Henry Berners, Esq	Philip Jackson, Esq
William Black, Esq	Thomas Lucas, Esq
* Edmund Boehm, Esq	* James Neave, Esq
John Pond, Esq	John Raymond, Esq
* Henry Boulton, Esq	* Hen. Reveley, Esq
* Barring. Buggin, Esq	Samuel Salt, Esq
Robert Darell, Esq	Richard Salwey, Esq
Wm. Fauquier, Esq	Charles Sayer, Esq
And. Girardot, Esq	Benjamin Wey, Esq
Edw. Haistwell, Esq	

Those marked thus * are new directors.

The Judges met, and appointed the days for holding their circuits:

HOME CIRCUIT.

Baron Perrott and Justice Aston.

Hertford, Wednesday, Mar. 8, at Hertford
Essex, Monday, 13, at Chelmsford
Kent, Monday, 20, at Maidstone
Sussex, Monday, 27, at East Grinstead
Surry, Thursday, 30, at Kingston

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Just. Blackstone and Mr. Just. Ashurst.

Hants, Tuesday, March 14, at Winton-Castle
Wilts, Saturday, 18, at New Sarum
Dorset, Thursday, 23, at Dorchester
Devon, Monday 27, at the Castle of Exeter
City and County, same day, at the Guildhall
Cornwall, Saturday, April 2, at Launceston
Somerset, Thursday, 6, Castle of Taunton.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Smythe and Mr. Justice Willes.

Bucks, Monday, March 6, at Aylesbury
Bedfordshire, Thursday, 9, at Bedford
Huntingdonsh. Saturday, 11, at Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire, Tuesday, 14, at Cambridge
Norfolk, Friday, 17, at Thetford
Suffolk, Tuesday, 21, at Bury St. Edmund's

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Sir William De Grey and Sir James Eyre.

Rutlandshire, Friday, March 10, at Oakham
Lincolnshire, Saturday, 11, Castle of Lincoln
City of Lincoln, same day, at Lincoln
Nottinghamsh. Thursday, 16, at Nottingham
Town of, same day, at Nottingham
Derbyshire, Saturday, 18, at Derby
Leicestersh. Wednesd. 22, Castle of Leicester
Northamptonsh Saturd. 25, at Northampton
City of Coventry, Wednesd. 29, at Coventry
Warwickshire, Thursday, 30, at Warwick

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Gould.

City of York, Saturday, Mar. 18; at Guildhall
Yorksh. same day, at the Castle of York
Lancashire, Tuesd. Apr 4, at Lancaster Castle

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Hon. John Morton and John Rayner, Esq;

Montgomerysh. Monday, March 27; at Poole
Denbighsh. Saturday, April 1, at Wrexham
Flintshire, Friday, April 7, at Mold
Cheshire, Thursday, April 13, at Chester

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. Daines Barrington & Jas. Hayes, Esq;

Merionethsh. Monday, April 10, at Bala
Carnarvonshire, Saturday, 15, at Conway
Anglesey, Friday, 21, at Beaumaris

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

John Williams, Esq; and William Whitaker, his Majesty's first Serjeant at Law.

Radnorsh. Wednesday, April 5, at Presteign
Brecknsh. Tuesday, 11, at Brecon
Glamorgansh. Tuesday, 18, at Cowbridge

Upwards of 500 soldiers, in garrison at Dublin, marched, in regular form, to the gaol of Newgate, and there, with sledges, and other instruments of war, threatened to break up the prison-doors, if some of their comrades, legally committed, were not instantly released. The gaoler, recollecting what fatal consequences

ces attended the refusal of a similar demand a few years ago, instantly complied with their request.

Friday 3.

William Gordon, Esq; his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Brussels, was created a Knight of the Bath. The ceremony was performed in his Majesty's closet.

A most daring and desperate assault was made about ten at night, upon the watch-house in Moorfields, where a prisoner was kept in charge, by above 40 ruffians, armed with cutlasses, pistols, and other offensive weapons, who wounded the watchmen, rescued the prisoner, almost demolished the watch-house, robbed the constables, and committed other almost unparalleled outrages, and then went off in triumph. Some of them have been apprehended, but the gang is too numerous to be soon subdued.

Monday 6.

The tide rose so high in the river Thames, that the water was more than a foot deep in Westminster-Hall

The grand cause between the county of Dublin, who presented the late grant of thirty-five acres of the Phœnix Park from his Majesty to Sir John Blaquiere, Knt. of the Bath, came on in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Annaly and the Justices Robinson and Henn, when, after a trial which lasted near eleven hours, the jury withdrew for about ten minutes, and brought in a verdict in favour of the Crown, for Sir John Blaquiere.

SHERIFFS appointed for 1775.

Berks. Bartholo. Price, of East Challow
Bedford. Geo Pawncefort, of Ampthill
Bucks. John Norris, of Hungendon
Cumberl. Anthony Benn, of Hensingham
Chester. Thomas Patten, of Buerton
Camb' and Hunt. D. Swaine, of Leverington
Cornwall. Peter Bowne, of Rosemerrin
Devon. H. Arthur Fellowes, of Eggesford
Dorset. George Gould, of Upway
Derby Rbt. Chayney, of Meynell Langley
Essex. John Pardoe, of Lowlayton
Glocester. Sir Geo. Smith, of Carswalls
Hertford Rich. Emmott, of Goldings
Hereford. John Freeman, of Letton
Kent. Granville Wheeler, of Otterden
Leicester. J. Simpson, of Lawnd-Abbey
Lincoln. J. Nelthorpe, of Little Grimsby
Monmouth. William Nicholls, of Caerleon
Northumb. W Trevillian, of Nether-Wittorn
Northampton. John Clarke, of Bulwick
Norfolk. Brigg Price Fountain, of Norford
Nottingham. Cornel. Launder of Hickling
Oxfordsh. Max. Western, of Cokethorpe
Rutland. John Cooke, of Uppingham
Salop. John Kinchant, of Park
Somerset. Sir T. Champnes, Orchard-Lee, Bt
Stafford. John Williamson, of Stafford
Suffolk. Richard Moore, of Melford
Southamp. Goodyer St. John, of Odiham
Surry. Isaac Akerman, of Clapham
Sussex. Thomas Baker, of Mayfield
Warwick. Seth Nelson, of Hatton
Worcester. Sam. West, of Earls-Croomb
Wilts. Fran. Dugdale Astley, of Everly
York. Sir. Geo. Armitage, of Kirklees

SOUTH WALES.

Glamorgan. Dan. Jones, of Glanbrane
Brecon. Wm. Powell, of Llanurthwl
Radnor. John Griffiths, of Cwmheyop
Carmarthen. W. R. Howell, of Macsgwyn
Pembroke, John Lort, of Krichaston
Cardigan. Postponed

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey. Wm. Lloyd, of Llwydiart
Carnarvon. Wm. Stodart, of Deganwy
Merioneth. Lewis Nanney, of Llwyn
Montgomery Clop. Phrys, of Llandrinio
Denbigh. Rich. Parry, of Llanraiahdar
Flint. John Davies, of Gwsaneg

Tuesday 7.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Wm. Waller, Esq; a commissioner of Stamps; and Paul Henry Ourry, Esq; a Commissioner of the Navy.

At a meeting of American merchants a motion was made, and unanimously agreed to, "that it is the opinion of this meeting, that, in the present alarming situation of American affairs, the Right Hon. the House of Lords should be petition forthwith."

The petition was then read, the substance of which is, "first, stating the very great consequence of the American commerce to these kingdoms, and how it has been injured by the operations of parliament; secondly, soliciting redress from them, as the hereditary guardians of the nation; and lastly, praying the petitioners may be heard by counsel at the bar of the House, previous to their Lordships having any conference with the House of Commons on that subject."

This petition, after being read three times, was unanimously approved of, and a motion made, that it should be presented next day, as soon as the House of Lords should sit.—(See p. 64.)

At a meeting of the merchants, planters, and others concerned in the West-India trade, at the London Tavern, it was unanimously agreed to petition the House of Lords, on the ground of the American merchants.

Wednesday 8.

At a meeting of American merchants, &c. to hear the report of the proceedings of the House of Peers with regard to their forementioned petition; after receiving the same (as stated p. 64), Mr. Wooldridge proposed that a petition be presented to the King; on which a long debate took place, rather about the mode of doing it than a positive objection to it. Mr. Lee, in this debate, observed, that though the address was already agreed on by both Lords and Commons, it was not an act of parliament, but the *advice*

parliam

parliament, which his Majesty's subjects at large had a right to give, as well as they, and which may be done both as an act of duty and decency. After some debate the motion was agreed to, and a petition ordered to be drawn up.

Thursday 9.

This day the two Houses of Parliament presented to his Majesty the following address.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our most humble thanks for having been graciously pleased to communicate to us the several papers relating to the present state of the British Colonies in America, which, by your Majesty's commands, have been laid before us. We have taken them into our most serious consideration; and we find, that a part of your Majesty's subjects, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, have proceeded so far as to resist the authority of the supreme legislature, that a rebellion at this time actually exists within the said province; and we see, with the utmost concern, that they have been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by your Majesty's subjects in several of the other Colonies, to the injury and oppression of many of their innocent fellow subjects, resident within the kingdom of Great Britain, and the rest of your Majesty's dominions. This conduct, on their part, appears to us the more inexcuseable, when we consider with how much temper your Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament, have acted in support of the laws and constitution of Great Britain. We can never so far desert the trust reposed in us, as to relinquish any part of the sovereign authority over all your Majesty's dominions, which, by law, is vested in your Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament; and the conduct of many persons in several of the Colonies, during the late disturbances, is alone sufficient to convince us how necessary this power is for the protection of the lives and fortunes of all your Majesty's subjects.

"We ever have been, and always shall be, ready to pay attention and regard to any real grievances of any of your Majesty's subjects, which shall in a dutiful and constitutional manner be laid before us; and whenever any of the colonies shall make a proper application to us, we shall be ready to afford them every just and reasonable indulgence: at the same time we consider it as our indispensable duty, humbly to beseech your Majesty, that you will take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature; and we beg leave, in the most solemn manner, to assure your Majesty, that it is our fixed resolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to stand by your Majesty against all rebellious attempts, in the maintenance of the just rights of your Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament."

Friday 10.

Lord North delivered to the House of Commons the following message signed by his Majesty.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty being determined, in consequence of the address of both Houses of Parliament, to take the most speedy and effectual measures for supporting the just rights of his Crown and the two Houses of Parliament, thinks proper to acquaint this House, that some addition to his forces by sea and land will be necessary for that purpose; and doubts not but his faithful Commons, on whose zeal and affection he entirely relies, will enable him to make such augmentation to his forces as the present occasion shall be thought to require. G. R."

In consequence of the above Message, the whole House went into a committee, when Lord North moved for the following augmentation of the navy:

"That 2000 additional seamen be employed, including 490 marines, for 1775.

"That 4*l* per man per month be allowed for the said men.

"That 103,326*l*. be granted for the charge of reduced officers of marines and land forces."

On the question being put, it passed in the affirmative, without a division.

Monday 13.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the Town Clerk acquainted the court that he had waited on Lord Chatham, at Hayes, agreeable to their order of the 10th, with the following resolution;

"Resolved, That the thanks of this court be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, for having offered to the House of Lords a plan for conciliating the differences which unfortunately subsist between the mother country and the colonies; also to all those noblemen who supported the same."

His Lordship was pleased to return the following answer, which was ordered to be entered on the city book:

"Lord Chatham desires the favour of Mr Town Clerk to offer to my Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, his most respectful and grateful acknowledgements for the signal honour they have been pleased to confer on the mere discharge of his duty, in a moment of impending calamity. Under deep impressions of former marks of favourable construction of his conduct during the evil hour of a dangerous foreign war, he now deems himself

himſelf too fortunate to find his efforts for preventing the ruin and horrors of a civil war, approved, honoured, and ſtrengthened by the great corporate body of the kingdom."

At the ſaid court the following reſolutions were come to:

Reſolved, That the preſent ſituation of our public affairs, in conſequence of the ſevere proceedings againſt the American colonies, is ſo exceedingly alarming, that it is the duty of this court to uſe every poſſible endeavour to prevent all further oppreſſion, and to obtain relief to ſo numerous and valuable a part of our fellow ſubjects.

Reſolved, That, as a bill is propoſed to be brought into parliament to prohibit the New England fiſhery, which, if complied with, may materially injure the commercial intereſts of this city, and of the kingdom in general, the Lord Mayor be requeſted by this court to convene the ſame, to conſider whether it may not be the duty of this court to petition Parliament againſt the ſaid propoſed bill, the principles of which, ſo far as they have hitherto been declared, appearing to be repugnant both to juſtice and the true intereſt of the Britiſh Empire.

Wedneſday 15.

In conſequence of his Majeſty's meſſage, Lord Barrington moved, "That 4383 men be employed as an augmentation to the land forces.

"That 67,706l. be granted for the charge of the ſaid men." Which were agreed to.

This morning William Morley, for robbing John Head on the highway near Ponders-End; Thomas Free and John Brown, for robbing Peter Brown, near the New-River Head, in the Spa Field; and Edward Batsford, for robbing Thomas Roberts on the highway near the end of Argyle Buildings, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentences.

The captain of a veſſel juſt arrived in the River ſays, that in the night of the 8th inſt. he fell in with a large ſhip (ſuppoſed to be French) in the Britiſh channel, which was on fire; the flames were ſo very rapid, that ſhe blew up in about twenty minutes, and every perſon on board periſhed.

Friday 17.

This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

A bill for granting an aid to his Majeſty by a land tax, for the ſervice of the year 1775.

The bill for better regulating his Majeſty's marine forces when on ſhore.

The Bill to explain, amend, and render more effectual an Act for prohibiting the exportation of utenſils made uſe of in the woollen, linen, and other manufactures.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of Maſſachuſetts Bay, New Hampſhire, &c. The reaſons given by Lord North for its introduction were, that, as the Americans had refuſed to trade with this kingdom, it was but juſt, that we ſhould reſtrain them from trading with any other nation. It is now very much doubted whether this bill will be ſuffered to paſs.

Monday 20.

Lord North moved, that the addreſs which the Houſe of Commons lately preſented to the king, ſhould be read; which being done, he commented on the paſſage which promiſes that the Houſe was ready to conſider and embrace any propoſals, if any one ſhould be made, to reconcile the unhappy differences with America, obſerved that theſe expreſſions were general; thought it very proper to give them ſome explanations; and had ſome propoſitions to make, which would amount to a preciſe definition of them; he then moved, "That it is the opinion of this committee [the Houſe was in committee], that, when the governor, council, and aſſembly, or general court, of his majeſty's provinces, or colonies, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to their reſpective conditions, circumſtances, and ſituations, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authorities of the general court, or general aſſembly, of ſuch province, or colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo, for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhould be approved by his majeſty in Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to levy any duties, tax, or aſſeſſment; or to impoſe any further duty, tax, or aſſeſſment; except only ſuch duties, as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of the commerce, the nett produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province, colony, or plantation, reſpectively."

Tueſday 21.

Gen. Conway arrived in town, having been abſent more than nine months on buſineſs of the utmoſt conſequence at the Courts of France and Germany.

Wedneſday 22.

The Lord-Mayor roſe in his place, in the Houſe of Commons, and moved, That the reſolution of the 17th of February, 1769, which declares "that John Wilkes, Eſq; having been in this preſent ſeſſions expelled the Houſe, *was and is incapable* of being elected a Member to ſerve in

this

this parliament," be expunged from the Journals of this House, as subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom. Mr. Serjeant Glynn seconded the motion, and a warm debate ensued; but, the question being put a little after twelve at night, the House divided, for the motion 171, against it 239.

The sessions, which began on Wednesday last at the Old Bailey, ended, when six convicts received sentence of death: Wm. Price, for breaking into the dwelling-house of Mr. Ch. Simpkins, in New-street, and stealing watches, plate, &c to a considerable value; John Armes, for robbing Hugh Boyd, Esq; on the highway of his gold watch and three guineas; Francis Hunt, for breaking into the house of a milkman, and stealing some wearing apparel; John Smith, and Joseph Taylor, alias Cutler, alias Turner, for returning from transportation; and James Wright, alias York, for breaking into the house of the Hon. Edward Stratford, and stealing goods to a considerable value. This last challenged twelve of the jury.

Feb. 23.

The House of Commons took into consideration the report from the select committee to try and determine the Hindon election, when it was determined that both sitting members and petitioners had by their agents been guilty of notorious bribery; and that no writ be issued for a future election for one month.

Feb. 28.

By letters from the Cape of Good Hope, Sir Robert Harland's fleet is so sick, that between Madrass and that port he buried 150 men: and that when he put in there, he had 480 sick: that the mortality was so great in his fleet, before he left India, that he was obliged to strip the Indiamen in Bengal. In consequence of this disagreeable news, a frigate and four transports are bound outwards to navigate the said ships home.

The late Dr. Smith's two prizes of 25l. each for the best proficients in mathematical learning at Cambridge, were this year adjudged to Mr Vince, A. B. of Caius college, and Mr. Coulthurst, of St. John's.

Births.

THE Queen of the two Sicilies, of a prince

The Hon Lady Townshend, of a daughter

The Lady of Sir Richard Wolseley, of a son

20. The wife of Mr Lewin, cheesemonger, in Fenchurch-street, of twins. This is the fifth time she has had two at a birth, which are all living

28. The Duchess of Argyle and Hamilton, of a daughter, at Argyle-house, in Argyle buildings.

Marriages.

HON. Cletworthy Rowley, Major in the 5th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Crosbie, of Wiltshire-street

7. Dr Rawlinson, physician to St. Thomas's hospital, to Miss Hingeston, of Cheapside

14. The Rt Hon. Sir John Shelley, bart. to Miss Woodcock, only daughter of Edward Woodcock, Esq of Lincoln's-inn

Granville Wheler, Esq; of Otterden-place, Kent, to Miss Haswell, daughter of Robert Haswell, Esq;

15. Ezekiel Cartwright, Esq; of St. James's-street, to Miss Lynch, of Piccadilly

17. Mr. Foot, banker, to Miss Martin, daughter to his first partner

18. Stephen Sayre, Esq; late one of the Sheriffs of London, to Miss Noel, a co-heiress

Deaths.

LORD St. George, Baron of Hatley St. George, in Ireland, at Nice, in Italy

Lieut Col Charles Wm Pearce, the oldest officer in his Majesty's service

At Nice, the Right Hon Dr Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland, aged 78

The Marquis de Botta d'Adorno, Field Marshal of their Royal and Apostolic Majesties armies, Imperial Vicar of Italy, &c. at Pavia.

Sir John Brown, bart. at his house in Sunning, near Reading

Don Angelo Gabrielli, Prince of Prossedi, at Rome. He has left a sum towards portioning the daughters of the poorest of his vassals

The Rev Mr Goodwin, Rector of Paulett's Perry, at Northampton

The Lady of Colonel Hodges, in Alfred-street, Bath

Jan. 12. Peter Garden, aged 131, at Auchemess, in Scotland

16. David Murphy, Esq; of the Middle Temple

20 Joseph Bedford, Esq; an officer in the Blues, during the late war

26. Relict of Sir John Buckworth, bart.

27. Lady Cust, relict of Sir John, late Speaker of the House of Commons

29. The Hon. Mrs Bellenden, at Southampton

31. Dr. Colin Mackenzie, in St. Saviour's church-yard

Feb. 1. Hon. Nich Herbert, brother to the late, and uncle to the present Earl of Pembroke, member for Wilton

The Lady of John Gretton, Esq; in Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields

3. Thos. Miller, of Braudon, aged 101. He has left a widow near his own age, to whom he had been married 80 years

4. Benjamin Cowley, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex

Joseph Stephenson, Esq; the same

6. The-

6. Thomas Wilkinson, Esq; brother to Jacob Wilkinson, Esq; member for Berwick

Mr Thurgood, at Baldock, in Hertfordshire, one of the most considerable brewers in the kingdom

10. Captain Edward Cauldwell, of the royal navy

15. The Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Primrose, in Clarges-street

Alexander Frazer, of Strichen, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and General of the mint in Scotland

16. The Chevalier Descazeau, commonly called the French poet. He has left a great personage a curious sword, a valuable gold medal, and a curious picture

John Soley, Esq; Recorder of Bewdley, in Worcestershire

20. Mr. Tullies Baker, aged 81, worth 40,000l. most of which he has left to charitable uses; among the rest 5000l. in marriage portions to any ten young women whom his executors may think most deserving

Dispensations.

THE Rev. Richard Oakeley, to hold Broughton R, in Lincoln diocese, with Harkon R, in Ely diocese

The Rev. Thomas Pritchard, chaplain to the Countess of Effingham, to hold Little Missenden V, Lincoln diocese, with Winslow V, London diocese

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

THE Rev Francis Willis to Ashby-de-la Land V, in Lincolnshire

The Rev Wm Dodd, L.L.D, to Winge V, Bucks

The Rev. John Parker, to St. Helen's V, in Yorkshire

The Rev. Anthony Luther Richardson, Rector of Feltham, to the Rectories of Kennet and Newbourn, Suffolk

The Rev. Anthony Hinton, to Granborough V, Bucks

The Rev. Mr Wm Williams, to Lye V, Gloucestershire

The Rev. John Cooke, to Killington V, Yorkshire

The Rev. Robert Darley Waddilove, chaplain to his grace the Archbishop of York, to the V of Topcliffe, together with the R of Cherry Burton, both in the county and diocese of York

The Rev. John Spry, M. A. Rector of Winfreth, in Dorsetshire, one of the prebends of Sarum, and nephew to the bishop of that diocese, to the V of Badminster, with the chapels of Abbot's-Leigh, St. Mary Redcliff, and St. Thomas

The Rev Robert English, to be chaplain to the 12th regiment of foot, commanded by Major General Henry Clinton

The Rev James Hampton, to the R, of Folkton, in the county and diocese of York, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor

The Rev. Joseph Chapman to the R, of Daglingworth, in the county and diocese of Gloucester

Civil Promotion.

MR. Samuel Holman, of the Navy-office, to be master-master and storekeeper at Port-Royal and Kingston, in the island of Jamaica

Promotion Military.

Capt. Craig, of the 57th regiment, to be Major, in the room of Edward Townsend; and Lieutenant Brownlow to be Captain, in the room of Capt. Craig

B—nk—pts.

JOHN Pigott & James Purvis, of Adam-street, bankers

Thomas Shaylor, of Poplar, taylor

Edw. Jeffreys, of St. George the martyr, dealer

Wm. Clarke, of Wapping, linen draper

Jn Kirk, of St. Clement Danes, poulterer

Joseph Brand, of Liverpool, flax dresser

Henry Bland, of Pudding-lane, merchant

Sam. Butler, of Snow-hill, leather-cutter

Francis Burrows, of Yatley, in Hampshire, dealer

Wm Cooper, sen. and Wm Cooper, jun. of Nottingham, hosiers

William Rogers, of Bath, jeweller

Henry Squire, of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, shipwright

William Frost, of the Strand, taylor

Breholt Cleveland, of London, mariner

James Lowe, of Bradbury, Cheshire, dealer

Lewis Diedrick Heshuysen, of Manchester, manufacturer of tape

William Preston, of Monkgate, York, common brewer

William Cabell, of Southwark, woolen-draper

George Owen, of St Catherine's, victualler

William Coffins, of St. Martin's-lane, coach maker

Jos. Lister, of Bermondsey, leather-factor

Richard Berrow, of Bell-buildings, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, leather merchant

John Street, of Liverpool, cooper

John Cripps, of Watlington, in Oxfordshire, tanner

Wm Boddington, of London, hardwareman

Edmund Archer, of Orby, in Lincolnshire, dealer in wool

William Flack, of Reading, innholder

John Trueperny, of Gloucester, coach-maker

Michael Greenough, and James Greenough, of Wigan, in Lancashire, check-manufacturers

Thomas Lodge, jun. of Dogmersfield, in Hampshire, brewer

James Marks, of St Martins in the fields, stationer

Andrew Kray, of Broad street, taylor

John Pound, of Duke's-court, Bow-street, dealer in horses

Joseph Graham, sen. John Graham, and Joseph Graham, jun. late of Hugh, in Cumberland, chapmen

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MARCH, 1775.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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With a beautiful Sea-Piece, copied from a Painting found in the Ruins of Herculaneum: alſo, an humourous Repreſentation of Dr. Johnſon's entering a Highland Hut, the firſt he had ever beheld.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 6, to March 11, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	4	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlelex	6	8	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	1
Surry	6	9	0	0	3	3	2	5	3	10
Hertford	7	1	0	0	3	4	2	4	3	8
Bedford	7	5	4	10	3	3	2	2	3	4
Cambridge	6	9	3	9	3	2	2	0	2	10
Huntingdon	7	2	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	4
Northampton	7	8	5	1	3	9	2	2	3	4
Rutland	7	4	5	4	3	7	2	3	3	0
Leicester	7	7	5	1	3	10	2	0	3	11
Nottingham	6	7	5	0	3	9	2	2	3	9
Derby	7	1	0	0	4	2	2	7	4	3
Stafford	7	6	5	4	4	0	2	1	4	6
Shropshire	7	3	5	3	3	9	2	0	4	6
Hereford	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	0	3	10
Worcester	7	5	5	0	3	11	2	5	3	10
Warwick	7	7	0	0	4	1	2	6	5	2
Glocester	8	0	0	0	3	8	2	3	4	2
Wiltshire	6	11	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	5
Berks	7	1	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	9
Oxford	7	8	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	2
Bucks	7	2	0	0	3	4	2	2	3	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	6	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	2
Suffolk	5	11	3	0	2	11	2	0	2	11
Norfolk	5	10	3	4	2	7	1	11	3	4
Lincoln	6	1	4	4	3	2	1	9	1	3
York	6	3	4	11	3	4	2	0	3	3
Durham	5	11	0	0	3	2	2	0	3	8
Northumberland	5	6	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	10
Cumberland	6	0	4	3	3	0	2	0	3	11
Westmoreland	6	9	0	0	2	11	2	0	3	4
Lancashire	6	6	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	7
Cheshire	6	10	0	0	4	1	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	7	2	0	0	3	2	1	9	0	0
Somerset	7	2	0	0	3	0	1	11	3	1
Devon	6	8	0	0	3	0	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	7	0	0	3	4	1	8	0	0
Dorset	6	9	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	7
Hampshire	6	9	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	6
Sussex	6	4	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	4
Kent	6	5	0	0	3	5	2	3	3	0
WALES.										
North Wales	6	5	4	7	3	4	1	8	3	9
South Wales	6	7	4	9	3	3	1	7	3	7

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for APRIL, 1774.

April 1774	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N E	ſtrong	29 7	48	an exceeding bright day
2	N E to S E	freſh	29 4	48	bright in general, ſome flying clouds
3	S S E	ditto	29 3½	48	flying clouds in the morning, wet afternoon
4	Ditto		29 4½	46	ſeveral ſhowers of hail and rain
5	S W	ſtrong	29 6	46	ditto
6	Ditto	ſtormy	29 5	46	a very turbulent wet day
7	S	ditto	29 3½	47	a coarſe day, rain and ſunſhine at intervals
8	Ditto	freſh	29 3½	47	ditto
9	N E	little	29 5	46	a very fine bright warm day
10	S W	ditto	29 5½	50	ditto
11	Ditto	freſh	29 6½	50	cloudy day, with ſlight ſhowers at times
12	Ditto	little	29 8	52	a very bright warm ſummer's day
13	N E	freſh	29 9½	54	a very bright day, hot ſun, cold wind
14	Ditto	ſtrong	30 ½	53	a black cold churliſh day
15	E N E	ditto	29 9	51	very cloudy, ſharp cold wind
16	N N W	freſh	29 7½	49	ditto
17	W S W	ditto	29 7½	47	ditto, ſome little ſun at times
18	Ditto		29 6	50	a good deal of miſling rain, ſome bright interv.
19	N W	ſtormy	29 6½	48	chiefly cloudy, ſome little ſun, very cold wind
20	N E	freſh	29 6½	46	dull morning, bright afternoon
21	W N W	ditto	29 9	47	ſmart froſt in night, many flying clouds in day
22	W	ditto	29 9	52	many flying clouds, ſhews for rain
23	Ditto		29 9	53	ditto
24	Ditto		30	54	ditto
25	S W	ſtrong	29 9½	55	ſome miſling rain early, day chiefly cloudy
26	W	ſtormy	29 6	54	chieflybright,but many flying clouds,cutting wind
27	S W to N E	little	29 5½	51	ſmart froſt in the night, exceeding bright day
28	N N E	freſh	29 6	50	a black cold miſling day
29	Ditto	little	29 7	50	ſmart rain early,heavy morn.& ev. bright mid d.
30	N E	ditto	29 8	52	a black cloudy day

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 25, 1775, to March 27, 1775.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	846	1708	Males	873	1786
Females	862		Females	913	

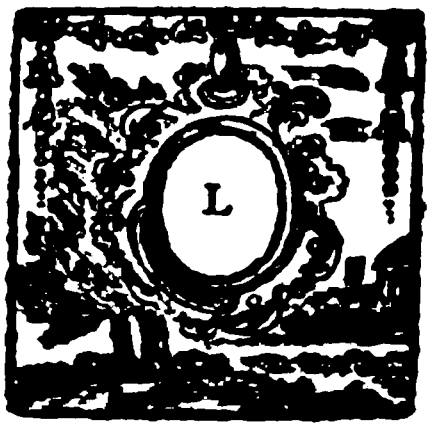
Whereof have died under two years old 652

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

Between				
	2 and 5	169	50 and 60	156
	5 and 10	69	60 and 70	103
	10 and 20	69	70 and 80	100
	20 and 30	135	80 and 90	30
	30 and 40	149	90 and 100	6
	40 and 50	148		

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For MARCH, 1775.

Continuation of the Debate in the House of Lords on the address to his Majesty respecting the situation of affairs in America.



LORD Rockingham observed, that, as he could not now enter into a regular discussion of the main question, he would nevertheless, in this stage of the business, assure the House, that there was *one* paragraph in the address which he totally disclaimed, and desired to be understood neither to have act or part in; that was, where both Houses were to assure his Majesty, they would, *in* support of the measures therein recommended, *hazard* their *lives* and *fortunes*; for he now *openly* declared he would neither *risque life* nor *fortune* in such a cause. He said the noble mover adverted to something which he did not perfectly understand, about unanimity. If every man who opposed this address were presumed to be actuated by false notions of popularity or factious motives, he believed four fifths of the nation would fall under that predicament; but this he could answer for himself, at all events, that he should not tread in the steps of his noble, but ill-fated ancestor, (Lord Stratford) who first courted popular favour, and then deserted the cause he had embarked in; for as he had set out by supporting the cause of the people against the tyranny and arbitrary measures of ministers, so he should never, for any temptation that could be thrown in his way, desert or betray them, but would persevere to the very last, in endeavouring to obtain for them a full reparation for all the injuries they had sustained.

Lord Pomfret contended, that the sea was our proper element; was against a land war, and strenuously urged the necessity of sending a naval force sufficient to block up their harbours, and by that means to cut off their communication with all other powers, and put a total stop to their commerce.

Lord Denbigh united in this opinion on general principles, but insisted that a military force would be necessary for the protection of his Majesty's loyal subjects, who would be otherwise exposed to the fury and violence of their merciless persecutors.

Lord Gower spoke to the propriety of entering into an immediate examination of the matter contained in the petitions intended to be presented by the noble Marquis. He said the petitioners were persons who deserved every mark of attention and respect which the House could pay them, consistently with the interests of the empire at large; and although their grievances were imaginary, their complaints nevertheless deserved indulgence. He trusted, however, when they maturely considered that the steps now taken were to prevent the return of such evils in future, they would chearfully acquiesce in the wisdom of parliament, and be gratefully thankful hereafter; for, if the supremacy of the legislature was once established, their trade, commerce, and every possible advantage accruing from either, would stand upon a sure foundation.

Lord Mansfield said, he perfectly coincided in sentiment with those noble Lords, who asserted, that we were reduced to the alternative of adopting coercive measures, or of forever relinquishing our claim of sovereignty or dominion over the colonies; for consider the question in ever so many lights, says his Lordship, every middle way, every attempt to unite the opposite claims of the contending parties, ends, and is ultimately founded in one resolution or the other; either the supremacy of the British legislature must be complete, entire, and unconditional, or, on the other hand, the colonies must be free and independent. His Lp. proceeded to examine very minutely the several

acts of parliament complained of in the Congreſs which aſſembled at Philadelphia, any one of which he ſaid, if repealed, would be a total renunciation of the ſovereignty; even, if the other propoſition were true, that we had no right to tax them. But that claim of non-taxation, it was, he ſaid, that introduced all the reſt; if the doctrine was a juſt one in any inſtance, it muſt of inevitable conſequence extend to all the reſt; for it was to the laſt degree abſurd to allow they had a right diſtinct from the Britiſh legiſlature in any one particular, and not in all: if they had ſuch a right, the defence of it would juſtify reſiſtance, and to contend that ſubjects had a right of reſiſting the law, was a doctrine he ſhould be glad to hear maintained, on any principle of civil government, reaſon, experience, or common ſenſe. This led his Lordſhip to the ſubject of the petitions; but he contended, that they did not at all come in the way of the preſent motion. He did not doubt but the petitioners were aggrieved; he did not doubt but they laboured under great and ſingular diſtreſſes; he did not doubt but every degree of men, the landed gentlemen, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, would all heavily feel, in their ſeveral ſituations, the threatened calamities. Nay, he went further, he did not promiſe certain ſucceſs from the preſent meaſure. The army might proceed to hoſtilities, it might be defeated, the Americans might prevail, we might be for ever ſtripped of the ſovereignty of that country; but what of that? the queſtion was, allowing all the inconveniences as ſet forth in the petitions to be preciſely juſt, and taking into full contemplation every poſſible contingency that human foreſight and prudence could ſuggeſt, Whether we ſhould relinquiſh our rights, or reſolve at all events reſolutely to perſiſt in aſſerting them? His Lordſhip again returned to his former argument of the acts they had proteſted againſt, and obſerved, that, though he was not preſent when a noble Lord on a former occaſion (Lord Chatham) had inſiſted, that, in return for their temporary ſuſpenſion and conſtant repeal, he would inſiſt on the moſt *inequivocal* declaration on the part of America, of the ſupreme legiſlative controlling power of the Britiſh legiſlature, in every other caſe whatever, but that of taxation only, he could not help remarking, that they avoided every declaration equivocal or inequivocal, for all they promiſed in return was to conſent to the act of navigation, while they were boldly contending for the repeal of every one act almoſt which was to give that great conſtitutional law the leaſt force or effect. He next proceeded to prove by a variety of arguments, that the colonies were in actual rebellion; inſiſted on the right of the mother country over the colonies; doubted of the expediency of taxing now, on account of the repeal of the ſtamp act; but ſaid it was utterly impoſſible to ſay a ſyllable on the matter of expediency, till the right was firſt as fully aſſerted on one ſide, as acknowledged on the other. He loudly condemned the bad policy of laying the taxes on in 1767; and laid all our preſent troubles and political confuſions at that door. He ſaid it was the moſt abſurd meaſure that could poſſibly be imagined: for all the purpoſe it anſwered was, at once to throw the colonies into a ferment and ill humour, and to hurt the commerce of Britain, by furniſhing the Americans with a temptation to ſmuggle; that is, loading our own manufactures with duties, and permitting other powers to ſupply the American markets with the ſame commodities, without paying any. This laſt part of his ſpeech gave high offence to a noble Duke in adminiſtration.

Lord Camden took up the laſt noble Lord on his aſſertion, that the Colonies were in rebellion. If rebellion and treaſon meant the ſame thing, he would be bold to ſay the Colonies were not in rebellion. He ſaid he knew no ſpecies of treaſon, but thoſe deſcribed by the Statute of the 25th of Edward the Third, which were, levying war within the realm, or compaſſing or imagining the death of the King. He owned that there were many precedents in the law books of conſtructive treaſon, where certain acts of an atrocious nature were adjudged and referred to one or other of thoſe; but he contended that no one act hitherto committed in America came within any of thoſe precedents. He next replied to the noble and learned Lord, as being ſeemingly involved in the cenſure paſſed on the adminiſtration which impoſed the duties complained of, one of which (that on tea) was now the original cauſe of the unhappy diſputes ſubſiſting between Great Britain and the Colonies. He utterly diſclaimed having the leaſt hand in that meaſure; ſaid he was not conſulted in the framing the law which laid on thoſe duties, and that he was at the

time

time cloſely and laboriouſly employed in diſcharging the weighty functions of his office. He next entered into a very full and detailed view of both the previous and main queſtion: he ſaid, he was aſtoniſhed to hear a noble Lord, in the courſe of the debate, adviſe the very extraordinary meaſure of blocking up the American ports, and thereby preventing them from all commerce whatever. He obſerved, that ſending an army thither in a hoſtile manner, was inſanity the firſt; but were the preſent propoſed meaſures adopted, it would indeed be inſanity the ſecond. It would be no leſs than a political ſelo de ſe; and would be like a man, who, to be revenged of a perſon that he ſuppoſed had injured him, ſhould ſheath a poniard in his own boſom. He concluded generally on the high-ſounding unintelligible phraſes of legiſlative ſupremacy and parliamentary omnipotence; as if there were no medium in a free ſtate between abſolute will and non-reſiſting obedience. For his part, he ſaid, he could ſee no difference whether this divine attribute was claimed by one or many, if paſſive obedience is to be the portion of the people.

The Duke of Grafton roſe with ſome warmth; and, after obſerving that his ideas on this important ſubject did not coincide with what had been urged from any ſide of the Houſe, and that he meant to reſerve his opinion till the great queſtion, with all its ſeveral relations and collateral circumſtances, came to be taken into conſideration and finally decided on, animadverted with no ſmall degree of acrimony on the conduct of the two learned Lords who preceded him. Of the latter (Lord Camden) he inſiſted it was mean, and much beneath the dignity of one who acted in the exalted ſtation he did, at the time the duties now mentioned were impoſed, to come at this time to ſcreen himſelf from the diſagreeable conſequences which that meaſure had produced, and ſhift the blame off his own ſhoulders to lay it on thoſe of others, who he was perfectly convinced, and fully conſcious, had no more hand in it than his Lordſhip. The meaſure, ſaid his Grace, was conſented to at leaſt in the cabinet. The noble Lord acquieſced in it, he ſat in that chair (pointing to the Lord Keeper's) while it was paſſing through this Houſe, in its ſeveral ſtages. The learned Lord was the very perſon who ſignified the royal approbation of this law in his official capacity, under the ſeal of his office; and ſhall he now come to tell this Houſe, and the public, that it paſſed without his approbation or participation? He then obſerved, that matters which had paſſed in that Houſe were frequently miſrepreſented without doors; but he was glad of an opportunity of teſtifying to the public, that it was no meaſure of his, perhaps it was contrary to his judgment; but he reſerved his ſentiments on that ſubject for a future occaſion. In reply to the other learned Lord, he ſaid, he totally differed from him as to the commercial effect of that law; for, if the law itſelf was wiſe, and the principle it originated from expedient and equitable, the regulation was certainly no leſs ſo; for there was no other poſſible mode left of enforcing the declaratory law, internal taxation being totally abandoned by the repeal of the Stamp Act, but by laying on poſt duties: and he knew of none, againſt which the noble Lord's objections would not lie as forcibly as thoſe propoſed to be levied by the Act under conſideration. He lamented the misfortune, that the adminiſtration he was connected with, was the only one which wanted the able aſſiſtance of the noble and learned Lord. He was certain that ſome of the preceding adminiſtrations had profited of his great abilities; and, though he was deprived of the ſupport which might be derived from ſuch ſage councils, he was happy that the nation experienced the good effects in the aid he had given to ſome of the adminiſtrations which preceded the one in which he was concerned, and perhaps, nay probably, the one that ſucceeded it.

Lord Mansfield, feeling this as a direct attack, implying an interference in the public councils, endeavoured to exculpate himſelf from the charge. He ſaid, he had been a cabinet miniſter part of the late reign, and the whole of the preſent; that there was a nominal and an efficient cabinet; that for ſeveral years he acted as a member of the latter, and conſequently deliberated with the King's miniſters; that, however, a ſhort time previous to the adminiſtration in which the noble Marquis preſided at the head of the treaſury, and ſome conſiderable time before the noble Duke ſucceeded him in that department, he had prayed his Majeſty to excuſe him, and, from that day to the preſent, had declined to act as an efficient cabinet miniſter. He ſaid, he had lived with every adminiſtratio

tration on equal good terms, and had never changed his opinion on the preſent ſubject; that, when the repeal of the ſtamp-act was brought in, tho' he wiſhed to give the meaſures of government every ſupport conſiſtent with his judgment and public duty, yet foreſeeing the conſequences exactly in the ſame light they have ſince turned out, he voted againſt it; but aſſured the Houſe, that he took no other private or oſtenſible part whatever in that buſineſs.

Lord Shelburne hoped the day of enquiry and public retribution would come, when the author of the preſent dangerous meaſures, and of that deſpotic ſyſtem which has governed our councils for ſome years paſt, would be diſcovered. Candour obliged him to teſtify to the conduct and ſentiments of the noble Duke [Grafton], that he was averſe to the meaſure, and, the day it was brought in, as part of a money-bill from the other Houſe, never roſe to ſupport it, as the ſtrongeſt mark of his diſapprobation. He was certain the noble and learned Lord (Camden) equally diſapproved of it; and, for his own part, who had then the honour of occupying a very high poſt in adminiſtration, his ſentiments were too well known to call for explanation. He ſaid further, that his ſituation gave him an opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of a very high perſonage; and he could affirm, from his own knowledge, that they were extremely favourable towards America. It was, therefore, a matter highly deſerving enquiry, by what over-ruling fatal influence this great empire was brought to the eve of being plunged into all the miſeries and horrors of civil war.

Lord Lyttelton was very ſevere on the noble and learned Lord (Camden) who ſpoke ſo fully on the dangerous conſequences of conſtructive treaſon. He aſſerted thoſe little evaſions were the effects of profeſſional ſubtilty and low cunning; that it was abſurd to the laſt degree to enter into ſuch flimſy obſervations on this or that particular phraſe or word, and thence draw deductions equally puerile and inconclusive, that the Colonies were not in rebellion. For his part, he ſhould not abide by ſuch far-fetched interpretations; he would be guided by common ſenſe, and only conſult the papers on the table to prove, beyond queſtion, that America was in rebellion. What, will any noble Lord in this Houſe riſe and tell me ſeriouſly, that a country is not in rebellion, when it openly diſclaims all obedience to the laws, all dependance on the legiſlature; when they offer to appropriate the public monies to the very means of reſiſtance; when they prevent the courts of juſtice from aſſembling, and the counſellors appointed by the crown from acting. Will any noble Lord pretend to ſay, that any or all of thoſe are not *manifeſt* acts of rebellion; or that it is not treaſon in every obvious, ſubſtantial, and legal meaning of the word, to attack one of the King's fortreſſes, make his troops render it up, and ſeize and convert the King's ſtores to the direct purpoſes of openly reſiſting his legal authority by force of arms? Are theſe acts of the moſt flagrant rebellion and treaſon; or are they, according to the *ingenious* doctrine and legal language of the noble Lord, only to be conſtrued mere miſdemeanor or felony? His Lordſhip next entered into a very ſpirited defence of his noble and learned friend who ſpoke on the ſame ſide. He beſtowed the higheſt encomiums on his talents, integrity, and political conduct; and charged his accuſers with being weak and evil counſellors, no leſs in their general ſentiments than in their perſonal attacks. He recurred to his former arguments, and contended without reſerve for the legiſlative ſupremacy of Parliament over every part of the Britiſh dominions in America, the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, in Africa, in Aſia, in every part and quarter of the globe, nay over Ireland itſelf, if it ſhould become neceſſary, the right of taxation and legiſlation being indiviſible and unconditional over every place to which our ſovereignty extended.

The Duke of Richmond condemned, in the moſt pointed terms, the inflammatory and ill-grounded repreſentations of the learned and noble Lord (Mansfield). He ſaid it was very unbecoming the gravity and dignity of his ſituation, and of the ſeveral high relations he ſtood in to the ſtate, to endeavour to inflame and miſlead at ſo alarming a criſis. He obſerved, that the noble and learned Lord had laboured all in his power to prove the Colonies in rebellion; but for his part, he did not perceive that he uſed one ſolid argument in proof of this very cruel aſſertion, an aſſertion, in every view of it, big with the moſt horrible and direful conſequences; an aſſertion which, as ſoon as ſanctified by a vote of both Houſes, authorized every ſpecies of rapine, plunder, maſſacre, and

perſecution

perſecution whatever. This night's debate, he confeſſed, brought back ſtrongly to his mind what had often been the ſubject with him of great aſtoniſhment and ſerious conſideration. The meaſure, which had been originally the cauſe of our preſent dangerous ſituation, was now openly diſavowed by three cabinet miniſters, then occupying the firſt departments of the ſtate. They had, each of them, he remarked, ſolemnly declared it was no meaſure of theirs jointly or ſeparately; one of them (Lord Shelburne) has aſſured us, from his own knowledge, that it did not ſeem to be agreeable to the ſentiments of a Great Perſonage. Whence then, ſays his Grace, are we to ſuppoſe it originated? I will not ſay that the noble and learned Lord knows; but this I will venture to remind his Lordſhip of, that, when I came into office, I ſaw ſeveral foreign diſpatches, on the margin of which were written obſervations in that noble Lord's hand writing. I need not tell his Lordſhip, but I ſhall take the liberty to inform the Houſe, that the correſpondence with our foreign miniſters, at a convenient time, is ſent round in little blue boxes to the efficient cabinet miniſters, and that each of them give their opinions on them in writing. Theſe are the opinions and obſervations I now allude to. His Grace, beſides, in the courſe of his ſpeech, condemned very ſeverely the acts reſpecting America paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, particularly that which gave a new power to the ſheriffs, unknown to the conſtitution; that of creating what he called *pocket juries*; and the other, which, if poſſible, is of a much more dangerous tendency, preventing all meetings, under the penalties of high treaſon; for, if it be treaſon to reſiſt an act of the Britiſh parliament in the manner now contended for, it muſt of conſequence be treaſon to aſſiſt at the aſſemblies, which the bill for altering the charter poſitively prohibits.

Lord Mansfield roſe in great wrath; he ſaid he could hardly bring himſelf to believe the ſeveral inſinuations thrown out on the other ſide of the Houſe could be directed at him; yet, on the other hand, if they meant any thing, he knew not otherwiſe how to interpret them. If they were imputed to him as a crime, they miſſed their aim; for, in his opinion, they had, perhaps *undeſignedly*, done him the greateſt honour. What, do their Lordſhips inſinuate, that I have been the author of the preſent meaſures, and is it I that direct them? I ſhould be proud to own them if it were, becauſe I think them wiſe, politic, and equitable; but ſurely they will permit me to repeat again, that I have been a nominal cabinet miniſter part of the laſt reign, and the whole of the preſent; that I was an efficient cabinet miniſter during part of both periods; but that, ſince the time before alluded to in this debate, I have had no concern or participation whatever in his Majeſty's councils. Threats are thrown out, and enquiries predicted. I heartily wiſh they may be ſpeedy; I am prepared for them, and put their intended authors to the moſt utter defiance. I am *threatened!* I *dare* the authors of thoſe threats to put any one of them in execution. I am ready to meet their charges, and am prepared for the event; either to cover my adverſaries with ſhame and diſgrace, or, in the fall, riſque the remnant of a life nearly drawing to an end, and conſequently not worth being very ſolicitous about.

Lord Lyttelton roſe a ſecond time, to defend his noble and learned friend. And the Duke of Richmond in particular, and one or two other Lords on the ſame ſide, having dwelt much on the probable conſequences our preſent civil diſſentions might have on the conduct of France and Spain, his Lordſhip preſſed the King's ſervants to declare what ſteps they had taken to bring thoſe courts to an explanation on this ſubject.

Lord Rochford replied, that he had that very day received from the King's miniſter at Paris, the moſt full and unreſerved aſſurances, that the French court would prohibit all commerce with the Britiſh colonies; and that, ſhould any of the ſubjects of the crown of France, after ſuch declaration on their part, preſume to carry on any trade with America, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty meant to be underſtood, that they were to be deemed out of his protection, and that the Britiſh court were at liberty to ſeize the veſſels and confiſcate their cargoes.

The Duke of Richmond animadverted, in very ſevere terms, on an expreſſion which fell in the heat of debate from a noble Lord (Lord Lyttelton). He ſaid, no man could impute littleneſs, lowneſs, or cunning, to any member of that aſſembly (alluding to what

what his Lordſhip had pointed at Lord Camden) for delivering his ſentiments freely, unleſs he drew the picture from ſomething he felt within himſelf, as, by illiberally charging others with low and ſiniſter deſigns, the charge could only be properly applied to the perſon from whom it originated.---His Grace entered into a full conſideration of the true purport of what had fallen from a noble Lord in office (Lord Rochford) relative to the preſent language and diſpoſition of the French court. He ſaid, the aſſurances now quoted with ſo much official parade, were, or were not, to be relied on: that they were not to be entirely relied on, the noble Lord partly confeſſ d, by inſiſting, that we were prepared for the worſt: he ſhould be therefore glad to know what thoſe preparations conſiſted in; what proportion they bore to the ſtrength of thoſe, who in the conteſt might poſſibly become our adverſaries; and above all, he ſhould be obliged to the noble Lord, who preſided at the head of the naval department, to lay before the Houſe a preciſe ſtate of what our naval force conſiſted in; becauſe he had obſerved, that, on a former important occaſion, we received the moſt full and ſolemn aſſurances, that our navy was on a very reſpectable footing, at the time of the diſpute about Falkland's Iſland; yet it was afterwards aſſerted, that we had not a ſingle ſhip of war fit to proceed to ſea.

Lord Sandwich roſe to anſwer his Grace. He ſaid, when he came to the admiralty board, the navy was in the moſt ruinous condition; inſomuch that, within the laſt four years, there were no leſs than forty line-of-battle ſhips broken up, and even ſix in the courſe of the laſt year; that there was not ſix months timber of any kind in the yards; and in ſome, he believed, not 50l. worth; and that he did not impute the leaſt blame to the great and gallant officer, the firſt in the world in his profeſſion (Sir Edward Hawke), whom he had ſucceeded, and who had retired purely on account of his age and infirmities. His Lordſhip next contraſted the preſent ſtate of the navy. He ſaid, we had now nearly fourſcore ſhips of the line, and ſeveral more building in the King's and merchants yards, with a proportionable number of inferior rates, all either ſtout, clean ſhips, or veſſels newly built; that we had three years ſeaſoned timber in the yards; that the guardſhips, which formerly were uſeleſs, in caſes of emergency, were now ready for any ſervice at a few days notice. He next informed the Houſe, that we had, beſides, ſquadrons in America, in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, the Leeward Iſlands, and Mediterranean; that, after ſufficiently providing for thoſe reſpective ſervices, we ſhould ſtill have 17 men of war of the line at home, in clean ſailing order and prime condition, manned by 8000 men, conſiſting of 7200 ſeamen and 800 marines; and that he would now pledge himſelf to the Houſe and the public, that, with an augmentation of 2000 ſeamen more, he would ſupply government with ſuch a naval force, as would at once protect us at home, and be ſufficient to enforce its meaſures reſpecting America.

(To be continued.)

Explanation of Plate XI. of Curioſities found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.

THIS plate repreſents a great variety of beautiful objects, painted in a maſterly manner, in a ſea-piece, four feet ſix by two feet ſix. The firſt figure that attracts the eye is a building on the ſhore, about which the connoiſſeurs are divided, ſome ſuppoſing a temple to be intended, others only an ordinary houſe for the accommodation of a family to attend the *Pharos*, or lanthorn on the top of the column, erected on purpoſe to give light to mariners at ſea, to warn them of their approach to land. At a diſtance from the ſhore are four veſſels, laden with different kinds of tackle and ſoldiers. It is remarkable, that all the heads of theſe veſſels have human faces carved upon them; and that the principal veſſel neareſt the ſhore has ſomething raiſed upon it that reſembles a gooſe's neck. Upon the ſtern a branch or bough of a tree is placed, which ſeems to be an emblem of peace; and the man upon the rock, ſtanding in a poſture of invitation, expreſſes a deſire of ſpeaking with the ſtrangers. Along the netting or waſte boards of the veſſels, are ſeen ſhields, or other inſtruments of defence, for the preſervation of the warriors in time of action.

At a great diſtance are ſeen hills, turrets, rural proſpects, and buildings variouſly diſpoſed, and exhibiting a moſt enchanting landſcape. It does not, however, appear to have any alluſion to any particular place or action, but to owe its excellence wholly to the painter's invention.

Flight

The Flight of HENRY DE BOURBON, *Prince of Condé, firſt Prince of the Blood-Royal, from* France. *Continued from p.* 69.

IN the mean time, by the vigilance of the Count de Bucoy, the Archduke was ſucceſſively informed of all that paſſed. Condé himſelf was at yet ignorant of the plot. The Archduke, in hopes that the ſcheme would drop of itſelf as ſoon as the Princeſs ſhould ſet her foot in the palace, had concealed it from him, to avoid the conſequences which he foreſaw would attend the diſcovery; but, ſeeing things come to a criſis, he thought it adviſeable that Spinola ſhould acquaint him with all that was intended, and adviſe him, at the ſame time, to procure a guard to prevent the execution. Condé was aſtoniſhed at this news, and went directly to the Archduke to preſſ his requeſt, who very readily iſſued his orders for the guard he deſired. The Prince, on this diſcovery, agitated with the wildeſt imaginations, and tranſported with the rage that ſuch a perfidious attempt inſpired, had ſcarce quitted the preſence of the Archduke, before he began bitterly to exclaim againſt the King, the Marquis de Cœuvres, and the Ambaſſador in Ordinary, bewailing his misfortune, as if his wife, already in fact torn from him, was arrived at Paris, and no longer within his power at Bruſſels.

In an inſtant the rumour reached the chamber of the Princeſs, where there were ſitting the Marquis de Cœuvres and the Leidger Ambaſſador, with divers other Frenchmen; and here the aſtoniſhment that ſeiſed the whole aſſembly was no leſs apparent than that which Condé had diſcovered at the palace of the Archduke. But, as nothing had yet paſſed to confirm the fact, they quickly concluded to deny it; and, to prevent others complaints, they determined to be themſelves the firſt complainants. With this reſolution the Marquis and the Ambaſſador immediately took leave of the Princeſs, who remained in the utmoſt perturbation of mind. But the Prince, when his firſt ſallies of paſſion were ſubſided, was prevailed upon by the Prince of Orange, to diſſemble the matter with her, appearing to attribute the deſigns he had diſcovered ſolely to the French, and ſeeming to believe that the intention of carrying her away by violence and treachery was entirely a plot of theirs.

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While things were in this ſtate, the Marquis de Cœuvres and the Leidger Ambaſſador, in purſuance of their reſolution, poſted immediately into the preſence of the Archduke, and there complained, in the bitterest terms, of what had been publicly ſaid in relation to the plot*, which, improbable as it was, he ſaid, could ſpring from nothing but the jealous temper of the Prince of Condé, aſſiſted by ſome miniſters in Flanders, unfavourable to the court of France. And ſince, by means of this fiction, the honour of the Princeſs was ſo greatly affected, and the reputation of the King, their maſter, ſo injuriouſly attacked, they inſiſted that the Archduke ſhould cauſe ſtrict enquiry to be made, in order to bring the truth to light, and that the delinquents might be made to feel his Highneſs's reſentment, in proportion to the degree of their criminality.

To which the Archduke replied, that he could not but look upon ſuch a project to be very improbable; that it gave him great uneaſineſs to ſee matters carried to ſuch lengths; that he hoped the truth of the fact would in the end be made to appear, and that it would neither bring any ſort of ſtain upon the Princeſs, nor tend to impeach the honour of the King of France.

With this colourable and ſpecious anſwer, his Serene Highneſs diſmiſſed the Ambaſſadors, who continued, on their part, to repeat their complaints, ſpreading them every where, and more eſpecially againſt the Marquis Spinola,

* It is obſerved, that Monſ. Berni, who was not in the ſecret, was much warmer on the occaſion than De Cœuvres. *P. Daniel.*

by

by whose counsels they saw the Prince of Condé was guided in every thing.

But, however the truth of the fact was, which, amidst prejudices so dissonant, it was certainly very difficult to discover, the Princess entered the palace the very next day, and was thither conducted with a most numerous attendance, to the great joy of the Spaniards, and the no less chagrin of the French, in the eyes of which last the Princess seemed to be conducted like a captive, and, as it were, led in triumph, to be made a prisoner of state.

And now, couriers after couriers were dispatched, to give the King an account of these several occurrences, who, above measure incensed, concluded no longer to proceed in the way of negociation, but to attack the Prince with menaces, and threatened, that, if he did not immediately return to France, he should pronounce him guilty of high treason, since, contrary to the established laws, he had presumed to go out of the realm without his permission. The Prince answered, that his inclination was to live and die in his allegiance to the King; but, if the King, departing from the course of justice, should proceed against him by that of violence, he presumed that every act and measure that should be taken against his person would be invalid and null.

Matters being thus every way inflamed, and the fears of the Prince of Condé for his life daily increasing, he resolved to leave Flanders, but was quite undetermined what rout to take, whether, by embarking at Dunkirk, to proceed to Spain by sea, or, by travelling through Germany, to reach Milan by land.

The difficulties attending these different routs being well weighed, it was finally determined that he should take the road of Germany; and his journey proving very prosperous, he arrived in a few days at Milan, where he was received by the Count de Fuente*, the governor, with all imaginable honour.

As soon as the departure of Condé was made known, that of the Marquis de Cœuvres immediately followed. His negociation had totally miscarried, and now that Condé had put himself wholly into the hands of the Spaniards, all mens eyes were intent in observing what course his Most Christian Majesty would take to gratify his desire of seeing the Princess of Condé once more at Paris: and, considering the impetuosity of his temper, and the violence of his passion, many were of opinion that he would commence war with Flanders, in which he would probably be joined by the arms of the United Provinces †, and that thereby the Archduke and the Spaniards, thro' fear, would be compelled at last to restore the Princess, and to do that by force which before they were so unwilling to do in an amicable way. But there were others who thought differently on this subject: they considered that the most violent and impetuous passions were generally, in us mortals, the soonest calmed; that his Majesty, being quickly restored, would give way to more sage and prudent counsels; and that, instead of involving all France in a war for the sake of a hopeless amour, he would rather think of cultivating a good understanding with Spain, and quieting the commotions in all other parts of Europe.

This reasoning, how forcible soever it might seem to common sense, was yet very far from being verified by the event; for it may be observed, that, after God, in his providence, has determined that certain grand revolutions shall take place in the kingdoms of the world, he first of all deprives Princes of their wisdom, and, by abandoning them to their own blind pursuits, so brings it to pass, that they themselves shall be the instruments of their own and their countries ruin.

And thus desperate measures prevailing, the King determined to levy

* See the character of this nobleman in P. Daniel, VI. p. 599, 819.

† Notwithstanding the armistice subsisting at that time between the States General and the governing powers of the Netherlands, the former had great reason to continue their jealousy of the Spanish branch of the House of Austria, and to counteract, every way, any accession of power that was likely to accrue to it; and for this reason, as it was natural for them to take part with the French King, in opposition to the Spanish interest, so it appears, that, in pursuance of the same views, they had themselves taken possession of the city of Juliers, namely, for fear of any designs the Spaniards might have upon the succession of the House of Cleves. See our author's relation of the movements in Flanders, on occasion of the Dutch having taken possession of the city of Juliers.

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an army, under pretence ‡ of aſſiſting the Elector of Brandenburg and the Palatin of Newburg, to ſupport their claims to the ſucceſſion of the eſtates of the Houſe of Cleves: for, as I mentioned at the beginning of this narrative, the Emperor Rodolph had, the year before, ſent the Archduke Leopold to Juliers, with a view to ſequeſter thoſe eſtates, in his name, till ſuch time as the cauſe concerning them ſhould be juridically decided. Leopold, apprehenſive of being driven from thence by the two above-mentioned Princes, who were openly favoured by the United Provinces, had levied a conſiderable number of ſoldiers; from which circumſtance there aroſe a ſtrong ſuſpicion, not only in Brandenburg and Newburg, but alſo in the United Provinces and in the King of France, that his coming thither was by the privity and counſel of the Spaniards. It was therefore determined, by the junction of theſe ſtates, as ſoon as the ſpring advanced, to drive away Leopold from Juliers, and to force him to abandon the poſſeſſion of thoſe countries entirely. And in this ſituation were the affairs of Cleves, when the Prince of Condé left Flanders, and arrived in Italy. The King, therefore, thought it better to avail himſelf of this pretext of the affairs of Cleves, for the raiſing and forming an army, than, by declaring open war againſt the Archduke and the Spaniards, to give them an opportunity of preparing themſelves in time, and thereby of oppoſing his arms the more vigorouſly.

(To be continued.)

‡ Father Daniel aſſerts, in oppoſition to Bentivoglio, that neither this nor the reduction of the Prince and Princeſs of Condé were the true motives of the King's extraordinary armament, but a certain grand project, which had been long in agitation, of humbling the Houſe of Auſtria.

THOUGHTS *on relieving the* POOR, *addreſſed to the* BENEVOLENT.

"THOU ſhalt love thy neighbour as thyſelf." This is a chriſtian duty commanded by the higheſt authority, and abundantly inculcated in holy writ: but it is impoſſible either thus to love our neighbour, without ſympathiſing with him under his affliction, or truly to ſympathize with him, without affording him ſuch aſſiſtance as may be properly in our power. "Whoſo hath this world's good," ſays the apoſtle (*John* iii. 15), "and ſeeth his brother have need, and ſhutteth up his bowels of compaſſion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" Herein the ſacred penman ſhews, that where this love to our fellow-creature is wanting, the love of *God* is wanting; for, indeed, the true love of God, ſhed abroad in the heart, neceſſarily expands itſelf to all his rational creation, and renders the poſſeſſors of it the children of him "who maketh his ſun to riſe on the evil and on the good, and ſendeth rain on the juſt and on the unjuſt." *Matt.* v. 45.

Wouldſt thou be glad of relief in thy diſtreſs? Afford it to thy afflicted neighbour, according to his need, and thy own ability, whether his caſe be that of grief, pain, ſickneſs, or want. To the laſt of theſe I would confine our preſent conſideration, that is, to the due relief of the poor and needy.

Without queſtion, it is the duty of perſons who are of ability, to be proportionably open-hearted and liberal-handed; yet, if their liberality be not directed by prudence, hurt may be done where good was intended. Regard, therefore, ought to be had to a judicious choice of objects, a right meaſure in the gift, and a proper manner in the conveyance of it.

So far as my obſervation has reached, there has generally appeared an humble modeſty attending *worthy* objects, which often requires they ſhould be ſought after: and towards ſome, whoſe former ſituation may have been reſpectable, a delicacy is requiſite to be obſerved in the *mode* of aſſiſting them. It would border upon cruelty to caſt theſe as common paupers upon a *pariſh* aſſiſtance; or to refer them for relief to thoſe ſimilar *public* proviſions, which the liberality of the more able and benevolent members of the ſeveral communities, to which they ſtand related, may have made for their neceſſitous brethren.

If *preſent* help be all that their caſe requires, ſuffer them not to go a-begging for *themſelves*; but let a kind friend, or a neighbour or two, ſave them that pain, by collecting what is neceſſary for them. This, I apprehend, is no more than doing for others as we would be done by under the like circumſtances.

If the caſe be ſuch as calls for a continued relief, a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annual ſubſcription, ſhould be raiſed among the benevolent,

as

as humanity and prudence may lead them to contribute.

practice doth not create an undue dependence upon them in the minds of the craving receivers, and occaſion ſuch of them as are capable of labour, to loſe more in the article of their own earnings, by waiting for thoſe donatives, than the value of them amounts to. And it may not be amiſs, alſo, for thoſe charitable diſpenſers to reflect, that, if they are too indiſcriminate in their diſtributions, they may, undeſignedly, nouriſh the idle and unworthy in their vices, and proportionably deprive themſelves of aſſiſting the really deſerving. Permit me alſo to obſerve, that, though true goſpel-love cannot but exerciſe itſelf in doing good according to its meaſure, it will always diſcharge its duty in as *private* a manner as may be, in order to avoid an oſtentatious appearance of exceeding others, agreeable to that divine precept, "When thou doeſt alms, let not thy left-hand know what thy right hand doeth." *Matt.* vi. 3.

A heart filled with chriſtian benevolence feels for all, and cannot deny relief to any in abſolute want; yet there is certainly a prudential difference to be made between worthy and unworthy objects, and alſo between the leſs and the more worthy, particularly in private charities, which muſt be left to the diſcretion of the donors.

Subſcriptions and donations to hoſpitals, and houſes for the relief of the ſick, the wounded, perſons diſordered in their ſenſes, &c. are undoubtedly very ſerviceable and commendable; eſpecially where the contributors ſpare what they give from their own poſſeſſions in their life-time, rather than from their ſucceſſors, when themſelves can hold it no longer. This obſervation, however, is not intended in the leaſt to diſcourage bequeſts to the charitable inſtitutions above-mentioned; but only to recommend what appears to me the moſt eligible method for anſwering the end propoſed in the moſt effectual manner, both to the givers and receivers.

Contributions for the relief of ſuch pitiable objects as are immured in priſons for ſmall debts, and procuring their liberty by compounding with their creditors, after the manner of the ſocieties generouſly aſſociated for that purpoſe in London and Norwich, are approveable charities. By theſe means the immediate objects are reſcued from thoſe infectious ſinks of vermin, vice, and corruption, the common jails; huſbands are reſtored to their wives, parents to their children, and many uſeful hands to the ſervice of the community.

Reſpecting common beggars, with whom the ſtreets of the metropolis, and too many towns and road-villages are illegally and ſhamefully infeſted, it is ſcarcely to be doubted, that many, if not moſt of them, are rather objects of puniſhment than of charity. The bold and preſſing importunity of ſome, and the ſelf commiſerating tone and inceſſant teazing of others, ſufficiently denote that their applications ariſe more from idleneſs and artifice than caſual neceſſity. The laws ſtyle theſe *vagrants*, and provide properly againſt them. The grand defect is in not putting theſe laws in execution, which it is in the power of any one inhabitant to do, and penal for conſtables, headboroughs, &c. to refuſe, upon application.*

* By an act paſſed in the 17th of George II. it is enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for one Juſtice of Peace to commit vagrants (being thereof convicted, either by his own view, confeſſion, or the oath of one witneſs) to the houſe of correction: and that ANY perſon may apprehend, and carry before a juſtice, any ſuch perſons as go about from door to door, or place themſelves in ſtreets, highways, or paſſages, to beg alms, in the pariſhes or places where they dwell; and if they ſhall reſiſt, or eſcape from the perſon apprehending them, they ſhall be puniſhed as rogues and vagabonds. And the ſaid juſtice, by warrant under his hand and ſeal, may order any overſeer where ſuch offender ſhall be apprehended, to pay 5s to any perſon in ſuch pariſh or place ſo apprehending them, for every offender ſo apprehended.

This reward of 5s. is ordered to be paid by the pariſh, for ſuffering their poor to beg, although within their own pariſh, for if they are apprehended begging out

Givii

Giving to common beggars enables them to ſupport the practice, and encourages them to continue a burdenſome impoſition upon the public; while ſuch as have a juſter claim to its beneficence, may be ſtarving at home, for want of confidence openly to apply to others, or for want of friends to apply for them: and when ſuch are impelled by hard neceſſity to crave the charity of paſſengers, they ſeldom appear before twilight, and then with ſo much modeſty and diffidence, that they eaſily take a denial, and ſometimes have been ſeen to withdraw in tears, and with ſuch piercing marks of anguiſh as have induced their refuſers to follow and relieve them.

Great abuſe is committed by the common run in this *trade of begging*, as it hath long been carried on under various pretences.

Some preſent you with written petitions, ſigned with reſpectable names, frequently obtained by impoſition, or forged, to deceive thoſe to whom they apply. But in order to put an effectual ſtop to this mode of begging, I would propoſe, that no perſons whatever ſhould at any time be encouraged, who ſolicit charity in their *own names*, either verbally, or by written petitions.

Others pretend to be ruined by fires, by inundations, by being taken captive and carried into ſlavery, or by other caſualties of the moſt diſtreſſing kinds.

Abandoned females will accoſt you with infants at their backs or in their arms, frequently not their own, but borrowed of their aſſociates, or ſtolen from others, and taught to cry moſt vehemently at pleaſure, to move your compaſſion.

Some lurk about your premiſes to ſee what they can ſteal; and if you ſurprize them where they ſhould not be, they inſtantly fall to begging, to cover worſe deſigns.

Theſe, and many more impoſtures, are too often practiſed, and ought to put the benevolent upon their guard; for though ſuch may poſſeſs conſiderable affluence, and have much to ſpare, it is greatly to be regretted that their well-intended donations ſhould be loſt in ſuch unworthy channels, whilſt the number of applications from the *really* neceſſitous is ſo great, as to render the relief of each individual almoſt impracticable.

The reader will eaſily perceive that theſe cautions are not intended for thoſe who are ſo void of bowels, as to add hundred to hundred, and thouſand upon thouſand, inſtead of dutifully diſpenſing to the afflicted, poor, and needy. Rules and reaſons are thrown away upon ſuch; their ear is deaf to diſtreſs; their hearts are cloſed in the earth, and ſeared againſt ſympathetic tenderneſs: theſe act as if they accounted their money better worth ſaving than their ſouls. And to what end do they gather it by piece-meal, but to loſe it in the lump, when undeniable death ſhall part them and their treaſure, and exhibit the large and long-uſeleſs heap as a monument of their folly?

Very different are ſuch who conſider themſelves as ſtewards, entruſted by, and accountable to, the great Creator and ſovereign owner of all things; and who therefore avoid ſuperfluities, luxuries, and exceſſes of every kind, contenting themſelves with a plain and wholeſome ſufficiency, and even refraining from what many would eſteem conveniences, that they may have it more in their power "to do good, and to communicate." Such are thoſe who "love their God with all their hearts, and their neighbour as themſelves;" and ſuch ought every chriſtian to be.

PHILOPAUPER.

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of it, they incur a farther degree of guilt, becoming thereby rogues and vagabonds, and the reward for apprehending each is 10s. to be paid by the county.

See *Burn's Juſtice*, vol. iv. p. 300.

And by the ſaid ſtatute it is farther enacted, That, if any conſtable, or other perſon charged by any juſtice ſo to do, ſhall refuſe or neglect to uſe his beſt endeavours to apprehend, or convey to ſome juſtice, ſuch offender, he ſhall (being convicted thereof on view, or by the oath of one witneſs before one juſtice) forfeit 10s. to the poor, by diſtreſs.

Ibid. p. 304.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Life of the famous Dr. Francis Cheynel, by Dr. Johnſon, (noticed by your correſpondent Academicus, Vol. XLIV. p. 627) being omitted in the "Miſcellaneous and Fugitive pieces," and only preſerved in "The Student," which is in few hands, you will oblige many of your readers by inſerting it in your Mag. as the Life of Admiral Blake (alſo omitted) was, I think, originally publiſhed by you.

The LIFE *of Dr.* FRANCIS CHEYNEL, *by Dr.* Samuel Johnſon.

THERE is always this advantage in contending with illuſtrious adverſaries, that the combatant is equally immor-

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ſpleen; no, no, I have almoſt forgot the viſitation of Merton college, and the denial of my grace, the plundering of my houſe, and little library: I know when, and where, and of whom, to de-

mand ſatisfaction for all theſe injuries and indignities. I have learnt *centum plagas Spartana nobilitate concoquere.* I have not learnt how to plunder others of goods, or living, and make myſelf amends by force of arms. I will not take a living which belonged to any civil, ſtudious, learned delinquent; unleſs it be the much neglected *commendam* of ſome lordly prelate, condemned by the known laws of the land, and the higheſt court of the kingdom, for ſome offence of the firſt magnitude."

It is obſervable that he declares himſelf to have almoſt forgot his injuries and indignities, though he recounts them with an appearance of acrimony, which is no proof that the impreſſion is much weakened; and inſinuates his deſign of demanding, at a proper time, ſatisfaction for them.

Theſe vexations were the conſequence, rather, of the abuſe of learning, than the want of it: no one that reads his works can doubt that he was turbulent, obſtinate, and petulant, and ready to inſtruct his ſuperiors, when he moſt needed inſtruction from them. Whatever he believed (and the warmth of his imagination naturally made him precipitate in forming his opinions) he thought himſelf obliged to profeſs; and what he profeſſed he was ready to defend, without that modeſty which is always prudent, and generally neceſſary, and which, though it was not agreeable to Mr. Cheynel's temper, and therefore readily condemned by him, is a very uſeful aſſociate to truth, and often introduces her by degrees, where ſhe never could have forced her way by argument or declamation.

A temper of this kind is generally inconvenient and offenſive in any ſociety, but in a place of education is leaſt to be tolerated; for, as authority is neceſſary to inſtruction, whoever endeavours to deſtroy ſubordination, by weakening that reverence which is claimed by thoſe to whom the guardianſhip of youth is committed by their country, defeats at once the inſtitution; and may be juſtly driven from a ſociety, by which he thinks himſelf too wiſe to be governed, and in which he is too young to teach, and too opinionative to learn.

This may be readily ſuppoſed to have been the caſe of Cheynel; and I know not how thoſe can be blamed for cenſuring his conduct, or puniſhing his diſobedience, who had a right to govern him, and who might certainly act with equal

* Vide Wood's Ath. Ox.
† Vide Wood's Hiſt. Univ. Ox.

equal sincerity, and with greater knowledge.

With regard to the visitation of Merton college, the account is equally obscure: visitors are well known to be generally called to regulate the affairs of colleges, when the members disagree with their head, or with one another; and the temper that Dr. Cheynel discovers, will easily incline his readers to suspect that he could not long live in any place without finding some occasion for debate; nor debate any question without carrying his opposition to such a length as might make a moderator necessary. Whether this was his conduct at Merton, or whether an appeal to the visitor's authority was made by him, or his adversaries, or any other member of the college, is not to be known; it appears only, that there was a visitation, that he suffered by it, and refused his punishment.

He was afterwards presented to a living of great value, near Banbury, where he had some dispute with Archbishop Laud. Of this dispute I have found no particular account. Calamy only says he had a ruffle with Bishop Laud, while at his height.

Had Cheynel been equal to his adversary in greatness and learning, it had not been easy to have found either a more proper opposite; for they were both, to the last degree, zealous, active, and pertinacious, and would have afforded mankind a spectacle of assolution and boldness not often to be seen. But the amusement of beholding the struggle would hardly have been without danger, as they were too fiery not to have communicated their heat, tho' it should have produced a conflagration of their country.

About the year 1642, when the whole nation was engaged in the controversy about the rights of the church, and necessity of episcopacy, he declared himself a presbyterian, and an enemy to bishops, liturgies, ceremonies, and was considered as one of the most learned and acute of his party; for having spent much of his life in a college, it cannot be doubted that he had a considerable knowledge of books, which the vehemence of his temper enabled him often to display, when a more timorous man would have been silent, though in learning not his inferior.

When the war broke out, Mr. Cheynel, in consequence of his principles, declared himself for the parliament; and as he appears to have held it as a first principle, that all great and noble spirits abhor n
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This distinction drew necessarily upon him the hatred of the cavaliers; and his living being not far distant from the king's head-quarters, he received a visit from some of the troops, who, as he affirms, plundered his house, and drove him from it. His living, which was, I suppose, considered as forfeited by his absence, (t
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had been little of the power of religion either known or practised. As no reason can be given why the inhabitants of Sussex should have less knowledge or virtue, than those of other places, it may be suspected that he means nothing more than a place where the presbyterians discipline or principles had never been received. We now observe, that the methodists, where they scatter their opinions, represent themselves as preaching the gospel to unconverted nations; and methodists of all kinds have been inclined to disguise their particular tenets with pompous appellations, and to imagine themselves the great instruments of salvation: yet it must be confessed that all places are not equally enlightened; that in the most civilized nations there are many corners which may yet be called barbarous, where neither politeness, nor religion, nor the common arts of life, have yet been cultivated; and it is likewise certain, that the inhabitants of Sussex have been sometimes mentioned as remarkable for brutality.

From Sussex he went often to London, where, in 1643, he preached three times before the parliament; and, returning in November to Colchester, to keep the monthly fast there, as was his custom, he obtained a convoy of fifteen soldiers,

soldiers, whose bravery or good fortune was such, that they faced and put to flight more than two hundred of the king's forces.

In this journey he found Mr. Chillingworth in the hands of the parliament's troops, of whose sickness and and death he gave the account, which has been sufficiently made known to the learned world, by Dr. Maizeaux, in his life of Chillingworth.

With regard to this relation, it may be observed, that it is written with an air of fearless veracity, and with the spirit of a man who thinks his cause just, and his behaviour without reproach: nor does there appear any reason for doubting that Cheynel spoke and acted as he relates; for he does not publish an apology, but a challenge, and writes not so much to obviate calumnies, as to gain from others that applause, which he seems to have bestowed very liberally upon himself for his behaviour on that occasion.

Since, therefore, this relation is credible, a great part of it being supported by evidence which cannot be refused, Dr. Maizeax seems very justly, in his life of Mr. Chillingworth, to oppose the common report, that his life was shortened by the inhumanity of those to whom he was a prisoner; for Cheynel appears to have preserved, amidst all his detestation of the opinions which he imputed to him, a great kindness to his person, and veneration for his capacity: nor does he appear to have been cruel to him, otherwise than by that incessant importunity of disputation, to which he was doubtless incited, by a sincere belief of the danger of his soul, if he should die without renouncing some of his opinions.

The same kindness which made him desirous to convert him before his death, would incline him to preserve him from dying before he was converted; and accordingly we find, that, when the castle was yielded, he took care to procure him a commodious lodging; when he was to have been unseasonably removed, he attempted to shorten his journey, which he knew would be dangerous; when the physician was disgusted by Chillingworth's distrust, he prevailed upon him, as the symptoms grew more dangerous, to renew his visits; and, when death left no other act of kindness to be practised, procured him the rites of burial, which some would have denied him.

Having done thus far justice to the humanity of Cheynel, it is proper to enquire how far he deserves blame. He appears to have extended none of that kindness to the opinions of Chillingworth, which he shewed to his person; for he interprets every word in the worst sense, and seems industrious to discover in every line heresies, which might have escaped for ever any other apprehension; he appears always suspicious of some latent malignity, and ready to persecute what he only suspects, with the same violence as if it had been openly avowed; in all his procedure he shews himself sincere, but without candour.

About this time, Cheynel, in pursuance of his natural ardour, attended the army under the command of the Earl of Essex, and added the praise of valour to that of learning; for he distinguished himself so much by his personal bravery, and obtained so much skill in the science of war, that his commands were obeyed by the colonels with as much respect as those of the general. He seems, indeed, to have been born a soldier, for he had an intrepidity which was never to be shaken by any danger, and a spirit of enterprize not to be discouraged by difficulty; which were supported by an unusual degree of bodily strength. His services of all kinds were thought of so much importance by the parliament, that they bestowed upon him the living of Petworth, in Sussex. This living was of the value of 700*l.* per annum, from which they had rejected a man remarkable for his loyalty, and therefore, in their opinion, not worthy of such revenues. And it may be enquired, whether, in accepting this preferment, Cheynel did not violate the protestation, which he makes in the passage already recited, and whether he did not suffer his resolution to be overborn by the temptations of wealth.

In 1646, when Oxford was taken by the forces of the parliament, and the reformation of the University was resolved, Mr. Cheynel was sent, with six others, to prepare the way for a visitation; being authorised by the parliament to preach in any of the churches, without regard to the right of the members of the University, that their doctrine might prepare their hearers for the changes which were intended.

When they arrived at Oxford, they began to execute their commission, by possessing themselves of the pulpits; but, if the relation of Wood * is to

* Vide Wood's Hist. Antiq. Oxon.

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be regarded, were heard with very little veneration. Thoſe who had been accuſtomed to the preachers of Oxford, and the liturgy of the church of England, were offended at the emptineſs of their diſcourſes, which were noiſy and unmeaning; at the unuſual geſtures, the wild diſtortions, and the uncouth tone with which they were delivered; at the coldneſs of their prayers for the King, and the vehemence and exuberance of thoſe which they did not fail to utter for *the bleſſed councils* and actions of the parliament and army; and at, what was ſurely not to be remarked without indignation, their omiſſion of the Lord's Prayer.

But power eaſily ſupplied the want of reverence, and they proceeded in their plan of reformation; and thinking ſermons not ſo efficacious to converſion as private interrogatories and exhortations, they eſtabliſhed a weekly meeting for *freeing tender conſciences from ſcruple*, at a houſe, that, from the buſineſs to which it was appropriated, was called the *Scruple-ſhop*.

With this project they were ſo well pleaſed, that they ſent to the parliament an account of it, which was afterwards printed, and is aſcribed by Wood to Mr. Cheynel. They continued for ſome weeks to hold their meetings regularly, and to admit great numbers, whom curioſity, or a deſire of conviction, or compliance with the prevailing party, brought thither. But their tranquility was quickly diſturbed by the turbulence of the independents, whoſe opinions then prevailed among the ſoldiers, and was very induſtriouſly propagated by the diſcourſes of William Earbury, a preacher of great reputation among them, who one day gathering a conſiderable number of his moſt zealous followers, went to the houſe appointed for the reſolution of ſcruples, on a day which was ſet apart for a diſquiſition of the dignity and office of a miniſter, and began to diſpute with great vehemence againſt the preſbyterians, whom he denied to have any true miniſters among them, and whoſe aſſemblies he affirmed not to be the true church. He was oppoſed with equal heat by the preſbyterians, and at length they agreed to examine the point another day, in a regular diſputation. Accordingly they appointed the twelfth of November for an enquiry, *Whether, in the chriſtian church, the office of miniſter is committed to any particular perſons.*

On the day fixed the antagoniſts appeared, each attended by great numbers; but when the queſtion was propoſed, they began to wrangle, not about the doctrine which they had engaged to examine, but about the terms of the propoſition, which the independent alleged to be changed ſince their agreement; and at length the ſoldiers inſiſted that the queſtion ſhould be, *Whether thoſe who call themſelves miniſters have more right or power to preach the goſpel, than any other man that is a chriſtian.* This queſtion was debated for ſome time with great vehemence and confuſion, but without any proſpect of a concluſion. At length, one of the ſoldiers, who thought they had an equal right with the reſt to engage in the controverſy, demanded of the preſbyterians, whence they themſelves received their orders, whether from biſhops or any other perſons. This unexpected interrogatory put them to great difficulties; for it happened that they were all ordained by the biſhops, which they durſt not acknowledge, for fear of expoſing themſelves to a general cenſure, and being convicted from their own declarations, in which they had frequently condemned epiſcopacy as contrary to chriſtianity; nor durſt they deny it, becauſe they might have been confuted, and muſt at once have ſunk into contempt. The ſoldiers ſeeing their perplexity, inſulted them; and went away boaſting of their victory: nor did the preſbyterians, for ſome time, recover ſpirit enough to renew their meetings, or to proceed in the work of eaſing conſciences.

(To be continued.)

An Account of THE RIVALS, *a new Comedy, performed at* Covent-Garden *Theatre. Written by Mr.* Sheridan, *jun.*

Perſons of the Drama.

MEN.—Sir Anthony Abſolute, Mr. Shuter;—Captain Abſolute, Mr. Woodward;—Faulkland, Mr. Lewis;—Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr. Clinch;—Acres, Mr. Quick;—Fag, Mr. Lee Lewes;—David, Mr. Dunſtal.

WOMEN.—Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Green;—Lydia Languiſh, Miſs Barſanti;—Julia Melville, Mrs. Bulkley;—Lucy, Mrs. Leſſingham.

SCENE, *Bath* and its *Environs.*

SKETCH.

MISS Lydia Languiſh, a young lady of 30,000l. fortune, is addreſſed by Capt. Abſolute, the ſon of Sir Anthony, under the fictitious title of Enſign Beverley,

verley, a character he conceives better suited to her flighty disposition for elopements, &c. than his real one, which might prove a bar to their union. Two thirds of her fortune, however, are settled upon another branch of the family, if she marries without the consent of her aunt, Malaprop, which causes no small hesitation on the part of the Captain with regard to an expedition to Scotland.

In this situation the lovers are found at Bath, when Sir Anthony unexpectedly arrives, with a slight fit of the gout, who is surprised to find his son there: however, he presently informs the Capt. that he has a wife in his eye for him, and insists on his assent, without so much as his seeing the lady. This he positively refuses, and his father leaves him with threats to disinherit him.

The Capt. soon discovering that the choice his father had made for him was no other than that which he had made for himself, pleads his penitence for his past offence, and promises to obey him, be the lady who or what she may. In consequence of this, he is introduced, by Sir Anthony, to Mrs. Malaprop, as Capt. Absolute, in order to be presented to her niece as her admirer: the old lady, in a tête-a-tête with the Capt. informs him of a young illiterate ensign, to whom Lydia was a little partial, but that there was no great danger now, as she had discovered the plot by a letter she had intercepted, which she begs him to read, in which the old lady is greatly abused.

Lydia being now called down, is much astonished in finding her Beverley in Capt. Absolute; he tells her, however, that he assumed the name of the latter only to gain admission to her, with which she is perfectly satisfied: but on his father's entrance the deceit is discovered, and the consequence is, that Lydia's romantic hopes of an elopement, &c. being all cut off, she treats the idea of this union, by general consent, with great indifference, and they part with no very favourable impressions of each other.

Acres arrives also at this time at Bath, on a visit of courtship to the same lady; but is refused admittance. He is visited by Sir Lucius O'Trigger, to whom he relates his grievance. Sir Lucius immediately advises him to call the favourite lover out; to which Acres consents, by writing a challenge, and sending it to the lover of Miss Languish, on the South Parade, "insisting on his meeting him in King's-Mead-fields." Sir Lucius, himself, through the artifice of Lucy, Lydia's maid, is taught to believe that her mistress is dying for him, from a letter she carried to him, written by the old aunt, who, it seems, had fallen in love with this athletic fortune-hunter. In consequence of his supposed pretensions to Lydia, he designedly quarrels with Capt. Absolute, whom he meets on the North Parade, supposing him his rival, and insists on his meeting him in King's-Mead-fields, where he has a little affair of the same kind on his hands.

Acres's servant, soon after the parting of these gentlemen, arrives with his master's challenge, and supposing Sir Lucius to be the rival, delivers it to him, who mistaking it for a note from the Captain, posts away to the field. By the time the combatants are supposed to have arrived at their ground, David alarms the whole town, where Mrs. Malaprop, Lydia, Sir Anthony, Faulkland, and Julia Melville, (who compose a kind of underplot,) with constables, &c. soon after arrive, and prevent the fatal effects of a duel, by a general eclaircissement.

The dialogue of this comedy is, in general, natural and pleasing: as to the plot, though we have often heard of younger brothers, and fortune-hunters assuming fictitious titles and estates, as credentials to rich heiresses, it seems very unlikely that real rank and fortune should be deemed an objection, and therefore disclaimed, as in the piece before us. Here the marvellous and romantic seem to lose sight of the natural and probable; as they also do in Lydia's indifference to the man of her choice, as soon as she discovers his real character, and that there are no impediments to their union.

For the Prologue and Epilogue see p. 95. The former, though novel, was not much relished: the latter, however, made amends.

There were three new scenes, one of which, a perspective view through the South Parade, at Bath, to the late Mr. Allen's delightful villa, was universally admired.

The following scene between Sir Anthony and his son, may serve as a specimen.

"*Enter Sir* Anthony.

Abs. Sir, I am delighted to see you here; and looking so well!—your sudden

don arrival at Bath made me apprehenſive for your health.

Sir Auth. Very apprehenſive, I dare ſay, Jack—what you are recruiting here, hey?

Abſ. Yes, Sir, I am on duty.

Sir Auth. Well, Jack, I am glad to ſee you, though I did not expect it, for I was going to write to you on a little matter of buſineſs.—Jack, I have been conſidering that I grow old and infirm, and ſhall, probably, not trouble you long.

Abſ. Pardon me, Sir, I never ſaw you look more ſtrong and hearty; and I pray frequently that you may continue ſo.

Sir Auth. I hope your prayers may be heard with all my heart. Well then, Jack, I have been conſidering that I am ſo ſtrong and hearty, I may continue to plague you a long time,—Now, Jack, I am ſenſible that the income of your commiſſion, and what I have hitherto allowed you, is but a ſmall pittance for a lad of your ſpirit.

Abſ. Sir, you are very good.

Sir Auth. And it is my wiſh, while yet I live, to have my boy make ſome figure in the world.—I have reſolved, therefore, to fix you at once in a noble independence.

Abſ. Sir, your kindneſs overpowers me—ſuch generoſity makes the gratitude of reaſon more lively than the ſenſations even of filial affection.

Sir Auth. I am glad you are ſo ſenſible of my attention—and you ſhall be maſter of a large eſtate in a few weeks.

Abſ. Let my future life, Sir, ſpeak my gratitude. I cannot expreſs the ſenſe I have of your munificence.—Yet, Sir, I preſume you would not wiſh me to quit the army?

Sir Auth. O, that ſhall be as your wife chooſes.

Abſ. My wife, Sir!

Sir Auth. Aye, aye, ſettle that between you—ſettle that between you.

Abſ. A wife, Sir, did you ſay?

Sir Auth. Aye, a wife—why, did I never mention her before?

Abſ. Not a word of it, Sir.

Sir Auth. Odd ſo!—I muſt've forgot her tho'.—Yes, Jack, the indepenſence I was talking of is by a marriage—the fortune is ſaddled with a wife—but I ſuppoſe that makes no difference.

Abſ. Sir! Sir!—you amaze me!

Sir Auth. Why, what the d——l's the matter with the fool? Juſt now you ſeem all gratitude and duty.

nſwer to me
ccount, but

t difference
life, Sir; if
muſt take it
it ſtands,
s to be the
to decline
who is the

e you, Sir?
Come, give me your promiſe to love, and to marry her ſimply.

Abſ. Sure, Sir, this is not very reaſonable, to inſiſt my affections for a lady I know nothing of!

Sir Auth. I am ſure, Sir, 'tis more unreaſonable in you to object to a lady you know nothing of.

Abſ. Then, Sir, I muſt tell you plainly, that my inclinations are fix'd on another.

Sir Auth. They are, are they? Well, that's lucky—becauſe you will have more merit in your obedience to me.

Abſ. Sir, my heart is engaged to an angel.

Sir Auth. Then pray let it diſpoſe of itſelf,—for it is very ſorry—but buſineſs prevents its waiting on her.

Abſ. But my vows are pledged to her.

Sir Auth. Let her foreclose, Jack; let her foreclose; they are not worth redeeming; beſides, you have the angel's vows in exchange, I ſuppoſe; ſo there can be no loſs there.

Abſ. You muſt excuſe me, Sir, if I tell you, once for all, that in this point I cannot obey you.

Sir Auth. Hark'ee Jack;—I have heard you for ſome time with patience—I have been cool—quite cool;—but take care—you know I am compliance itſelf—when I am not thwarted;—no one more eaſily led—when I have my own way;—but don't put me in a phrenzy.

Abſ. Sir, I muſt repeat it—in this I cannot obey you.

Sir Auth. Now, d—n me, if ever I call you Jack again while I live!

Abſ. Nay, Sir, but hear me.

Sir Auth. Sir, I won't hear a word—not a word! not a word! ſo give me your promiſe by a nod—and I'll tell you what, Jack—I mean, you dog—if you don't, by——

Abſ. What, Sir, promiſe to link myſelf to ſome mark of uglineſs! to——

Sir Auth. Z——ds! ſirrah! the lady ſhall be as ugly as I chooſe; ſhe ſhall have a hump on each ſhoulder; ſhe ſhall be as crooked as the crescent; her eye

eye shall roll like the bull's in Cox's museum;—she shall have a skin like a mummy, and the beard of a Jew;—she shall be all this, sirrah;—yet I'll make you ogle her all day, and sit up all night to write sonnets on her beauty.

Abs. This is reason and moderation indeed!

Sir Anth. None of your sneering, puppy! no grinning, jackanapes!

Abs. Indeed, Sir, I never was in a worse humour for mirth in my life.

Sir Anth. 'Tis false, Sir! I know you are laughing in your sleeve; I know you'll grin when I am gone, sirrah!

Abs. Sir, I hope I know my duty better.

Sir Anth. None of your passion, Sir! none of your violence! if you please.—It won't do with me, I promise you.

Abs. Indeed, Sir, I never was cooler in my life.

Sir Anth. 'Tis a confounded lie!—I know you are in a passion in your heart; I know you are, you hypocritical young dog! but it won't do.

Abs. Nay, Sir, upon my word.

Sir Anth. So you will fly out! can't you be cool, like me? What the devil good can passion do!—passion is of no service, you impudent, insolent, overbearing reprobate!—There, you sneer again!—don't provoke me!—but you rely upon the mildness of my temper—you do, you dog! you play upon the weakness of my disposition! Yet take care—the patience of a saint may be overcome at last!—but mark! I give you six hours and a half to consider of this: if you then agree, without any condition, to do every thing on earth that I choose, why—confound you! I may in time forgive you:—if not, z——ds! don't enter the same hemisphere with me! don't dare to breathe the same air, or use the same light with me; but get an atmosphere and sun of your own! I'll strip you of your commission; I'll lodge a five and-threepence in the hands of trustees, and you shall live on the interest;—I'll disown you, I'll disinherit you; I'll unget you; and—d—n me, if ever I call you Jack again! [*Exit* Sir Anthony.

Absolute, *solus.*

Abs. Mild, gentle, considerate father—I kiss your hands.—What a tender method of giving his opinion in these matters Sir Anthony has! I dare not trust him with the truth.—I wonder what old, wealthy hag it is that he wants to bestow on me!—yet he married himself for love! and was in his youth a bold intriguer, and a gay companion!

Enter Fag.

Fag. Assuredly, Sir, your father's wrath to a degree; he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a time—muttering, growling, and thumping the bannisters all the way: I, and the cook's dog, stand bowing at the door—rap! he gives me a stroke on the head with his cane; bids me carry that to my master, then kicking the poor turnspit into the area, d—ns us all for a puppy triumvirate!—Upon my credit, Sir, were I in your place, and found my father such very bad company, I should certainly drop his acquaintance.

Abs. Cease your impertinence, Sir, at present.—Did you come in for nothing more?—Stand out of the way!

[*Pushes him aside, and Exit.*

Fag, *solus.*

Fag. Soh! Sir Anthony trims my master; he is afraid to reply to his father—then vents his spleen on poor Fag!—When one is vexed by one person, to revenge one's self on another who happens to come in the way—is the vilest injustice. Ah! it shews the worst temper—the basest——

Enter Errand Boy.

Boy. Mr. Fag! Mr. Fag! your master calls you.

Fag. Well, you little, dirty puppy, you need not bawl so!—The meanest disposition! the——

Boy. Quick, quick, Mr. Fag.

Fag. *Quick, quick,* you impudent jackanapes! Am I to be commanded by you too? you little impertinent, insolent, kitchen-bred——

[*Exit, kicking and beating him.*"

Mr. URBAN,

AS, in the question first proposed in your Magazine for November generally, and in your last more precisely, you have not been pleased to give the list of deaths, in annual order, from May to May, instead of from January to January, I endeavour to do it myself.

I can correct the number of deaths no otherwise than by omitting one member who is still living.

The total of deaths, as in the list, is 78, which, at a medium, for six years and a half, would be 12 annually; also 12 annually, out of 555 members, is about one death every year among 46 persons; but as, in reality, by the list, fewer died the two

first

firſt years than in the two following ones, that circumſtance gives an advantage to the ſtock more than a general medium of 12 deaths annually would do; therefore, to *give* all poſſible advantage to the ſtock, inſtead of *taking* any from it, it will be neceſſary to be more particular.

Though from the 11th of May to the 1ſt of January wants of a year more than one third, yet only the *leaſt* third of deaths in the following year is added to the remainder of deaths in the preceding year, to compleat the number ſuppoſed to have died in the full year, commencing and ending on the 11th of May.

In the liſt 7 died anno 1768, and 6 anno 1769; 2, being one third of 6, are ſuppoſed to have died before May, and are added to the 7 who died before, and they make 9 deaths from May to May:— 5, being the leaſt third of 16, who died anno 1770, are added to the remaining 4, anno 1769, and they make 9 deaths from May to May *; and ſo on for each year, as follows:

Anno	Annual Deaths as in the Liſt.	Annual Deaths from May to May.	Total Deaths, whereby Wives became Widows at the end of each Half Year.			Total Widows dead at each Period.	Total Widows living.
1768	7	9	4	leſs	0	equal to	4
			9	—	0	=	9
1769	6	9	13	—	0	=	13
			18	—	1	=	17
1770	16	19	26	—	1	=	25
			35	—	2	=	33
1771	18	16	43	—	2	=	41
			51	—	3	=	48
1772	13	11	56	—	4	=	52
			62	—	5	=	57
1773	8	9	66	—	6	=	60
			71	—	7	=	64
1774	9	6	77	—	8	=	69
Total	77	77					

* If this be not explained, ſo as to be underſtood, your readers may, in every year, except the firſt, of your liſt, divide, by a ſtroke of a pencil, the leaſt third of the number from the reſt; that is, as the firſt 2 only out of 8 in 1773; the numbers between ſuch ſtrokes will be the ſame as in the table ſuppoſed to die between May and May, provided that the members for Scotland be added to 1770 and 1771, and one omitted in 1770.

One widow is ſuppoſed to die before the end of the ſecond year, whilſt the number is increaſing to 18; alſo one more at the end of the third year; after which one is allowed to die every half year, till, at the end of ſix years and a half, 8 are dead, and 69 remain living, out of 77 widows.

The printed ſtate of the Laudable Society for Benefit of Widows ſhews, that the members pay 5 guineas on admiſſion, and 2l. 12s. 6d. every *half* year, while they continue ſuch; alſo moſt annuities are paid *half* yearly, for which reaſon the deaths are here given ſubdivided half yearly, and the *leaſt* half of an odd number is ſuppoſed to die in the firſt half year.

As many wives as huſbands may die, whoſe huſbands then withdraw from the ſociety, but leave whatever they may have contributed to the ſtock; and their number, as well as that of dead members, is ſupplied by new members, to make the ſociety conſtantly conſiſt of 555 †.

The members, and, as ſuppoſed, their wives alſo, have died in proportion of one out of 46. A greater allowance of mortality amongſt the widows is granted; one death every *half* year, out of a given number, being the ſame as two deaths in a *whole* year. This is done, that it may not be thought there are left too many ſurviving annuitants.

Five hundred and fifty-eight members are here admitted, becauſe that number is ſuppoſed in Feb. Mag. p. 79, who, on the 11th of May, 1768, ſubſcribed 5 guineas each, to form

	l.	s.	d.
The Capital Stock of	2929	10	0
Half-Year's Intereſt thereon, at 3½ per Cent. is	51	5	4
	2980	15	4
Second Subſcription of 2l. 12s. 6d. each, by ſame Members —	464	15	0
‡8 new Subſcribers paying each 2l. 12s. 6d. more, is	21	0	0
	4466	10	4

† Nine members died the firſt year, and, of them, 4 are ſuppoſed to have died the firſt *half* year, and left 4 widows. By the ſame chance of mortality, 4 wives of other members may have died alſo, whoſe huſbands withdrew from the ſociety on that account. *Eight* new members muſt then be admitted, to preſerve the original number entire. The firſt payment being 5 guineas, thoſe *new* members paid 2l. 12s. 6d. more than the *half*-yearly payments of the others.

‡ See the preceding note.

	£	s.	d.
Capital Stock brought over	4466	10	4
Intereſt —	78	3	3½
	4544	13	7½
Third Subſcr. May 1769	1464	15	0
20 new Subſcribers	26	5	0
	6035	13	7½
Intereſt —	105	12	6
	6141	6	1½
Fourth Subſcr. Nov. 1769	1464	15	0
3 new Subſcribers	21	0	0
	7627	1	1½
	60	0	0
Remaining Stock	7567	1	1½
Intereſt —	132	8	5½
	7699	9	7
Fifth Subſcr. May 1770	1464	15	0
10 new Subſcribers	26	5	0
	9190	9	7
6 Widows receive	135	0	0
	9055	9	7
Intereſt —	158	9	5
	9213	19	0
Sixth Subſcr. Nov. 1770	1464	15	0
26 new Subſcribers pay	42	0	0
	10720	14	0
33 Widows receive	195	0	0
	10525	14	0
Intereſt —	184	4	0
	10709	18	0
Seventh Subſcr. May 1771	1464	15	0
28 new Subſcribers pay	47	5	0
	12221	18	0
17 Widows receive	255	0	0
	11966	18	0
Intereſt —	209	8	5
	12176	6	5
Eighth Subſcr. Nov. 1771	1464	15	0
28 new Subſcribers pay	42	0	0
	13682	1	5
25 Widows receive	375	0	0
	13308	1	5
Intereſt —	232	17	10
	13540	19	3
Ninth Subſcr. May 1772	1464	15	0
28 new Subſcribers pay	42	0	0
	15047	14	3
33 Widows receive	495	0	0
	14552	14	3
Intereſt —	254	13	5
	14807	7	8
Tenth Subſcr. Nov. 1772	1464	15	0
20 new Subſcribers pay	26	5	0
	16298	7	8

	£	s.	d.
Stock brought over	16298	7	8
40 Widows receive	615	0	0
	15683	7	8
Intereſt —	274	9	2
	15957	16	10
Eleventh Subſcr. May 1773	1464	15	10
12 new Subſcribers pay	32	10	0
	17454	1	10
49 Widows receive	720	0	10
	16734	1	10
Intereſt —	992	16	11
	17726	18	9
Twelfth Subſcr. Nov. 1773	1464	15	10
8 new Subſcribers pay	21	0	10
	18512	13	9
52 Widows receive	780	0	0
	17732	13	9
Intereſt —	310	6	5½
	18043	0	2½
Thirteenth Subſc. May 1774	1464	15	0
20 new Subſcribers pay	26	5	0
	19534	0	2½
57 Widows receive	855	0	0
	18679	0	2½
Intereſt —	326	17	7½
	19005	17	10
Fourteenth Subſc. Nov. 1774	1464	15	0
22 new Subſcribers pay	31	10	0
	20502	2	10
60 Widows receive	900	0	0
Remaining Capital Joint Stock, and Anſwer to the Queſtion, is	19603	2	10

If the ſociety diſſolve at this time, the laſt ſubſcriptions need not be paid; and it ſhould be remembered, that there were 5 widows who became ſuch between Nov. 1773 and May 1774, who will be entitled to annuities at the next payment, and alſo 6 more widows who became ſuch between May and Nov. 1774, and who likewiſe will be entitled to annuities between May and Nov. 1775.

It was meant to keep this calculation as cloſe as poſſible to the queſtion as propoſed in your Magazines for laſt November, p. 503, and for laſt February, p. 79. In the firſt, the duration is expreſsly mentioned to be ſix years and ſix months; though, if that of the parliament had been ſo, another death ſhould have been included, which is regiſtered Oct. 16, at p. 542 of the ſame Magazine: but, as you are of opinion, that the calculation "*does not require ſo great a nicety as to be affected by a miſtake of even ſix deaths in ſeven years*," that death has not been accounted here.

Nubbes

Neither has any notice been taken of expences, because no mention is made of them in the question, though they may be presumed to affect the stock in proportion as they may have been: but this omission is easily rectified by the help of a table of interest. It is believed, that there are no printed tables extant of *half-yearly compound* interest *, but those published in Calculations of the Value of Annuities deduced from first Principles †. At p. 64 of the Introduction to them, the table shews, that 1*l.* paid *half* yearly would, with interest at 1*l.* 15*s.* per cent. per *half* year, amount to 14.456 in 13 *half* years. This sum is a multiplier for any expences that may have been, and supposes those expences equal at every half year. If, as in most societies, they have been 100*l.* half yearly, then 1445*l.* 12*s.* should be deducted; but, if they have been only 50*l.* then 722*l.* 16*s.* should be deducted from the remaining capital joint stock, in which case 18,879*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* would be the answer to the question ‡.

When members of a society for the benefit of widows should observe the fund continually increasing in this manner, so as to have so large a capital joint stock as above, at the end of six years and six months, there might possibly be found some few, at least, among them, who might be desirous of increasing the annuities, thinking the fund might be well able to do it, and support it; but, it is to be hoped, that there would be also a few among them who would be so prudent as to enquire first, *Whether the fund be sufficient for the present annuitants? and What would be the overplus of that sufficiency, if any?*

Should Mr. Urban think this calculation correct and intelligible, the answers to those two queries will be at his service, whenever desired from

The Author of Calculations for the Use of Societies for Benefit of Old Age.

Mr. URBAN,

AS on the publication of Mr. Professor WARD's *Dissertations on Several Passages of the Sacred Scriptures*, in 1761, you favoured your readers with some valuable extracts from them at pp. 165-6-7, of your Magazine for that year; I make no doubt but you will *now* admit the following interesting and elegant specimens, copied from a second volume, just published from his original MSS. The late Dr. Laid-

* Mr. Smart's very ingenious Tables of Interest, published anno 1726, in 4to, give *half*-yearly interest, but *not* compounded. The interest is such only as, with interest on itself, shall amount to but 1*l.* 15*s.* at the year's end, per rate here spoken of, which, with 1*l.* 15*s.* for the next half year, makes 3¼ per cent. per ann. Half-yearly interest, compounded as in the calculations, &c. referred to above, gives 1*l.* 15*s.* per cent. per *half*-yearly interest, which is nearly 1*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* per cent. per ann. Although Mr. Smart gives *half*-yearly payment of interest, his tables (as he himself observes, p. 48) are at the ratio of the rate per cent. *per ann.* by which the interest is compounded, not *half*-yearly, but yearly, as may be seen in Dr. Price's Observations, the two first tables to which are given for yearly payments, and are the same as Mr. Smart's second and fourth, excepting errors of the press, the omission of the *half*-yearly payments, and of some other rates of interest.

† Octavo, price 6*s*, printed for J. Ridley, St. James's street. A work, according to the concurrent opinion of the Reviewers, *well* adapted to answer the purposes for which it is intended, viz. to inform the inattentive, to undeceive the credulous, to caution the unwary, and to detect, expose, and suppress some newly-established scandalous impositions on the public. There is hardly a member of any of the benefit-societies who will not be able to judge for himself, by the assistance of *these* calculations, as to the insufficiency and injustice of the plan on which they were first established. The author has taken immense pains to render this work *universally intelligible*, and it may be considered as a very important and useful performance.

‡ If the number 558 be a mistake, and only 555 was intended, the same table of interest will rectify that error: for, in that case, there have been 3 times 14 subscriptions of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* too much. The multiplier for 14 half-yearly payments is, in that table, very nearly 15.72, by which multiply 2.625, which is the decimal of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and the product will be 41.23875, and 3 times that sum will be 123*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Moreover, there have been three payments of 2.625 paid too much, by three who paid 5 guineas each at first, which have acquired 13 half-years interest. The table, at p. 56, shews, that 1*l.* would increase, by compound interest, to 1.253 in that time, which is the multiplier for 7.875 (that is, 3 times 2.625); and produces 9*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* to be added to the afore product, when the total sum would be 133*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* to be deducted out of the remaining stock.

der,

ner, in his remarks upon the former volume, introduces them by obſerving, that "Dr. Ward's intimate acquaintance with antiquity, and his uncommon ſkill in all parts of literature, are well known: his ſincere piety and reſpect for the ſacred ſcriptures were as conſpicuous; and his Diſſertations, though poſthumous, have been well received by the public." If any of your readers ſhould be deſirous of knowing more particulars of this truly candid and learned perſon, I muſt refer them to Dr. Birch's neat account of his life, publiſhed (in an octavo pamphlet, printed for Vaillant in the Strand, in 1766) by Dr. Maty, who was Dr. Birch's executor, and found it prepared for the preſs amongſt his papers. I am,

Your Conſtant Reader, and Occaſional Correſpondent.

"*The Nature and Kinds of Idolatry.*

"IDOLATRY is paying divine worſhip either to an improper object, or in an improper manner; and, therefore, it may be committed two ways. Firſt, when divine worſhip is paid to any being, but the one true God; which is contrary to the firſt commandment, *Thou ſhalt have no other gods before me.* Exod. xx. 3. Or, ſecondly, when the true God is worſhipped in a way contrary to his appointment; which is a breach of the ſecond commandment, *Thou ſhalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeneſs of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou ſhalt not bow down thyſelfe to them, nor ſerve them: for I, the Lord thy God, am a jealous God,* &c. ver. 4, 5.

"All the heathen nations were guilty of the former, which began very early. Hence it is ſaid, *Your fathers dwelt on the other ſide of the flood in old time, even Terah, the father of Abraham, and the father of Nachor; and they ſerved other gods.* Joſh. 24. 2. Again, *all the gods of the heathen are idols.* 1 Chron. xvi. 26. And St. Paul charges them with having *changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beaſts, and creeping things; and worſhipped and ſerved the creature more than the creator,* that is, above the creator. Rom. i. 23, 25.

"Aaron's calf was an inſtance of the latter ſort of idolatry; Exod. xxxii. 4, 5: for when he had built an altar to it, he proclamed a feaſt to *Jehovah.* And though it is there ſaid, *Theſe be thy gods*; yet elſewhere, Neh. ix. 18, the expreſſion is in the ſingular number, *This is thy god, that brought thee up out of Egypt.* And ſo Stephen calls it *an idol.* Acts vii. 41. Of the like nature was Micah's ſilver image, which was conſecrated to *Jehovah.* Judges xvii. 3, 13. And though in ver. 5, according to our tranſlation, it is ſaid, *Micah had an houſe of gods*; yet in the Septuagint it is οἶκος Θεοῦ. The ſame may be ſaid of Jeroboam's two calves. 1 Kings, xii. 28. And therefore, chap. xvi. 31, the idolatry of Ahab is aggravated by ſaying, *As if it had been a ſlight thing for him to walk in the ſins of Jeroboam, he went and ſerved Baal.* Which difference, perhaps, may alſo be intended in thoſe paſſages, where the worſhip of Baal is ſaid to be forbidden by other princes; but yet the people were permitted to frequent the high places and groves for religious ſervice. And after we are told, that *Jehu deſtroyed Baal out of Iſrael*, it is added, *Howbeit, from the ſins* of Jeroboam, the ſon of Nebat, *who made Iſrael to ſin, Jehu departed not from after them; to wit, the golden calves that were in Bethel, and that were in Dan.* 2 Kings x. 28, 29.

"Of this latter kind of idolatry the papiſts alſo are plainly guilty in worſhiping angels, the Virgin Mary, and other ſaints; as likewiſe the croſs, with many other pretended relics. Nor does the Bible afford them any foundation for diſtinguiſhing religious worſhip into λατρεία and δουλία; as if the former denoted a ſuperior degree, which is due only to God; and the latter an inferior, which may be paid to angels or ſaints: for the verb δουλεύειν, as well as λατρεύειν, is frequently uſed, both in the Old and New Teſtament, for ſerving God. So it is ſaid, *And the people ſerved the Lord all the days of Joſhua,* ἐδούλευσε. Judg. ii. 7. *And thou, Solomon, my ſon, know thou the God of thy father, and ſerve him,* καὶ δούλευε αὐτῷ. 1 Chron. xxviii. 9. *Ye cannot ſerve God and mammon,* δουλεύειν. Matth. vi. 24. *For God is my witneſs, whom I ſerve,* δουλεύω. Rom. i. 9. And we find, that when St. John fell at the feet of the angel to worſhip him, he forbad him, ſaying, *Worſhip God*; Reveſat. xix. 10; which, one would think, might have been a ſufficient caution againſt any ſuch practice afterwards."

"*How*

"How far might Ignorance excuſe St. Paul's perſecuting Chriſtians?

"ST. Paul was bred a Phariſee, which was the ſtricteſt and moſt zealous ſect of the Jews. Here he imbibed thoſe early and ſtrong prejudices againſt chriſtianity, which ſeem to have been heightened by his own natural temper: ſo that he not only perſecuted them in Jeruſalem, but purſued them out of Judæa, being, as he ſais, *exceedingly mad againſt them*, περισσῶς ἐμμαινόμενος αὐτοις, *outrageous* and *furious*. Acts xxvi. 11. But 1 Tim. i. 13, he ſais, *I obtained mercy, becauſe I did it ignorantly, in unbelief*, ἀγνοῶν ἐν ἀπιστίᾳ. So St. Peter aſcribes the Jews crucifixion of Chriſt to their *ignorance*, κατὰ ἄγνοιαν, and therefore incourages them to repent. Acts iii. 17, 19. And our Saviour himſelf prays his Father to forgive them for the ſame reaſon, by ſaying, *they know not what they do*. Luke xxiii. 34. And elſewhere, ſpeaking of the Jews, he tells his diſciples, they would not only put them out of the ſynagogues, but likewiſe whoſoever killed them would think he did God ſervice. John xvi. 2. But, however, theſe things are all repreſented as criminal. St. Paul ſais, he *obtained mercy*, which is an acknowledgment of guilt; for guilty perſons only are the objects of mercy. And tho, during this treatment of the chriſtians, he ſais, that he had *lived in all good conſcience before God*, Acts xxiii. 1; yet elſewhere he calls himſelf *the chief of ſinners* on that account; 1 Tim. i. 15.

"A perſon, therefore, may, at the ſame time, act conſcientiouſly and yet criminally: an erroneous conſcience does not excuſe him, unleſs he has uſed all the means in his power to be rightly informed. St. Paul had been trained up under very ſtrong prejudices againſt chriſtianity, without ever attending to its evidence; which was in itſelf criminal, and became much more ſo by his conduct. And though it be ſaid, that an erroneous conſcience is binding; yet it is not to be ſuppoſed, that the goodneſs of God will ever permit an honeſt mind, deſirous to know the truth, and uſing all proper methods for the attainment of it, to remain to the laſt in any fatal miſtakes: which makes it difficult to apprehend how deiſm can be conſiſtent with integrity, where perſons have an opportunity to acquaint themſelves with the evidence of the chriſtian religion. It ſeems not to agree with thoſe plane and expreſs denunciations of the damnable ſtate of infidels, declared both by Chriſt himſelf and his apoſtles. If the evidence of chriſtianity was not fully ſufficient to convince every honeſt and impartial enquirer of its truth, and the neceſſity of its beleif; how comes it to paſs, that damnation is denounced againſt unbelief in as ſtrong and expreſs terms, as ſalvation is promiſed to thoſe who do ſincerely believe? *He, that believeth not the Son, ſhall not ſee life, but the wrath of God abideth on him.* John iii. 36. *He, that believeth not, ſhall be damned.* Mark xvi. 16. *If our goſpel be hid, it is hid to them that are loſt.* 2 Cor. iv. 3."

P. S. In your Volume for 1743, at pp. 528, 529, 530, occurs a ſpecimen of the candid ſpirit of this worthy writer, in his defenſe of his aſſertion, in his "Lives of the Profeſſors of Greſham College," that the works of the famous Dr. Sydenham were compoſed by him in Engliſh, and tranſlated into Latin by Dr. Mapletoft and Mr. Havers. This piece of his is only to be met with in your valuable Magazine. In that for January, 1742, at pages 30, 31, is alſo preſerved his explanation of a Roman altar.

Dr. Johnſon's DESCRIPTION *of a* HIGHLAND HUT. *(See the Plate.)*

A Hut, ſays he, is conſtructed with looſe ſtones, ranged for the moſt part with ſome tendency to c rcularity. It muſt be placed where the wind cannot act upon it with violence, becauſe it has no cement; and where the water will run eaſily away, becauſe it has no floor but the naked ground. The wall, which is commonly about ſix feet high, declines from the perpendicular a little inward. Such rafters as can be procured are then raiſed for a roof, and covered with heath, which makes a ſtrong and warm thatch, kept from flying off by ropes of twiſted heath, of which the ends, reaching from the center of the thatch to the top of the wall, are held firm by the weight of a large ſtone. No light is admitted but at the entrance, and thro' a hole in the thatch which gives vent to the ſmoke. This hole is not directly over the fire, leſt the rain ſhould extinguiſh it; and the ſmoke, therefore, naturally fills the place before it eſcapes. Such is the general ſtructure of

of the houſes in which one of the nations of this opulent and powerful iſland has been hitherto content to live. Huts, however, are not more uniform than palaces; and by the water ſide, from the road near Loch Neſs, we eſpied a cottage, which was very far from one of the meaneſt, and, as our buſineſs was life and manners, we were willing to viſit it. To enter a habitation without leave, ſeems not to be conſidered here as rudeneſs or intruſion. The old laws of hoſpitality ſtill give this licence to ſtrangers. When we entered, we found an old woman boiling goat's-fleſh in a kettle. She ſpoke little Engliſh, but we had interpreters at hand; and ſhe was willing enough to diſplay her whole ſyſtem of œconomy. She had five children, of which none were yet gone from her. The eldeſt, a boy of thirteen, and her huſband, who is eighty years old, were at work in the wood. Her two next ſons were gone to Inverneſs, to buy *meal*, by which oatmeal is always meant. Meal ſhe conſidered as expenſive food, and told us, that in ſpring, when the goats gave milk, the children could live without it. She was miſtreſs of ſixty goats, and there were many kids in an encloſure at the end of her houſe: ſhe had alſo ſome poultry. By the lake we ſaw a potatoe-garden, and a ſmall ſpot of ground on which ſtood four ſhocks containing each twelve ſheaves of barley. She had all this from the labour of her own hands, and for what was neceſſary to be bought, her kids and her poultry were ſent to market.

With the true paſtoral hoſpitality, ſhe aſked us to ſit down and drink whiſky. She was religious, and, tho' the kirk was four miles off, probably eight Engliſh miles, ſhe went thither every Sunday. We gave her a ſhilling, and ſhe begged ſnuff; for ſnuff is the luxury of a Highland cottage.—This, the Doctor ſays, was the firſt Highland cottage he ever ſaw; of which we have attempted to exhibit a repreſentation.

Mr. URBAN,

THE account of the Deans of Briſtol, Vol. XLIV. p. 584, is incorrect. The true liſt of the late Deans is as follows:

Dr. Thomas Chamberlayne, died 1757.
Dr. William Warburton, Dean 1757, Biſhop of Glouceſter 1759.
Dr. Samuel Squire, Dean 1759, Biſhop of St. David's 1761.
Dr. Francis Ayſcough, Dean 1761, died 1763.
Dr. Cutts Barton, Dean 1763, now living.

Elizabeth, Ducheſs of Albemarle and Montagu, mentioned in the laſt Supplement, p. 625, was the eldeſt daughter of Henry Cavendiſh, ſecond Duke of Newcaſtle, not of Cuthbert Ogle, laſt Lord Ogle, who died in 1603, and was her great-great-grandfather; as appears by the following genealogical table:

Charles Cavendiſh=Catharine Ogle.

William, 1ſt D. of Newcaſtle, died 1676.=Eth. Baſſet.

Henry, 2d Duke, died 1691.=Frances Pierpoint.

Henry, Earl of Ogle, died 1680.

Elizabeth=Chriſtopher, D. of Albemarle, died 1687, 1ſt huſband.
Ralph, D. of Montagu, died 1709, 2d huſband.

This Ducheſs of Albemarle and Montagu died 1734, aged 90. Her ſiſters were, Frances, wife of John Campbell, 2d Earl of Braidalbin; Margaret, of John Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle; Catharine, of Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet; and Arabella, of Charles Spencer, 3d Earl of Sunderland.

Sir John Napier, mentioned in January Mag. p. 46, never was Lord Napier: he was the inventor of logarithms, and died in 1622, aged 67. His ſon Archibald was the 1ſt Lord. Archibald, 3d Lord, obtained a patent from Char. II. whereby the title was to remain to the heirs of his own body, and, in failure thereof, to the heirs of his ſiſters. He died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by Thomas, ſon of his ſiſter Jane, the wife of Sir Thomas Nicholſon, of Carnock.

S. W.

A New

A NEW OFFICE *of* INITIATION *for all Youths of the ſuperior Claſs.*

Lord Cheſterfield's *Creed.*

"I Believe that this world is the object of my hopes and morals, and that the little prettineſſes of life will anſwer all the ends of human exiſtence. I believe that we are to ſucceed in all things by the graces of civility and attention; that there is no ſin but againſt good manners, and that all religion and virtue conſiſt in outward appearance. I believe that all women are children, and all men fools, except a few cunning people, who ſee through the reſt, and make their uſe of them. I believe that hypocriſy, fornication, and adultery, are within the lines of morality; that a woman may be honourable when ſhe has loſt her honour, and virtuous when ſhe has loſt her virtue.

"This, and whatever elſe is neceſſary to obtain my own ends, and bring me into repute, I reſolve to follow; and to avoid all moral offences, ſuch as ſcratching my head before company, ſpitting upon the floor, and omitting to pick up a lady's fan; and in this perſuaſion I will perſevere, without any regard to the reſurrection of the body, or the life everlaſting. *Amen.*"

Q. Wilt thou be initiated into theſe principles?

A. That is my inclination.

Q. Wilt thou keep up to the rules of the Cheſterfield morality?

A. I will, Lord Cheſterfield being my admoniſher.

Then the Officiator ſhall ſay,

Name this child.

A. *A Fine Gentleman.*

Then he ſhall ſay,

"I introduce thee to the world, the fleſh, and the devil, that thou mayeſt triumph over all awkwardneſs, and grow up in all politeneſs; that thou mayeſt be acceptable to the ladies, celebrated for refined breeding, able to ſpeak French, and read Italian, inveſted with ſome public ſupernumerary character in a foreign court, get into parliament, perhaps into the privy-council; and that, when thou art dead, the letters written to thy baſtards may be publiſhed, in five editions, for the inſtruction of all ſober families.

"Ye are to take care that this child, when he is of a proper age, be ſent to *Geneva* to be *confirmed.*"

Pluckley, Kent, Feb. 25, 1775.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING for ſome time paſt taken much delight in bees, and read the moſt eminent authors who have written upon that ſubject, I cannot help taking notice of ſome opinions publiſhed by thoſe authors, and univerſally believed, that ſeem to me to be erroneous; and, therefore, I ſhall eſteem it a favour, if, through the channel of your uſeful publication, you will pleaſe to communicate my doubts to the public; which I am the more ſolicitous for, becauſe it appears to me, that the proper treatment of theſe induſtrious inſects depends upon the truth and falſhood of the notions above alluded to.

Every perſon converſant in bees, knows, that there are, in every hive, three apparently diſtinct ſorts of theſe inſects, which are called by modern authors the queen-bee, drone-bee, and common or working or honey bee. Authors alſo mention, that the queen-bee is the only female in the hive, and conſequently the mother of all the reſt; that the drones are the male; and, what I ſhall now confine my objections to, *that the working-bees are all neutral, neither male nor female.* I cannot acquieſce in this opinion, for the following among many other reaſons: That we are told in ſcripture, (and as far as I recollect we find it true through the whole creation,) that "God made "all creatures male and female," without the leaſt hint of any intermediate or neutral animal; nor do I know of an inſect or animal, when arrived at maturity, but has a power of propagating its ſpecies.

Again: it is extremely contrary to all nature's works (ſo far as we know of them), that, from the copulation of a male and female of any particular ſpecies of creature, three diſtinct ſorts of creatures ſhould be produced; a very few like the mother, ſome hundreds like the father, and ſeveral thouſands eſſentially different from both, like neither one nor the other, who live to labour, and are deſtitute of the paſſion and power common to all animals, viz. the propagation of their ſpecies; and this not the effect of accident, but the conſtant and invariable mode of nature's proceedings. Surely, it is highly improbable!

Further, I apprehend it to be a fundamental axiom in natural philoſophy, that like creatures always produce and are produced by like; but the

above

above opinion militates againſt both parts of this poſition; for, ſay theſe authors, the common bees produce not at all, and are produced by creatures totally different from them, and which they never will be like.

Theſe and many other reaſons induced me to doubt the above-mentioned opinion, and I hope to put ſome able naturaliſts upon thinking of and trying experiments upon this matter, and ſhall be very glad to ſee the ſentiments of others hereon; which, if not convincing to me, I will in a future letter acquaint you with my ſyſtem; a ſuppoſition which I think will remove all the difficulties in this matter, and account for ſome very ſtrange relations, by a Mr. Schirach, of making queen-bees. And as truth is my only purſuit, I ſincerely wiſh that the above opinion, as well as my ſuppoſition, may be confirmed or confuted by experience.

H A A.

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN I peruſe the entertaining narrative of the diſcoveries made by Mr. Banks and Capt. Cook, it gives me pain to find my countrymen, whoſe humanity to enemies is one of their diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics, exerciſing on the harmleſs Indians a ſpirit peculiar, as we hoped, to Spaniſh invaders. Humanity will juſtify me, in giving the epithet of *harmleſs* to men, who, when they brandiſhed their lances, were defending their property and their country againſt perſons who, they had no reaſon to ſuppoſe, came with any other views than their rivals from the adjacent iſlands. I am ſhockt when I read, that theſe boaſted diſcoveries, in three years of the 18th century, made by men, by Britons, and by proteſtants, coſt the lives of many Indians. I ſhall give the inſtances in the very words of the hiſtorian, who, to do him juſtice, ſeems to regret the wanton acts of cruelty occaſionally exerciſed by the common ſailors.

Fired, and wounded a man who had fired the graſs round the tent. I. 153.

Fired at people who defended an iſland. I. 159.

On the firſt landing at Otaheite, "a centinel being off his guard, one of the natives ſnatcht a muſket out of his hand. A boy, a midſhipman, was the commanding-officer, and gave orders to fire; which they obeyed *with the greateſt glee, as if they had been firing at wild-ducks*, killed one ſtout man, and wounded ſeveral others.—What pity that ſuch brutality ſhould be exerciſed by civilized people on unarmed, ignorant Indians!" I. p. 25. "Upon this, Mr. Banks expreſſed diſpleaſure, and ſaid, "If we quarrelled "with theſe Indians, we ſhould not "agree with angels."

Several ſhot at (one killed), by miſtaking a welcome. I. p. 116.

A man ſhot in the face with ſmall ſhot, for throwing a ſtick at a man in the ſhip. I. 102.

Mr. Parkinſon, who had not ſo much intereſt in concealing or palliating theſe cruelties, has the following inſtances:

One ſhot by the cockſwain. P. 87.
Three, for one ſnatching a hanger. 88.
Several, for ſeizing Tobiah's boy. 94.

Wounded a young man, becauſe a canoe-full threw ſtones at the ſhip, after ſinging, &c. P. 102.

A young man, for taking cloth offered him for his dog-ſkin garment, without giving the garment, "What a *ſevere* puniſhment for a crime committed, perhaps, ignorantly!" P. 104.

I might add to all the cruelties of diſcovery that of tranſporting a ſimple barbarian to a chriſtian and civilized country, to debaſe him into a ſpectacle and a maccaroni, and to invigorate the ſeeds of corrupted nature by a courſe of improved debauchery, and then to ſend him back, if he ſurvives the contagion of Engliſh vices, to revenge himſelf on his enemies, and die poſſeſt by ſeven ſpirits more wicked than the firſt.

H. D.

Mr. URBAN,

READing, in your laſt Magazine, an article extracted from the Philoſ. Tranſact. "of the ſtilling of waves by means of oil," I thought it probable, that Dr. Franklin had overlooked an obſervation in Martin's Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, (p. 48,) which is much to his purpoſe. It is as follows:

"The ſteward of Kilda, who lives in Pabbay, is accuſtomed, in time of a ſtorm, to tie a bundle of puddings, made of the fat of ſea fowl, to the end of his cable, and lets it faſt into the ſea, behind the rudder. This, he ſays, hinders the waves from breaking, and calms the ſea; but the ſcent of the greaſe attracts the whales, which put the veſſel in danger."

J. BOERHADEM.

* * *The letter on the uncertainty of aſtronomical calculations when applied to chronology, ſhall be inſerted in our next: as ſhall likewiſe the account of an uncommon excreſcence found in the inteſtines of a horſe; the latter addreſſed to the Archdeacon of Cleveland; the verſes ſigned* J. B. *and other contributions which we want room to enumerate.*

10. *Travels through the Middle Settlements in* North America, *in the Years* 1759 *and* 1760. *With Observations upon the State of the Colonies. By* Andrew Burnaby, *M. A. Vicar of* Greenwich. *4to. pp.* 106. Payne.

A TOUR through the Colonies must, at this time particularly, excite our attention; but, as this was taken before the present unhappy disputes, the grand question of taxation is not discussed, except cursorily in the introduction, and there it is placed in no new point of view. We shall briefly trace our author's route, and then give some idea of his work by a few selected passages.

Mr. Burnaby sailed from Spithead on April 20, 1759, and, without any remarkable occurrence, arrived in York-River, Virginia, July 5, from whence he went next day to Williamsburg, the capital of that province. Omitting his descriptions of the colony, inhabitants, &c. we shall accompany him to Fredericksburg, and the Falls of Rappahannock and Potowmac, and over the Pignut and Blue Ridges, and the river Shenando, to Winchester. Here discovering that he had been robbed by his servant, our traveller was obliged to dismiss him, which would have distressed him much, had not a friend sent a Negro-boy with him as far as Col. Washington's (Mount Vernon), 80 miles farther. There he disposed of his horses, and borrowing the Colonel's curricle and servant, proceeded to Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, where he hired a small schooner, and sailed to the head of the bay, distant 23 leagues, observing with delight the many capacious and navigable rivers that fall into it. From Frederic town, where he hired an Italian chaise, with a servant and horse, he proceeded through Newcastle to Philadelphia, now the object of wonder and admiration to all who consider that the place where it stands was, eighty years ago, an uncultivated desert. His next stages were Trenton in the Jerseys, Prince-Town, Brunswick, Perth Amboy (the capital of the East Jerseys, and generally the place of the Governor's residence), and Elizabeth town, from whence he crossed over to Staten island, in the province of New York, and, at the point opposite New York, embarked, and crossed the bay (three leagues wide) to that city. Long-Island, where the New-Yorkers usually have their villas, he mentions as the richest spot, in their opinion (from which he dissents), of all America. On a large plain there, between 20 and 30 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad, not a tree grows, and it is asserted there never were any. At New-York, Mr. Burnaby embarked for Newport in Rhode Island, sailing up the Sound, and passing through Hell Gate, a shoal and a vortex, which reminded him of Scylla and Charybdis. After describing Newport, he has the following paragraph, which, for particular reasons, we shall quote at large.

"About three miles from town is an indifferent wooden house, built by Dean Berkeley, when he was in these parts. The situation is low, but commands a fine view of the ocean, and of some wild rugged rocks that are on the left hand of it. They relate here several strange stories of the Dean, which, as they are characteristic of that extraordinary man, deserve to be *taken notice of*. One, in particular, I must beg the reader's indulgence to allow me to repeat to him. The Dean had formed the plan of building a town upon the rocks which I have just now *taken notice of*, and of cutting a road through a sandy beach, which lies a little below *it* [the rocks], in order that ships might come up and be sheltered in bad weather. He was so full of this project, as one day to say to one Smibert, a designer, whom he had brought over with him from Europe, on the latter's asking some ludicrous question concerning the future importance of the place, "Truly, you have very little foresight; for, in fifty years time, every foot of land in this place will be as valuable as the land in Cheapside." The Dean's house, notwithstanding his prediction, is at present nothing better than a farm-house, and his library is converted into the dairy. When he left America, he gave it to the college at Newhaven in Connecticut, who have let it to a farmer on a long lease. His books he divided between this college and that in Massachusets. The Dean is said to have written in this place *The Minute Philosopher*."

Several mistakes in this *strange story* we have a particular pleasure in being able to correct, in justice to a man who, though *extraordinary*, was also excellent, and whose zeal, however unsuccessful, in the best of causes, entitles him to much better epithets than *wild and chimerical*. Far from projecting a town, &c. the building, and the only

ly building, which Dean Berkeley had planned, was a tea-room and a kitchen, not even a bed-chamber. For what he said to his designer (or rather painter), Smibert, a painter without imagination, as to the probable value of that ground, there is not the least foundation. Possibly the proprietor of it might conceive that there was some latent scheme in contemplation, which might eventually increase the value; and certain it is, that, influenced by this notion, he demanded a greater price for it than the Dean chose to give, and therefore declined the purchase. The *prediction* not having been made, it is no wonder that what was given to a college as a farm should be used as such. *This*, indeed, was not only *foreseen*, but *intended*; and, surely, such a donation from a church-of-England man to a society of congregationalists, might have been mentioned with some encomium, by a man of a liberal spirit. Had Mr. Burnaby been so disposed, Rhode-Island would have furnished him with some traits of Dean Berkeley as a philanthropist, &c. more pleasing and more true.

But we forbear—and shall now accompany our author to Providence, over Bristol-Ferry, &c. and from thence to Boston, 45 miles distant, where he arrived Sept. 5, 1760. The isthmus which joins this town to the continent [that neck of land which we have heard so much of Gen. Gage's fortifying], he says, is half a mile in length, the breadth he does not mention. The town is in length nearly two miles, and in breadth half a one, and is supposed to contain 3000 houses, and 18,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. The number of souls in the province are about 200,000, and 40,000 of them are capable of bearing arms. As an instance of the persecuting spirit of the Congregationalists, Mr. Burnaby mentions their obliging Mr. Apthorp, a minister of the church of England, "a very amiable young man, of shining parts, great learning, and pure and engaging manners," to resign his cure, and to quit the colony; and that he "has since lived in England, upon a living in Surry, given him by Archbishop Secker." This Mr. Apthorp (as we remember) took an active part in the controversy with the late Dr. Mayhew, in which he was said to be assisted by his Grace; the reward of his zeal was the vicarage of Croydon, which he now enjoys.

Embarking on board the Winchester man of war Oct. 12, our traveller arrived next day in the river of Piscataqua, in New Hampshire; and here, before he quits this continent, he combats the idea (which he stiles "illusory and fallacious") of "empire travelling westward," and "the expectation of America giving laws to the rest of the world," "America (he says) being formed for happiness, not for empire, and having no beggars indeed, but insuperable causes of weakness, which will prevent its being a potent state, particularly the southern colonies, whose inhabitants he describes to be as indolent and inactive as those of Bengal. Add to this, the planters gradually retiring westward, the mode of cultivation by slavery, and the constant alarm and danger of the neighbouring Indians. And, though the northern colonies have stronger stamina, he thinks, their mutual jealousy and emulation, their manners, religions, and languages being different, and also their religious zeal, which, he says, borders on persecution, are difficulties and disadvantages no less insurmountable. If left to themselves, a civil war, in his opinion, would soon ensue, from one end of the continent to the other. Besides, he adds, this vast extent of coast can never be defended but by a maritime power; and, without her fisheries, and her commerce with the West Indies, America cannot subsist. By framing the late fishery bills, our ministers seem to have the same idea.

Oct. 20, 1760, our author sailed in the Winchester for England, and arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 21.

(Some Extracts in our next.)

II. TAXATION NO TYRANNY: *an Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the* American *Congress*. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

COMMON fame attributes the merit of this performance to the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and every page of it confirms the truth of the report. That gentleman has been charged, in his former political productions, with writing by compulsion; in this it is plain he has written from the heart. The fundamental principle he endeavours to establish is, "That the supreme power of every community has the right of requiring, from all its subjects, such contributions as are necessary to the public safety,

ſafety, or public proſperity;" a poſition, he ſays, conſidered, by all mankind, as comprifing the primary and eſſential condition of all political ſociety, till it became diſputed by thoſe zealots of anarchy, who have denied to the parliament of Britain the right of taxing the American colonies.

In favour of this exemption of the Americans from the authority of their lawful ſovereign, and the dominion of their mother country, very loud clamours have been raiſed, and many wild aſſertions advanced: ſometimes the nation is to be mollified by a tender tale of men who fled from tyranny to rocks and deſerts, and who, having worked hard for bread in a cold country, and obtained, by a ſlow progreſſion of manual induſtry, the accommodations of life, are now invaded by unprecedented oppreſſion, and plundered of their properties by the harpies of taxation. At other times our veneration is to be excited with accounts of their greatneſs and their opulence, of the fertility of their lands, and the ſplendour of their towns. We then begin to conſider the queſtion with more evenneſs of mind, and are ready to conclude, that thoſe oppreſſions cannot be very grievous, which have been found conſiſtent with this ſpeedy growth of opulence; and that it is but reaſonable, that they, who thus flouriſh under the protection of government, ſhould contribute ſomething towards its expence: when all at once the tone is changed; and we are told, that the Americans, however wealthy, cannot be taxed; that they are the deſcendants of men who left all for liberty, and that they have conſtantly preſerved the principles and ſtubbornneſs of their progenitors; that they are too obſtinate for perſuaſion, and too powerful for conſtraint; that they will laugh at argument, and defeat violence; that the continent of North-America contains three millions, not of men merely, but of *Whigs*, of *Whigs* fierce for liberty, and diſdainful of dominion; that they multiply with the fecundity of their own rattle-ſnakes, ſo that every quarter of a century doubles their numbers. But men, adds the Doctor, accuſtomed to think themſelves maſters do not love to be threatened. This talk is, he hopes, commonly thrown away, or raiſes paſſions different from thoſe which it is intended to excite. Inſtead of terrifying the Engliſh hearer to tame acquieſcence, it diſpoſes him to haſten the experiment of bending obſtinacy before it is become yet more obdurate, and convinces him that it is neceſſary to attack a nation thus prolific while we may yet hope to prevail. When he is told through what extent of territory we muſt travel to ſubdue them, he recollects how far, a few years ago, we travelled in their defence. When it is urged that they will ſhoot up like the Hydra, he naturally conſiders how the Hydra was deſtroyed.

Dr. Johnſon goes on to contraſt the pitiful ſpirit of the merchants and citizens of London, with the manly recommendation to parliament of the traders of Birmingham. He compliments the latter for being able to diſtinguiſh *real* from *ſeeming* good; of being able to ſee, through the cloud of interpoſing difficulties, to the laſting and ſolid happineſs of victory and ſettlement.

The colonies, ſays he, differ no otherwiſe from thoſe of other nations, than as the Engliſh conſtitution differs from theirs. All government is ultimately and eſſentially abſolute, but ſubordinate ſocieties may have more immunities, or individuals greater liberty, as the operations of government are differently conducted. An Engliſhman, in the common courſe of life and action, feels no reſtraint. An Engliſh colony has very liberal powers of regulating its own manners, and adjuſting its own affairs. *But an Engliſh individual may, by the ſupreme authority, be deprived of liberty; and a colony diveſted of its powers, for reaſons of which that authority is the only judge.*

[It is ſomewhere ſaid, that, in whatever ſhape the Fiend appears, he never fails to ſhew his cloven foot. If theſe poſitions are admitted, we have profited little by the boaſted revolution; and the Britiſh nation have ſhifted ſovereigns to very little purpoſe, if only to change their names.]

The Doctor ſays, that *to be prejudiced is always to be weak.* Whether the Doctor may or may not partake of this imbecility of human nature let the reader judge from his late Journey to the Weſtern Iſlands, and from the following ſhort ſpecimens from this pamphlet: If the Americans murmur, he ſays, at being carried from their own country to be tried for certain offences, he adviſes them not to offend, and then they will be ſafe. If they complain of a law made expreſsly for their puniſhment, he tells them that tumults and ſeditions were always puniſhable, and that the new law preſcribes only the mode of execution. When it is ſaid, that the whole town of

Boſton

Boſton is diſtreſſed for the miſdemeanor of a few, he wonders at their ſhameleſsneſs; for *we know*, he ſays, that the town of Boſton, and all the aſſociated provinces, are now in open rebellion, to defend or juſtify the criminals. If frauds in the impoſts are tried without a jury, they are tried here in the ſame manner. If they are condemned unheard, it is becauſe there is no need of trial: ſomebody has obſerved, that no man deſires to hear what he has already ſeen. If their aſſemblies have been ſuddenly diſſolved; their deliberations were indecent, and their intentions ſeditious. If it be lamented, that the ſame vengeance involves the innocent and guilty; he anſwers, to bring miſery on thoſe who have not deſerved it, is part of the aggregated guilt of rebellion. That they may ſometimes have had bad governors, and corrupt judges, is not their caſe alone; we may have had the ſame. If they complain of not being repreſented, they may buy eſtates in England, and without innovation repreſent their native colonies. If they plead exemption from taxation by cuſtom, having never been taxed till lately, the anſwer is, the longer they have been ſpared the better they can pay.

Though we have ſelected ſome few inſtances of this kind of reaſoning, we are far from intimating, that the Doctor's arguments are all of the ſame kind. Many of the reſolutions of the American congreſs he has refuted by ſolid argument, and ſome he has held forth in a moſt ridiculous light. The legiſlature of a colony he has likened to the vettry of a large pariſh, which may lay a ceſs upon the inhabitants for their immediate and particular uſe; but have no power to exempt themſelves from taxes laid by a ſuperior power.

Their charters, he ſuppoſes, to be now all legally forfeited, and may be modelled as ſhall appear moſt commodious to the mother country: he wiſhes, however, that the preſent commotion may end without bloodſhed, and that the rebels may be ſubdued by terror, rather than by violence; and therefore recommends ſuch a force to be employed againſt them, as may take away, not only the power, but the hope of reſiſtance, and, by conquering without a battle, ſave many from the ſword.

12. *Poetical Amuſements at a Villa near* Bath. 8vo. *pp.* 50. Hawes.

THIS little collection conſiſts of what the French call *bouts rimes*, and other *jeux d'eſprit* on given ſubjects, contributed by ſeveral friends of both ſexes, moſt of whom viſited weekly at Batheaſton, near Bath, at the houſe or villa, we ſuppoſe, of J. Miller, Eſq; whoſe lady ſeems to have been the muſe that inſpired them, or, in the editor's word, "the inſtitutreſs" of this ſociety.

Prefixed is a repreſentation of an elegant ancient vaſe on a modern altar, decorated with laurel branches, &c. which was found by a labouring man in 1769 at Freſcati, near the ſpot where is ſuppoſed to have ſtood the Tuſculanum of Cicero, and by its workmanſhip ſeems not unworthy of ſuch an owner. It is at preſent the receptacle of all the contending poetical moſels which every other Thurſday are drawn out of it indiſcriminately, and after being read aloud by the gentlemen preſent, prizes are aſſigned to thoſe three which are thought the moſt deſerving, and the authors, when announced, are preſented publicly by the inſtitutreſs with wreaths of myrtle.

The profits of this publication are deſtined to the aſſiſtance of *the pauper ſcheme*, a moſt deſerving and important eſtabliſhment at Bath, by which advice and medicines are yearly adminiſtered gratis to more than 1200 of the induſtrious poor. The writers whoſe names we can decypher, are the Hon. Mr. Phipps, J. Miller, Eſq; and Mrs. Miller (the inſtitutreſs), the Marquis of Carmarthen, George Pitt, Eſq; Sir Charles Sedley, the Ducheſs of Northumberland, Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, Monſ. du Tems, Mrs. Laroche, Edw. Drax, Eſq; Admiral Keppel, Hans Stanley, Eſq; Rev. Mr. Jenner, Hon. Maſter Fielding (11 years old), C. W. Banipfylde, Eſq; George Ogle, Eſq; Miſs Burgeis (10 years old), Rev. Mr. Greaves, Hon. Mrs. Greville, and Maſter Schomberg (16 years old). Among theſe, not to detract from the merit of any, the compoſitions of Lord Palmerſton ſeem to us diſtinguiſhably excellent. One by his Lordſhip on a given ſubject has already been inſerted in our poetical article (p. 94). We ſhall here add one of his *bouts rimes*.

"While Flora's ſweet treaſures enamel the ground,
And the woodlands and hedges with muſic reſound,
In crowds on the green ſee the villagers gay
For a garland contend in their innocent play;

Bu-

But taught, my dear girl, by the birds as they sing,
What softer enjoyments the season can bring,
We'll shun the loud tumults, and steal to the grove,
Where the prize shall be beauty, the sport shall be love.

Another. By her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland.

"The pen which I now take and brandish,
Has long lain useless in my standish.
Know, every maid, from her in pattin,
To her who shines in glossy sattin,
That, could they now prepare an oglio,
From best receipt of book in folio,
Ever so fine, for all their puffing,
I should prefer a butter'd muffin.
A muffin Jove himself might feast on,
If eat with Miller at Batheaston."

Subject, First of May. *Mrs.* Greville.*

"Pale April, with her childish eye,
Alike prepar'd to laugh or cry,
All unlamented flies away,
And leaves the world to Love and May.
Maia comes, fair queen of blooms,
Scattering round her choice perfumes;
Lo! she comes and leads her train
With songs and dances o'er the plain.
Cupid there, the wanton boy,
With every grace and every joy;
And rosy youth and gay desire,
And zephyrs breathing amorous fire;
See, they frolic—hark! they say,
"Mortals, mortals, hail the May."
Time and pleasures fly too fast,
Catch the blessings whilst they last;
Maia soon shall quit the plain,
Winter soon resume his reign.
Alas! when once you leave the May,
All the sweets of these decay.
But see! no more, no more complain,
Hymen comes to join our train;
The god descends—sweet sounds declare
The god of heart-felt bliss is there.
Hymen, hail! celestial boy!
Source of every virtuous joy;
Life and love, by heaven's decree,
Owe their choicest charms to thee.
Thou, for such thy pow'r divine,
Canst every earthly bliss refine;
Improve the pleasures that are past,
And, by reflection, make them last.
Spencer, Devon, join the throng,
To you these rapturous truths belong;
Your hearts shall feel, your tongues shall say,
That henceforth every month is May."

We canot close this pleasing Miscellany without remarking, that Master Schomberg's *On the Beauties of Nature compared with those of Art* are much beyond his years; that Mr. and Mrs. Miller also display evident marks of genius, tho' we wish the latter was a little more attentive to her rhymes; and that we are so dull that we cannot unriddle the reason why Admiral Keppel "desires the reader of his enigma (a watch) to begin at the last line."

13. *Thoughts upon Slavery. By* John Wesley, *M. A. Price* 1 *s. pp.* 28. Hawes.

OUR author here discusses the nature of slavery, and the beginning of Negro slavery in America; describes the country from which the Negroes are brought, their good temper and inoffensive behaviour, and the manner in which they are generally procured, carried to, and treated in America. He then shews, most irrefragably, that such proceedings cannot be defended on the principles of even heathen honesty, and are irreconcileable (setting the Bible out of the question), with any degree of either justice or mercy; and concludes with a particular application to those who are more immediately concerned, whether captains, merchants, or planters. On the whole, it is difficult to conceive how any men who think and feel, can continue this barbarous traffic of buying and selling, and torturing their fellow-creatures; a traffic which is equally a disgrace to our nature, our nation, and our religion; and Mr. Wesley is highly laudable in thus endeavouring to extend that *liberty with which Christ hath made* us all *free*, to so large and miserable a part of the rational creation.

14. *Village Memoirs: in a series of Letters between a Clergyman and his Family in the Country, and his Son in Town.* 8*vo*, pp. 180. Davies.

THE correspondents in this *petite piece* are, the Rev. Mr. Paulet, a worthy intelligent divine; his son, who is tutor to a Sir William Russel, in Cavendish-square; and his daughter, an unintelligent and not very worthy female. The first letters communicate, from the father to the son, the dying scenes of a Mr. Arlington, whose *Miscellaneous Remarks* and *Strictures on Landscape Gardening* are some of the most readable parts of the volume. On the whole, though there is some very good advice in the father's epistles, yet there is nothing very new or striking in these memoirs, which conclude with the son's

* Author of the *Prayer for Indifference.*

ſon's taking orders, and the daughter's taking flight with a young officer; and in conſequence dying miſerably, in the true novel ſtyle. The following letter, however, deſerves the peruſal of all young clergymen, though, we muſt premiſe, the writer of it is a Lindſeyan, and thinks "no other teſt ſhould be required than the Apoſtles Creed."

"*To Mr.* PAULET.

"*Dear Charles,*

"According to your deſire, I ſhall now endeavour to point out to you ſome *minutiæ*, as they are called, which may ſerve as proper hints, before you go into holy orders; *minutiæ*, which, not being ſufficiently attended to, always confirm me in the opinion that a miniſter is either ignorant of, or indifferent to, the ſervice he is to perform.—By the rubrick before the Common-Prayer of the ſecond of Edward VI. it was ordered, that the prieſt, being in the choir (that is, in his own ſeat there), ſhould begin with the Lord's-prayer; but early in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, reading-deſks were ſet up in the body of the church, and there the ſentences, exhortation, confeſſion, and abſolution, were generally introduced.—In regard to the ſentences, I ſhall only obſerve that any of them are proper; but, if you begin with "If we ſay that we have no ſin, we deceive ourſelves, and the truth is not in us; but, if we confeſs our ſins, He, &c."—you muſt here ſupply the word *God*, for *He* has no reference. The exhortation, which muſt be read with dignity and earneſtneſs, ſhould cloſe, I think, at "heavenly grace," and the words "ſaying after me" ſhould be pronounced as you are kneeling down.—The abſolution ſhould not be given, as I have frequently heard it, as if the miniſter had power to forgive ſins, but the voice muſt be carefully kept up till you come to "He pardoneth and abſolveth," &c. The *Venite*, which muſt now be conſidered as another exhortation, was formerly uſed to haſten people into church; and Durandus, I think, mentions that ſome lazy chriſtians had always uſed to lie in bed till they heard the *Venite* ſung. The pſalms* have been objected to by many, as being compoſed for particular occaſions, and not general enough in their uſe; but they contain ſuch energy, ſuch ſimplicity and elegance, that the fineſt fervour of devotion muſt be borrowed from them: the ſtops, you know, are calculated for the chaunt, and much abſurdity will ariſe, if you do not minutely conſider the ſenſe, and keep up your voice at the end of thoſe verſes where the ſenſe is not complete;—nor is this all—the manner muſt be particularly attended to—a penitential pſalm ſhould be read very differently from that of an exultation.—In regard to the leſſons, there is a ſtill greater ſcope—the manner of reading them ſhould be as various as the matter; for what can be more oppoſite than the commands of Pharaoh, and the ſupplication of Judah—this is ſcarce ever attended to, for moſt divines, I am ſorry to ſay, read even the threatenings of Goliah with the meek voice of David. The New Teſtament demands, that in the goſpel you ſhould plainly recite a narrative—in the 15th of Corinthians, that you ſhould triumph in your redemption. In the belief, I confeſs that I am much hurt that moſt congregations ſhould bow at the name of Jeſus, and not at that of God the Father—this, if it has any meaning, exalts the ſon above the father, which is unneceſſary in a proteſtant country—but the cuſtom has crept in from taking a text in St. Paul, in the literal ſenſe, "at the name of Jeſus every knee ſhall bow," &c. Then follow the collects—and here I muſt particularly take notice of that on Advent Sunday, which I hope you can repeat with the propriety it deſerves:—when you come to that paſſage, "that, at the laſt day, when He ſhall come again in his glorious majeſty," &c. your own feelings will prompt you to throw in a ſuitable degree of ſolemnity:—weigh the whole of it, I intreat you, for it is one of the fineſt models of petitionary compoſition. When the order for morning and evening prayer began with the Lords-prayer, it ended with the third collect for grace; the litany was then a ſeparate ſervice, and I could almoſt wiſh that it had either remained ſo, or that more prayers were omitted on thoſe days that it is appointed to be read; the recital of it, however, requires particular attention. Oh! how frequently has it offended both my ear and underſtanding, when a miniſter has made a full-ſtop at "all uncharitableneſs," as if he ſhould no need to be delivered from it. In regard to the communion-ſervice, I ſhall at preſent only obſerve, that you ſhould not give the commandments from the altar; this is making the old law of more weight than the new,—

* In point of compoſition, the 114th pſalm is a better ode than any in Horace, "When Iſrael came out of Egypt," &c.

the code to be amended more ſacred than the law explained; in ſhort, if it muſt be read at all, it ſhould be read at the beginning, not at the end: but I need not inform you, that this likewiſe was originally a ſeparate ſervice. Theſe are the chief remarks which immediately occur, and which, being weighed, may add propriety to the fervency of your devotion: the ſubject will improve upon you by attention; for, though I am not ſo zealous as ſome divines, who aſſert that our ſervice is perfect in the beauty of holineſs, yet I am fully convinced, that, upon the whole, it is a reaſonable and a holy ſervice.—In regard to ſermons, let me aſk you the following queſtions: Have you ſtudied Dr. Jeremy Taylor for matter, and not for ſtyle? Have you read Dr. Clarke for fine arguments, and nice diſtinctions? Sherlock for ſtrength and perſuaſion, and Jortin for plain reaſon and ſober ſenſe?—Have you felt the ſublimity of Warburton, and admired the conciſe elegance of Hurd?—You can anſwer, I hope, all theſe queſtions in the affirmative—let me then adviſe you to buy all the ſermons that Manwaring has ever publiſhed—would his pamphlets were folios! but for more common uſe attend to Andy Bourdaloue.—The length of your diſcourſes ſhould not exceed twenty minutes (few hearers can keep up their attention ſo long); but ſhould you be dull, heavy, uninſtructive, nay, I will ſay unentertaining, half that time will be eſtimated an hour: a good ſermon, delivered with propriety and earneſtneſs, always attracts—even the infidel keeps his ſnuff-box in his pocket, and the ladies are ſilent about their fans; but once loſe their attention, the whole air diſtils the dews of Morpheus; the 'prentice recollects his Sowdry's fatigue, and his miſtreſs is forced to pinch her huſband to prevent a ſnore—in ſhort, though I hate ſmells, I think volatile eſſence is a better ingredient in a ſermon than a draught opiate. But what ſubjects muſt you chuſe for diſcourſes? Here I ſhould heſitate:—by no means introduce party; never preach at any body; that is the fruit of private reſentment, not of chriſtian zeal. Don't pretend to expound very difficult texts; expoſitions of this kind become the preſs better than the pulpit; ſuch diſquiſitions ſhould be read, not heard. Addreſs the paſſions and the heart: quote not chapter and verſe, but give the ſubſtance, and, if you could, the manner of St. Paul; for I am convinced that he preached not like ——— or ———, but like Hinchliffe, Porteus, or Hurd. Now and then take ſubjects from the Bible, but moſt frequently from the New Teſtament: a good comment on any ſentence in our Saviour's ſermon on the mount is of itſelf a full diſcourſe, but you may make excurſions. I have read excellent diſcourſes againſt gaming, and very lately a moſt uſeful ſermon againſt inhumanity to brutes†. But where are you to preach? By no means for a conſtancy in a village, where your principal auditors will be only a few overgrown farmers: it is ſcarce poſſible to do much good amongſt them: they will not regard you for your reaſoning, but for your revenue; and I declare, I would almoſt as willingly ſee you tranſported to live amongſt the New Zealanders, as (after the education that I have given you) that you ſhould at laſt fall a prey to groſs ignorance and low conceit. The ſoldier is brave, and the ſailor is generous; the mechanic, in the courſe of his traffic, has had opportunities of enlarging his ideas; but the farmer, having never burſt the web, thinks himſelf as wiſe as the pariſh-clerk, who is convinced of his own omniſcience, becauſe he has never met with any one but the parſon to tell him the contrary. I allow that I ſpeak here with ſome degree of acrimony; but I am clearly convinced, that theſe men have greatly augmented the diſtreſſes of the inferior clergy, and it is chiefly owing to them, in conjunction with attornies, that there is ſo much "leading into captivity, and ſuch complaining in our ſtreets." . . .

Your affectionate father,

ROBERT PAULET."

"P. S. Let me give you one more caution in regard to ſermons: never introduce any thing ludicrous in them. It may be called preaching in the manner of South or Sterne, but it is a bad manner, and I pray you avoid it. Atterbury has frequently diſguſted me beyond meaſure with vulgar alluſions; and even the Biſhop of Gloceſter, when he talks of hocus-pocus tricks, in a ſermon on the reſurrection."

15. *The Life of* Agricola, *by* Tacitus; *with a Tranſlation, by* J. Aikin. *Printed at* Warrington. 8vo. pp. 141. Johnſon.

THIS ſmall volume is intended to give a ſpecimen of an elegant edition

† By Mr. Granger, the biographical hiſtorian.

of a claſſic (the Latin being prefixed), as well as a tranſlation of the Life of Agricola; and it muſt be owned, that, in the goodneſs of the paper, and neatneſs of the type, this Warrington preſs is not inferior to thoſe of Glaſgow. But this is the leaſt of our tranſlator's commendation, as he has, in our opinion, done ample juſtice to an author whoſe ſpirit it is very difficult to tranſfuſe without evaporation. Mr. Aikin ſeems, indeed, to be thoroughly acquainted with Tacitus, and has given him an Engliſh dreſs, which becomes him much more than thoſe ſtiff and affected robes in which he was cloathed, or rather diſguiſed, by Gordon. We therefore wiſh that this may only be a prelude to a tranſlation of all the works of Tacitus, by the ſame hand. To an Engliſh reader this piece of biography is peculiarly intereſting; as it contains a curious deſcription of the ancient ſtate of our iſland, in which Agricola commanded. As a ſpecimen, we ſhall quote the celebrated panegyric with which it concludes:

"Happy, O Agricola! not only in the ſplendor of your life, but in the ſeaſonableneſs of your death *. With reſignation and chearfulneſs, from the teſtimony of thoſe who were preſent in your laſt moments, did you meet your fate, as if ſtriving, to the utmoſt of your power, to make the Emperor appear guiltleſs †. But to myſelf and your daughter ‡, beſides the anguiſh of loſing a parent, the aggravating affliction remains, that it was not our lot to watch over your ſick bed, to comfort your decay, and to ſatiate ourſelves with beholding and embracing you. With what attention ſhould we have received your laſt inſtructions, and engraved them on our hearts! This is our ſorrow, this is our wound: to us you were loſt four years before, by a tedious abſence. Every thing, doubtleſs, Oh beſt of parents! was adminiſtered for your comfort and honour, while a moſt affectionate wife ſat beſide you; yet fewer tears were ſhed upon your bier, and, in the laſt light which your eyes beheld, ſomething was ſtill wanting.

"If there be any habitation for the ſhades of the virtuous, if, as philoſophers ſuppoſe, exalted ſouls do not periſh with the body, may you repoſe in peace, and reclaim your ſurviving houſehold from vain regret and feminine lamentations, to the contemplation of your virtues, which allow no place for mourning or complaining! Let us adorn your memory rather by a fixed admiration, and, if our natures will permit, by an imitation of your excellent qualities, than by temporary eulogies. This is truly to honour the dead; this is to ſhew the piety of a near relation. I would alſo recommend it to the wife and daughter of this great man, to ſhew the veneration of a huſband's and a father's memory, by revolving his actions and words in their breaſts, and endeavouring to retain the idea of his fame, and the features of his mind, rather than the image of his perſon. Not that I would intimate a diſapprobation of thoſe reſemblances of the human figure which are engraved in braſs or marble; but, as the originals are frail and periſhable, ſo likewiſe are they: while the form of the mind is eternal, and not to be retained or expreſſed by any foreign matter, or the artiſt's ſkill, but by the manners of the ſurvivors. Whatever, in Agricola, was the object of our love, of our admiration, remains, and will remain, in the minds of men, tranſmitted in the records of fame, throughout an eternity of years. For, while many great perſonages of antiquity will be involved in a common oblivion with the mean and inglorious, Agricola ſhall ſurvive, thus repreſented and conveyed to future ages."

It is ſcarce neceſſary to add, that the tranſlator is brother to Mrs. Barbauld, and, like her, diſtinguiſhed by his ingenuity.

16. *Eſſays in Proſe and Verſe; partly collected, and partly original. For the Improvement of younger Minds.* 1s. 6d. Buckland.

THE writers, whoſe pieces are here inſerted are Drs. Young, Watts, Parnell, Groſvenor, Doddridge, and Gibbons, Sir Richard Blackmore, Biſhop Sherlock, &c. Both verſe and proſe ſeem to be ſelected with great judgment, for the improvement of children and youth, and even candidates for the miniſtry. The originals too have a degree of merit which is ſeldom found in compilations of this kind, and which we hope will recommend them to the

* Before Domitian deſtroyed the vitals of the commonwealth.

† He was ſuppoſed to be poiſoned by order of Domitian.

‡ The wife of Tacitus.

for whose use they are peculiarly designed.

27. *The Birth-Place, or, Thoughts on a Visit made to it. A Poem, in the Manner of Dr.* Young. 1s. Buckland.

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THE

THE TIPPLING PHILOSOPHERS.

I.

DIOGENES, ore ſevero,
Qui Macedonem oblatravit,
Gratiâ veritatis in mero,
Se ſæpe mero recreavit;
Donec Iro pauperior factus,
Cyathique repulſus honore,
Pro ſede cadum ſibi nactus,
Dolii requievit odore.

II.

Heraclitus amyſtide plenâ
Cor extulit exhilaratus,
At deficiente lagenâ,
Lachrymavit inebriatus.
Ineptias hominum flebat,
Ut inique percrebuit rumor;
Græcarier atqui ſolebat
Dum ocellis erumperet humor.

III.

Democritus uſque gaviſus
Placuit ſibi vina bibendo;
Movitque ad pocula riſus,
Furentis ad inſtar agendo:
Cum ſacro liquore profuſus,
Inſanire libebat affatim,
Iteraret hilariter luſus
Siccorum in ſobrietatem.

IV.

Copernicus item agnovit
Acúmen in arte bibendi,
Quæ fides ingenii movit,
Modulos variatque nitendi;
Venaſque Lyæo inflatus,
Cum ingenio titubanti,
Simul orbem eſt vertere ratus,
Rotæ pariter volutanti.

V.

Hebes Ariſtoteles artium,
Si vinum fuiſſet negatum;
Quodque damus luxuriæ partium
Vincæ referatur enatum;
Ventrem ille (ſi famæ credatis)
Vel gurgitis inſtar habebat,
Utque potûs ſuppeteret ſatis,
Se pronum in æquor agebat.

VI.

Cum Pyrrho negantia modum
Sua labra mero proluiſſet,
Nil cerneret udus eodem
Quo ſobrius ante vidiſſet;
Hilarique ſcyphorum uſurâ
Sentiens modo fixa movere,
Nihil inde in rerum naturâ
Statuit veritatis habere.

VII.

Solon, omen Achaiæ gratum,
Qui legibus auxit Athenas,
Crœſum abnuit eſſe beatum,
Vagi licet inter arenas.
At in orbem pocula movit
Celer, abſtinuitque loquendo,
Sapiens, quoniam bene novit
Madidis profuiſſe tacendo.

VIII.

I.

DIOGENES, ſurly and proud,
Who ſnarl'd at the Macedon youth,
Delighted in wine that was good,
Becauſe in good wine there was truth;
But growing as poor as a Job,
Unable to purchaſe a flaſk,
He choſe for his manſion a tub,
And liv'd by the ſcent of the caſk.

II.

Heraclitus would never deny
A bumper, to cheriſh his heart,
And when he was maudlin would cry,
Becauſe he had empty'd his quart:
Though ſome are ſo fooliſh to think
He wept at mens folly and vice,
'Twas only his cuſtom to drink
Till the liquor flow'd out of his eyes.

III.

Democritus always was glad
To tipple, and cheriſh his ſoul,
And would laugh like a man that was mad,
When over a good flowing bowl:
As long as his cellar was ſtor'd,
The liquor he'd merrily quaff,
And when he was drunk as a lord,
At them that were ſober he'd laugh.

IV.

Copernicus too, like the reſt,
Believ'd there was wiſdom in wine,
And thought that a cup of the beſt
Made reaſon the brighter to ſhine;
With wine he repleniſh'd his veins,
And made his philoſophy reel,
Then fancy'd the world, as his brains,
Turn'd round like a chariot-wheel.

V.

Ariſtotle, that maſter of arts,
Had been but a dunce without wine,
And what we aſcribe to his parts
Is due to the juice of the vine:
His belly, moſt writers agree,
Was as big as a watering trough;
He therefore leap'd into the ſea,
Becauſe he'd have liquor enough.

VI.

When Pyrrho had taken a glaſs,
He ſaw that no object appear'd
Exactly the ſame as it was
Before he had liquor'd his beard;
For, things running round in his drink,
Which ſober he motionleſs found,
Occaſion'd the ſceptic to think
There was nothing of truth to be found.

VII.

Wiſe Solon, who carefully gave
Good laws unto Athens of old,
And thought the rich Crœſus a ſlave,
Tho' a King, to his coffers of gold,
Delighted in plentiful bowls,
But, drinking, much talk would decline,
Becauſe 'twas the cuſtom of fools
To prattle much over their wine.

VIII.

VIII.

Socrates quoque nectare mulſit
Se juxta lætitiæ morem,
Ebrioque rogatus indulſit
Sapientiæ Phœbus honorem:
Sua gaudia ſera ſolebat
Producere noctis in horas;
Hinc conjugis rixas horrebat,
Reſonantis in aure ſonoras.

IX.

Theophraſtus, eloquii decus,
Provocare in vina ſodales
Suevit; utque moveret Bacchus,
Luſitaret ut impiger ales.
Faciliſque redire, jocari
Fabulas crepitaret aniles,
Ratus uſque facete nugari
Cætus animare viriles.

X.

Seneca probitatis honeſtæ
Monuit venerandé Neronem,
Furtimque fuligine teſtæ
Tulit acre ſcientiæ donum.
Neque vates inania finxit,
Quippe, fato inſtante, ſecurus,
Suo ſanguine balnea tinxit,
Quaſi fonte meri moriturus.

XI.

Non diſcipulos imbuiſſet
Pythagoras arte tacendi,
Niſi ſæpe potu meminiſſet
Sibi vim periiſſe loquendi;
Tum, neſcia mens otiari,
Premeret licet amphora vocem,
Maleſanâ cœpit meditari
Vertigine metempſychoſim.

XII.

Animi, Cato fortis, auſteri
Scrutarier improba morum,
Bene geſtiit addere, meri,
Virtutibus, igne, calorem.
Hâc ſi nepos arte bibiſſet,
Superaſſet amyſtide ſortem,
Neque dextra ſuperbe dediſſet
Temerariâ cuſpide mortem.

XIII.

Plato, Philoſophiæ Princeps,
Niſi plenius ore bibiſſet
Nectareo, ſcripta deinceps
Cœleſtia nemo legiſſet.
Hoc ſupra mortalium leges
Animas docet eſſe facetas,
Hinc eſt quod habuimus Reges,
Philoſophos, atque Poetas.

VIII.

Old Socrates ne'er was content,
Till a bottle had heighten'd his joys,
In his cups to the oracle went,
Or he ne'er had been counted ſo wiſe:
Late hours he certainly lov'd,
And made wine the delight of his life,
Or Xantippe would never have prov'd
Such a damnable ſcold of a wife.

IX.

Theophraſtus, that eloquent ſage,
By Athens ſo greatly ador'd,
With a bottle would boldly engage;
When mellow, was briſk as a bird;
Would chat, tell a ſtory, and jeſt,
Moſt pleaſantly over a glaſs,
And thought a dumb gueſt at a feaſt
But a dull philoſophical aſs.

X.

Grave Seneca, fam'd for his parts,
Who tutor'd the bully of Rome,
Grew wiſe o'er his cups and his quarts,
Which he drank like a miſer at home:
And, to ſhew he lov'd wine that was good
To the laſt, (we may truly aver it)
He tinctur'd his bath with his blood,
So fancy'd he died in his claret.

XI.

Pythagoras did ſilence enjoin
On his pupils, who wiſdom would ſeek,
Becauſe he tippled good wine
Till himſelf was unable to ſpeak;
And when he was whimſical grown,
With ſipping his plentiful bowls,
By the ſtrength of the juice in his crown,
He conceiv'd tranſmigration of ſouls.

XII.

XIII.

Old Plato was reckon'd divine,
Who fondly to wiſdom was prone,
But had it not been for good wine,
His merits had never been known.
By wine we are generous made,
It furniſhes fancy with wings,
Without it we ne'er ſhould have had
Philoſophers, Poets, or Kings.

PROLOGUE *to the new Tragedy of* Cleonice.

Written by Thomas Vaughan, *Eſq;*

Spoken by Mr. Benſley.

TELL me, ye Gods, ye Arbiters of Wit,
Who rule the Heav'ns, or who lead the Pit, [*Addreſſing the Gallery and Pit.*
Whence comes it, in an age refin'd by Taſte,
By Science poliſh'd, and by Judgment chaſte,
We ſee the Muſe, in dignity ſublime,
Led on by Prologue, aping Patomime?
Whoſe ſportive fancy, and whoſe comic ſkill,
All muſt applaud—where Roſcius guides the quill:
Yet, when Melpomene in grief appears,
Her ſuff'ring Virtue bath'd in Sorrow's tears,
From tyrant laws, or jealous love oppreſs'd,
Swelling with ſilence in her tortur'd breaſt;
How can the heart her genial impulſe ſhew,
Feel as ſhe feels, or weep another's woe,
When gay Thalia has ſo late poſſeſs'd
The laughing tranſports of the human breaſt?

Le:

Let each her province keep, let jocund Mirth
To Epilogue alone give happy birth;
Eaſe the ſtruck ſoul from ev'ry anxious fear,
And wipe from Beauty's cheek the ſilent tear.
Twice Metaſtaſio's wings have borne our Bayes,
And ſafely brought him o'er the critic ſeas;
Fir'd with ſucceſs, he dares, this awful night,
Cheer'd by your ſmiles, to take a bolder flight;
Nor longer ſtoop beneath a foreign ſhade,
Like Dian, ſhining from a borrow'd aid,
But comes, impregnate with Icarian pride,
To ſtretch his pinions, and forſake his guide;
Yet doubtful flies, leſt vapours damp his force,
And one black cloud ſhould ſtop his airy courſe.
To awful flights his proud ambition ſoars,
And the dread regions of applauſe explores;
No ſun he fears, but courts its warmeſt ray—
'Tis yours to raiſe—or ſink him in the ſea.
Let Candour, then, proceed to try the cauſe,
That Magna Charta of dramatic laws.

Epilogue *to the ſame.*

Spoken by Mrs. Bulkley.

OUR author, all ſubmiſſion, ſends me here,
To make excuſes for your ſimple cheer;
And I, that have no intereſt in his ſcenes,
Muſt bear the train of tragic kings and queens.
Shall I ſupport the weakneſs of his muſe?—
Egad—if ſo—I'll fit him with abuſe—
I'll ſoon diſſect his fine-ſpun work, and ſhow
That all his plot has more of farce than woe.
For, after all, the creature's much deceiv'd,
If e'er he thinks his tale can be believ'd.
So tame and ſo inanimate his maid is—
How very different from our modern ladies!
What, could a blooming laſs, with ripen'd charms,
Be held ſo long from her admirer's arms?—
If ſuch were truths in prudiſh heathen climes,
Examples vary in our later times.—
Then for theatric play—how poor! how cold!
A heroine's language ſhould be nobly bold,
Outſtrip the decency of vulgar life, [ſtrife—
Mouth at the heavens, and ſet the gods at
Time was, indeed, an antiquated bard
Paid to a beldame, Nature, ſome regard,
And drew his females with ſuch ſimple features,
That all, who ſaw, believ'd them humane creatures.
Plain Deſdemona bore no trace of art,
And Portia play'd a wife's domeſtic part;
While Conſtance ſhew'd but what before we knew,
And only griev'd as *real* mothers do.—
Shall this ſtale poet give the drama law,
Who poorly copied only what he ſaw?
Nay, ſtole from life, in every clime and age,
The characters that fill his boaſted page?—
Well! as I live! 'tis he!—*(looking out)*—
O, are you come?
Does all go well?—poor devil!—ſeal his doom.
This live-long night he watches every eye,
Talks like his heroes, in ſoliloquy—
Then ſtarts aſide—What! ſomething goes amiſs?
"Sure 'tis the diſtant murmur of a hiſs!"
Alas! kind ſoul!—I pity his condition,
And will, in his behalf, this Houſe petition—
To you, good folks above, for ever ready
To ſerve a friend, all Engliſh hearts, and ſteady;
To you, ye men of candour, ſenſe, and wit,
Who fill the circle of this awful pit;
To you, ye ladies, ever prone to ſpare
The bard who love and beauty makes his care;
I here commend him—take him to your favour,
And I'll be ſurety for his good behaviour.

Mr. Urban,

THE following elegant lines, *In Somnum*, have given great pleaſure to many readers. It was wiſhed to ſee their ſpirit preſerved in an Engliſh dreſs.—A few leiſure moments gave riſe to the following attempt. If you do not think it unworthy a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, it is much at your ſervice. Y.

In Somnum.

SOMNE levis! quanquam certiſſima mortis imago,
Conſortem cupio te tamen eſſe tori.
Alma quies, optata veni! nam ſic ſine vita
Vivere quam ſuave eſt, ſic ſine morte mori!

Imitated in Engliſh.

GEntle Sleep! tho' the form of the dead,
Awful image! thou conſtantly wear,
Yet I never lie down on my bed,
But I conſtantly wiſh for thee there.
Then come to my wiſhes, and give
Its extent to my fondeſt deſire;
Thus with thee without life to ſurvive,
Thus with thee without death to expire!

To Mr. Granville Sharp,

On reading his late inſtructive and excellent Book, intitled, "" A Declaration of the People's "" natural Right to a Share in the Legiſla- "" ture, as the fundamental Principle of the "" Britiſh Conſtitution of State."

WISE, learned, meek,—with reverential love
Of God's juſt laws, and love of man, inform'd—
O! may thy labours by the midnight lamp
Pour day's effulgence on thy country's darkneſs—
Teach lawyers rectitude, teach ſtateſmen truth,
Teach tyrants juſtice, and the village-hind,
Lord of his little freehold, teach to prize
His perſonal importance, and to deem
His own rights ſacred as the rights of monarchs.
But, ſhould the voice of warning not be heard—
Should this devoted nation, left of God,
Worſhip Hell's blackeſt demon, Lawleſs Pow'r;
And, driven by pride and wrath, precipitate,
Thro' ſtreams of kindred blood, her haſty ſtrides
To the dark gulph of diſſolution—then,
O! then, may thy juſt ſpirit, ſelf-approv'd
In its paſt efforts, with the eye of faith,
Awful, yet calm, behold the ſignal vengeance;
And, on the ſpotleſs wing of Liberty,
Riſe uncorrupted to its native Heav'n!

* See Jan. Mag. p. 38.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *ſince the paſſing the* Boſton *Port-Bill. Continued from p.* 97.

Hertford, in Connecticut, Jan 9.

GOvernor Wentworth, of New Hampſhire, has publiſhed a proclamation for apprehending the people who lately carried away the arms and ammunition from the caſtle there. (See p. 97.)

At a town-meeting held at Barnſtable (in New-England), Jan. 4, Edward Bacon, Eſq; Moderator, among other queſtions it was debated,

Whether the town would order any ſum of money to be paid to Henry Gardiner, of Stow, (appointed by the Provincial Congreſs), as Receiver General of this province?—Paſſed in the negative.

Whether the town will purchaſe any number of ſmall arms for the uſe of ſaid town?—No.

Whether they will order any new ſupply of ammunition for ſaid town's uſe?—No.

Whether the town will encourage the minute-men, agreeable to the recommendation of the Provincial Congreſs?—No.

Whether the town will chooſe a committee to ſee the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs carried into execution?—Voted, That a committee be appointed for ſaid purpoſe, ſo far as relates to imports and exports only.

Whether the town will chooſe one or more perſons to attend a provincial congreſs recommended to be held at Cambridge in February next, and to give them inſtructions, &c.?—Paſſed in the negative, by a very great majority.

A detachment of 100 men, drafted from the ſeveral regiments in Boſton, and commanded by Major Balfour, embarked on board a veſſel bound to Marſhfield, Jan 23; which occaſioned many conjectures.

The Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly at New-York have unanimouſly agreed to ſtate the complaints of the colony, and have ordered a petition to his Majeſty, a memorial to the Houſe of Peers, and a repreſentation and remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, to be forwarded to England.

At Brookhaven, Suffolk county, Major-general Floyd found, on a ſtrict enquiry 100 good men in the confederacy of that townſhip, to ſupport the King and his government.

At a ſpecial town-meeting held at Ridgefield, in Connecticut colony, Jan. 30, Mr. Nathan Olmſted Moderator, the queſtion was put, Whether this town will adopt and conform to the reſolves contained in the aſſociation of the continental congreſs, or not?—Reſolved in the negative (nine diſſentients only).

Reſolved, nem. con. that we do acknowledge his Moſt Sacred Majeſty King George the Third to be our rightful ſovereign.

That the King, Lords, and Commons, concurring and acting together, have a conſtitutional right of governing over the whole and every part of the Britiſh empire.

That the Governor, Council, and Repreſentatives of this colony, being indulged with, and having, an eſtabliſhed right of legiſlation (though reſtricted) in and over this colony, we do avow their right of government and legiſlation in and over this colony, and are confident that they are the rightful and conſtitutional rulers, directors, and guardians, of our perſons, properties, rights, liberties, and privileges; and we hereby proteſt againſt any congreſs, and the meaſures by them directed to, as unconſtitutional, as ſubverſive of our real liberties, and as countenancing licentiouſneſs.

The New-York Gazette of Jan. 23, takes notice of the meeting of the General Aſſembly of that province, and of the conciliatory addreſſes of his Majeſty's Council, and of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, to his Excellency Cadwalder Colden, Eſq; their Lieutenant-governor.—"Gladly," ſay the former, "ſhall we ſeize every opportunity to effect a reconciliation between countries whoſe intereſts are ſo inſeparable, that the true patriot of either muſt be a real friend to both: and while the means to this deſireable end employ the councils of the nation, our moſt vigorous efforts ſhall be ſteadily exerted to prevent the deſtructive conſequences of anarchy and confuſion."—"It affords us," ſay the latter, "the higheſt ſatisfaction to hear, from your Honour, *that our moſt gracious Sovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American ſubjects, and ready, with paternal tenderneſs, to grant us relief.* Anxious for the intereſt and happineſs of our country, and earneſtly ſolicitous for the re-eſtabliſhment of harmony with Great-Britain, we ſhall diſcountenance every meaſure which may tend to encreaſe our diſtreſs; and, by our conduct, ſhew ourſelves truly deſirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our parent kingdom."

The Lower Houſe of Aſſembly then proceeded to buſineſs, and took into conſideration the regulations agreed upon at the grand congreſs reſpecting commerce, when many of the regulations were greatly objected to, and others totally diſapproved of.—They concluded with a motion put by one of their members, Whether they ſhould approve of the regulations in general, and recommend them to be adhered to by their conſtituents, or reject them? After ſome debate and a diviſion, it was carried to reject the regulations.

Williamſburgh,

Williamſburgh, Virginia, Dec. 22. At a meeting of the officers under the command of the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, Nov. 5, 1774,

Reſolved, That we will bear the moſt faithful allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, while his Majeſty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expence of life, and every thing dear and valuable, exert ourſelves in ſupport of the honour of his crown, and the dignity of the Britiſh empire. But, as the love of liberty, and attachment to the real intereſts and juſt rights of America, outweigh every other conſideration, we reſolve, That we will exert every power within us for the defence of American liberty, and for the ſupport of her juſt rights and privileges, not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. At the convention for the province of Pennſylvania, held Jan. 23, Joſeph Reed, Eſq; Preſident,

Reſolved, That, if the humble and loyal petition of the Continental Congreſs to his Moſt Gracious Majeſty ſhould be diſregarded, and the Britiſh Adminiſtration, inſtead of redreſſing our grievances, ſhould determine by force to effect a ſubmiſſion to the late arbitrary acts of the Britiſh Parliament; in ſuch a ſituation, we hold it our indiſpenſable duty to reſiſt ſuch force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

February 4.

THE weather ſuddenly changed in Saxony from ſevere froſt to inceſſant rain for two days and two nights: and, there being a deep ſnow on the ground, the Elbe ſwelled to an immoderate height, and every-where overflowed its banks, inſomuch that it is feared the grain ſtored on both ſides that river will be totally carried away.

Other parts of Germany have ſuffered ſeverely by the inundations that ſucceeded the haſty thaw, but in Hungary the damage ſuſtained is almoſt incredible. Among other dreadful relations, it is ſaid, that of the inhabitants of 17 villages in the iſland of Raczkover, ſurrounded by the Danube, only one perſon eſcaped. The citizens of Peſt had nearly ſhared the ſame fate: the whole ſuburb was deſtroyed, ſeveral ſtreets reduced to ruins, and not a houſe eſcaped without injury.

February 12.

Between four and five in the morning, the inhabitants of St. Columb, in Cornwall, were alarmed by the moſt dreadful clap of thunder that ever was heard in that part of the country. The lightning fell on the eaſtern pinnacle of the church, by which ſtones of more than 300 weight were driven to a conſiderable diſtance, and others of leſs weight ſcattered in all directions. Four houſes were much damaged, but no lives loſt.

February 15.

His Sardinian Majeſty declared the intended marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Piedmont, with the Princeſs Royal of France.

February 16.

An order of government, countermanding the embarkation of the 17th regiment of light dragoons for America, arrived in Ireland.

February 18.

Cardinal Braſchi was unanimouſly choſen Pope. He is born of a noble family at Ceſena, is 58 years of age, bears an irreproachable character, and aſſumes the name of Pius VI.

February 24.

A petition was this day preſented to the H. of Commons from the Corporation of London againſt the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence-Plantation, in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland, on the ground of its being an unjuſt, cruel, partial, and oppreſſive bill, injurious to the trade of Great-Britain, and tending to increaſe the wealth and ſtrength of her rivals and enemies.

The H. of Peers heard council in a cauſe brought before their Lordſhips by appeal from the High Court of Chancery. The caſe was remarkably curious, the queſtion to be decided being, Whether Thomas Sanſam, to whom an eſtate was bequeathed as ſoon as he ſhould arrive at the full age of 21, did accompliſh that age, or not, being born between the hours of five and ſix in the morning of the 16th of Auguſt, 1725, and dying about eleven in the forenoon of the 15th of Auguſt, 1746, when he was killed by a fall from a waggon? The heir at law to Thomas Sanſam claimed upon the preſumption that he had attained to the full age, according to the will of the teſtator, and Lord Camden had ſo decreed; but the family that was to inherit, in caſe the ſaid Thomas did not arrive at the full age of 21, appealed from this decree, inſiſting that more than 16 hours were wanting to complete the full term: but that plea was over-ruled by their Lordſhips, and the decree affirmed, becauſe he was living on the day that completed the period.

Lord Effingham complained of the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, and produced a pamphlet, entituled, The Preſent Criſis with

with reſpect to America conſidered, publiſhed by T. Becket, which his Lordſhip declared to be a moſt daring inſult on the King, and moved, that the Houſe would come to reſolutions to the following effect:

That the ſaid pamphlet is a falſe, malicious, and dangerous libel, ſubverſive of the principles of the glorious revolution, to which we owe our preſent invaluable conſtitution, and of the rights of the people.

That one of the ſaid pamphlets be burnt by the hands of the common hangman in Old Palace-yard, and another at the Royal Exchange.

That theſe reſolutions be communicated to the Houſe of Commons at a conference, and that the concurrence of that Houſe be deſired.—Which reſolutions, being read, were unanimouſly agreed to.

The ſame day the cauſe of Macklin againſt Clarke, Aldys, Lee, James, and Miles, came on to be tried by way of indictment in the Court of King's Bench. The indictment conſiſted of two counts: the firſt ſpecifying, that, on the 18th of November, 1773, the defendants had been guilty of a riot; the other, that they had been guilty of a conſpiracy. The Judge, after hearing the evidence, and ſumming it up with accuracy and impartiality, deſired the Jury to exerciſe their own judgment; and, if they thought the defendants guilty of both counts, they were to find a verdict generally; if only of one count, they ſhould find accordingly. The Jury withdrew, and in a few minutes brought Clarke in guilty of the riot, and the others of the conſpiracy. Judgment was deferred till next term.

Feb. 27.

A conference was held between the two Houſes of Parliament on the ſubject of the pamphlet publiſhed by T. Becket, when the concurrence of the Commons with the reſolutions of the Lords on the 24th was agreed, and the pamphlet ordered to be burnt accordingly.

A ſecond conference enſued, ariſing from a complaint of the Earl of Radnor in the Upper Houſe, and a like complaint in the Lower Houſe preferred by Lord Chewton, againſt a periodical paper called the Criſis, No. 3, publiſhed for T. Shaw, &c. In the Lower Houſe the paper in queſtion had been voted a falſe, malicious, and ſeditious libel; in the Upper Houſe, the word *treaſonable* was added, but, upon re-conſidering the matter, that word was omitted, and the paper ordered, like the other, to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.—The principles of theſe offenſive publications, were diametrically oppoſite; the pamphlet aſſerted a right in the Sovereign to levy taxes without conſent of Parliament, provided that conſent was with-held; the other, that every attack upon the fundamental principles of the conſtitution was treaſon againſt the people.

The birth-day of the Marquis of Granby, who then came of age, was celebrated at Belvoir Caſtle, the ſeat of his grandfather, with uncommon magnificence. The neighbouring towns and villages were all illuminated, and every demonſtration of joy expreſſed, upon the occaſion.

Mr. Alderman Oliver preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, from the ſociety of Quakers, againſt paſſing the fiſhery-bill.

Another petition from Pool was preſented in favour of it.

Evidence was heard at the bar of the Houſe in favour of the merchants petition againſt it: by which it appeared how ruinous ſuch a vindictive law would prove to the trade of this nation, how injurious to the creditors of the devoted colonies, and how diſtreſsful to many thouſands of innocent inhabitants, who, by being reſtricted from an employment which God and Nature had pointed out to them for their ſupport, muſt, by the operation of this bill, be reduced to this ſad alternative, of either periſhing for want at home, or removing to ſome other leſs rigorous government for protection and ſupport. It is remarkable, that the firſt law that ever was made to ſtarve a numerous body of uſeful, induſtrious, and peaceable ſubjects, was deviſed by a Britiſh Miniſter, approved by a Britiſh Parliament, and aſſented to by a Britiſh King. Pity that ſo gracious and ſo mild a prince ſhould not have found one friend honeſt enough to have adviſed him to withold his royal hand from ſo cruel an act; that ſo the triumph of the patrons of it might have been complete, by having it all their own, and paſſing it by commiſſion!

Wedneſday, March 1.

Lord Balmerino, ſon of the late Earl of Balmerino, executed for being concerned in the rebellion, in 1745, was preſented to his Majeſty, and very graciouſly received.

This day the ſociety of Antient Britons held their anniverſary feſtival, when the collection amounted to 56*l.* 19*s.* and 9*d.*

A farmer at Merton-bank, in Yorkſhire, making a drain in his field, very fortunately diſcovered a copper cheſt containing nearly a hundred weight of Roman ſilver money coined at 15 different periods, ſome of them as early as the time of Julius Cæſar. They are all freſh and fair, and no doubt will prove a valuable acquiſition to the antiquaries.

Thurſday 2.

The Houſe of Peers heard council on an

an appeal brought by James Nicol, and Thomas Davis, Esqrs; against Governor Verelst, for cruel treatment in India. The appellants had sued the Governor in his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas; but proceedings were stopt by an injunction from chancery, on the ground of appointing a commission from that Court to examine witnesses in India, in justification of the Governors proceedings; to remove which injunction the present appeal was lodged: but their Lordships, after hearing council on both sides, were pleased to affirm the injunction.

The tragedy of Cleonice, written by Mr. Hoole, author of Cyrus and Timanthes, was performed, for the first time, at Covent Garden theatre, to a crouded audience.

Friday 3.

A petition from the city of Waterford, in Ireland, presented this day to the House of Commons, states, that the differences between Great-Britain and the American colonies, if not speedily terminated, will be productive of the following consequences:

1. That the petitioners, being cut off from their usual supplies of American flax-seed, will be rendered unable to carry on the linen manufacture.

2. That, not having the means of raising flax, their linen manufactures must consequently be annihilated.

3. That, though they should obtain flax from other countries, the commerce with America being stopped by the non-importation agreement, their manufactures must instantly fall to decay.

4 That, being deprived of staves to make casks, their export provision trade must be destroyed, and both the navy of Great-Britain and West-India islands be deprived of the means of subsistence, with many other great and manifest inconveniences.

And That, on the whole, such a train of consequences must be destructive to the landed property, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom, and must occasion a very sensible diminution of his Majesty's revenues.

Tuesday 7.

"The Crisis, No. III." and a pamphlet entitled "The Present Crisis with respect to America," were both burnt at the Royal-Exchange gate, by the hands of the common hangman. There was a prodigious concourse of people, some of whom were at first very riotous; they seized and threw about the first brush faggots which were brought, and treated the city marshal and the hangman very ill; but more faggots being sent, which were dipped in turpentine, they immediately took fire, and the pamphlet and periodical paper were soon consumed. Both the said publications were burnt in like manner at Whitehall the day before.

Mr. Nuthall, Solicitor to the Treasury, on his return from Bath, was attacked by a single highwayman on Hounslow heath, whose demands not being readily complied with, fired into the carriage, in which were Mr. Nuthall, a young lady, and a little boy, who happily received no other injury than being much frightened. Mr. Nuthall returned the highwayman's fire, and it is thought wounded him sorely, as he rode off precipitately. When they arrived at the inn at Hounslow, Mr. Nuthall wrote a description of the fellow to Sir John Fielding, but had scarce closed his letter, when he suddenly expired.

Wednesday 8.

The appeal to the House of Peers, in one of the most important tythe causes that ever came before any court, was heard, and referred to the courts of law. Mr. Chaplin, of Rysom, in Lincolnshire, being in possession of an old monastical estate, which, for 174 years before the induction of the present rector, had paid a modus of 15l. a year in lieu of tythes, had tendered the said sum to the present incumbent, Mr. Bree, who had refused to accept of the same, and insisted on tythes in kind, as by law intitled; on which a lawsuit commenced, and the cause was heard before Judge Blackstone, and a verdict given in favour of the defendant, Mr. Chaplin: but the Judge being dissatisfied with that verdict, and making his report accordingly, the Court of Exchequer ordered a new trial; to prevent which the present appeal was made to the House of Peers, who, notwithstanding there was no church at Rysom, that the rector neither preached nor prayed there, and seldom or never was seen in the parish; that the dead might bury the dead, and the inhabitants baptize and marry one another; yet the Law Lords were of opinion, that, by law, the tythes were his mainteuance, and must be paid; and, as it was a law case, the Lords affirmed the order of the Court of Exchequer for a new trial.

Thursday 9.

A motion was made in the House of Commons, that leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West-Indies, under certain conditions and limitations, which as nobody expected such a motion, no body opposed it, and the House broke up early.

Friday 10.

A discovery was made of a very uncommon kind of forgery, carried on for some time past, by Robert and Daniel Perreau, twins, the former an apothecary in high practice in Golden square; the other living in genteel life in Pall-mall.

These

These two, in confederacy with a Mrs. Rudd, who cohabited with Daniel, and generally passed for his wife, have, from time to time, raised considerable sums by means of bonds forged in the name of the well-known Agent, William Adair, Esq; which they have imposed upon several gentlemen of character and fortune, as collateral securities with their own notes for the payment of the said sums. The occasion that led to the discovery was as follows: Robert Perreau, the apothecary, who bore an irreproachable character, applied to Mr. Drummond, the banker, for the loan of 5000l. and offered a bond, which he said Mr. Adair had given to his brother for 7500l. as a pledge for the payment. It should, however, be remarked, that to give colour to these bonds, it had been artfully given out, that Mrs. Rudd, the pretended wife of Daniel, was nearly connected with Mr. Adair, and even insinuated that she was his natural daughter; but Mr Drummond, who was well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Adair, on examining the signature, doubted the authenticity of it, and with the utmost delicacy asked Mr. Perreau if he had seen Mr. Adair sign it, who frankly answered that he had not, but added, that he could not entertain the least doubt, considering the connection, but that it was authentic. Mr. Drummond replyed, that he could not venture to advance so large a sum without consulting his brother, and therefore desired him to leave the bond, with a promise of either returning it the next morning, or supplying him with the sum he wanted to borrow upon it. With this answer Mr. Perreau departed, leaving the bond as requested, and next morning called as directed. In the mean time Mr. Drummond had more narrowly examined the bond, and Mr. Stephens, of the Admiralty, calling in, was asked his opinion of it, who having letters of a recent date from Mr. Adair in his pocket, on comparison, gave it as his opinion that the bond was a forgery. Being now confirmed in his suspicion, Mr. Drummond entered upon the subject of the bond with greater freedom, told Mr. Perreau frankly, that he believed he had been imposed upon; but added, that, to remove all doubt, if he would go with him to Mr. Adair, and procure from that gentleman an acknowledgment of its validity, he would then immediately advance the money: to this Mr. Perreau readily consented. They went, found Mr. Adair at home, asked the question, and were answered in the negative; on which Mr. Perreau put on an affected smile, and told him he jested. But Mr. Adair accosting him with a very different air, told him, it was no jesting matter, and that it behoved him to clear it up. Mr. Perreau then said, if that was the fact, he had been sent upon a fine errand indeed! desired to have the bond, and added that he should make the proper enquiries. This request, however, was refused; and it was thought advisable not to lose sight of Robert, till he had produced Daniel and his pretended wife.

On his return home, it is probable that he had acquainted the parties with what had happened, and that, in their first agitation, it had been consulted either to make their escape, or, in case that should be found impracticable, that Mrs. Rudd should acknowledge the signature, as most likely to escape punishment, and procure for the two brothers their liberty. Be that as it may, they all three took coach together; and it should seem, by the evidence of Mrs. Rudd, that she had taken with her what money and other moveables she could conveniently carry; and that the brothers had taken her money, her gold watch, and her jewels, into their possession, on what pretence does not appear. Instead, however, of escaping, an information was laid against them; and they were obliged to appear before Sir John Fielding, by whom they were committed to different prisons for further examination. In the mean time, their story had taken air, and, as they were all three well known, the concourse of people was so great on the day appointed for hearing them, that the Justices were obliged to adjourn from Bow-street to Guildhall, Westminster; where the facts already related were attested by Mr. Adair, Mr. Drummond, and others, with several additional charges, particularly by Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, from whom they had obtained 4000l. on the first application, which they honestly repaid before the money became due; afterwards 5000l. and lastly 4000l. upon similar bonds, all signed with the name of Mr. Adair; of which bonds a Mr. Watson, money-scrivener, said, he had drawn to the number of eight, all of them by order of one or other of the brothers, but which he could not, he said, be certain, they were both so much alike. Being pressed to make a positive declaration, he at last fixed upon Daniel.

Dr. Brooke likewise charged them with obtaining from him 15 Bank of Air bonds, each of the value of 100l. upon the security of a similar bond with the rest for 3100l.

The facts being made appear, the brothers were remanded to prison, and the parties bound to prosecute. But Mrs. Rudd, being advised by her council to become King's evidence, was afterwards admitted to bail. On her future examination, she declared, that she was the daughter of a nobleman in Scotland; that she married, when young, a Mr. Rudd, an officer in the army, against her friends

friends consent; that she had a very considerable fortune; and that upon some disagreement, when her husband and she determined to part, she made a reserve of money, jewels, and effects to the amount of 13,000l. all of which she gave to Daniel Perreau, whom she loved, she said, with the tenderness of wife; that she had had three children by him; that he had returned her kindness in every respect till lately, when having been unfortunate in gaming in the alley, he had become uneasy, peevish, and much altered towards her; that he cruelly constrained her to sign the bond now in question, by holding a knife to her throat, and swearing he would murder her if she did not comply; that, being struck with remorse, she had acquainted Mr. Adair with what she had done, and that she was now willing to declare every transaction with which she was acquainted, whenever she should be called upon by law so to do.

Wednesday 15.

A petition of American Merchants against the bill for restraining the trade of New England, &c. was presented to the House of Lords.

Thursday 16.

The people called Quakers presented a petition to his Majesty in favour of the Americans, since which some of that persuasion have been in conference with Lord Dartmouth.

Saturday 18.

The coal trade is totally stopt at Newcastle, owing to the coal owners advancing a shilling a chaldron on the first cost of coal. Riots have already commenced, and serious consequences are expected to follow this stoppage.

About one in the morning, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Hopkins, hosier, in Newgate-street, by which the maid, and a child in bed with her, were both burnt. Mrs. Hopkins jumped out of a window, and died in a few minutes, though visibly not much hurt. It is imagined that the fright and the thoughts of her child being involved in the flames, occasioned her death. Her eldest daughter, aged 19, threw herself from her window also, and was much bruised; as was likewise another of the maids who fell from the eaves of the house. All possible assistance was given to extinguish the flames, notwithstanding which the house and stock in trade were wholly consumed, and two other houses were much damaged. Mr. Hopkins was in the country with two of his children when he received the melancholy account of the accident, which happened by the maids lighting a fire in the copper for the purpose of preparing for washing, and leaving it burning when they went to bed.

Wednesday 22.

The Lord Mayor of London gave notice, the House being full, that he intended, early in the next sessions, to move the House for leave to bring in a bill for a fair and equal representation of the people.

Mr. Burke produced a plan for reconciling the differences that now unhappily subsist between the mother country, and her colonies; but it was not approved.

At a quarterly general meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, the company was given to understand, by an official letter from the treasury, that they had nothing farther to expect from government for their expences incurred in taking the Manillas. At the same time another letter informed them, that, as the act which obliges the company to export annually a certain quantity of woollen-cloth, was just expiring, their Lordships intended to apply to parliament for a renewal of that act. These advices occasioned warm debates.

Thursday, 23.

A petition from the American merchants was presented to the King, praying his Majesty to withold the royal assent from an act which is no less repugnant to good policy than justice, the act to restrain the trade of Massachusetts-bay, &c. and to prohibit such provinces from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

Monday 27.

Sir George Savile moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the circulation of notes for small sums in Yorkshire, where notes are circulated among the manufacturers from 5s. down as low as 6d. to the shameful abuse of the poor.

About eight in the evening a fire broke out at a rope warehouse in Narrow-street, Limehouse, which in five hours destroyed 27 houses and two deal yards, together with the furniture, and every thing else on the premises. The same premises were burnt down about eleven years ago, when more than forty houses were destroyed.

Friday 31.

Two gold medals given annually by the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of Cambridge University, for the encouragement of learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Hall, of St. John's College, and Mr. Hewet, of Caius.

On the 21st of January the rebel Pugatschef, who had a long time maintained a civil war in the extreme parts of Russia, was executed at Moscow, where by a singular mistake his head was first severed from his body, and then his hands and feet, which were first shewn to the spectators, and then his head. He suffered with undaunted resolution, as did likewise three others, companions in his treason. It is generally believed the executioner will lose his tongue for mistaking his orders, and cutting off the rebel's head, before he cut off his limbs.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

THE Lady of Thomas Pitt, Esq; member for Old Sarum, of a son

Dec. 3. Lady Dunmore, of a daughter

March 9. The Lady of H. Vernon, Esq; of a son and heir

MARRIAGES.

SIR Philip Hales, Bart, member for Downton, Wilts, to Miss Smith, of Shrewsbury

John Grey, Esq; brother to Sir Henry Grey, Bart, to Miss Wickett of Dorset-court, Westminster

Feb. 28, Percival Beaumont, Esq; steward of Chelsea hospital, to Miss Smith, of Richmond

— Esdaile, Esq; son to Sir James Esdaile, alderman, to Miss Hadfield, of Manchester

March 1. Rev Mr R Green, to Miss Fuller, of Golden-square

2. Alex. Leith, Esq; member for Tregony, to Miss Cope, of Grafton street, only daughter of the late Sir John Cope, KB

7. Tho. Frankland, Esq; member for Thirsk, to Miss Smelt, niece to Leonard Smelt, sub-gov. to the Prince of Wales

Rev. John Cayley, Rect. of Terrington, Yorkshire, to Miss Fanny Cayley, youngest daughter of Sir Geo. Cayley, of Brompton, Bt

DEATHS.

EDw. Denny, Esq; member for Tralee, in Ireland

Rev. Oliver Naylor, of Morpeth, of the small-pox. The living (700l. a year) is in the gift of the Earl of Carlisle

John Sydenham, Esq; only surviving grand-child of the celebrated Dr. Sydenham

Thomas Lehunte, Esq; member for Newtown, in Ireland

Capt. John Murray, Lieut. Governor of the garrison at Portsmouth

Rev. Dr. Richardson, late Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge

Mrs. Potter, widow of the Rev. John Potter, D D. late Dean of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury

Feb. 6. Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Esq; at Nice, in Italy, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and knight of the shire for the county of Worcester.

15. Gabriel Maturin, Esq; at Boston, Captain in his Majesty's 21st reg. of foot, and Secretary to his Excellency General Gage

23. Lady Christian Bruce, at Balgonie, in Scotland, daughter of the late Earl of Kincardine

24. Henry Clive, Esq; in St. James's-street

25. Alexander Shairp, Esq; aged 89. at Edinburgh

Jn. Meadman, Esq; Essex-street

William Small, M.D. at Birmingham

26. Countess of Leicester

27. Rev. Mr. Johnstone [redacted] apoplexy

Rev. Mr. Ellison, Rector of Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland

March 1. Henry Longland, Esq; Hatton Garden

Arthur Connell, Esq; late Lord Provost of Glasgow

2. Sir John Rushout, Bart. Bloomsbury-square, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council

Rev. Mr. Henry Roberts, Rector of Wolverton, in Warwickshire

4. Dame Elizabeth Twisden, relict of the late and mother to the present Sir Roger Twisden

6. William Reynolds, Esq; of Beenfield, Berks

William Lowndes, Esq; one of the Auditors of his Majesty's Exchequer

7. Malcolm M'Neill, Esq; Captain in the royal navy

8. Rev. Dr. Ashton, at Bath

Rev. Mr. Thorpe, at Catherine-hall, Cambridge

12. Rob. Proctor, Esq; Holyport, Berks

14. Princess Carolina Augusta Maria, youngest daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, aged 8 months

John Sigismund Sanner, Esq; in David-street, formerly engraver to the Tower.

18. Rev. Jos. Goodwin, near 50 years Vicar of Shipton-under wood, Oxfordshire

20. George Wilmot, Esq; at Bristol, father to Sir Robert

21. John Newman, Esq; Banbury, Oxfordshire

24. John Cawne, Esq; Mayor of Bedford

27. Nat. Joice, Esq; Little Chelsea

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. George Greaves, chaplain to the Duke of Athol, to Stanton R, Derbyshire, with Allstonfield V, Staffordshire

Rev. Matthew Panting, to Brockall R, Northamptonshire

Rev. James Dowbery, M.A. chaplain to Earl Bathurst, to hold Stratton R, with Preston V, both in Gloucestershire

Rev. R. Gee, of St. John's, Cambridge, to North Cave V, with Leven R, Yorkshire

Rev. Jervas Joiner, chaplain to Earl Northesk, to Holwell R. with Offley V. Lincoln diocese

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Ferrers to Hinton R, in Hampshire

Rev. Mr. Mounsey, to Thornsby R, Lincolnshire

Rev. John Hallam, Prebend. of Windsor

Rev. Dr. Jn. Warren to the archdeaconry of Worcester

Rev. Wm Cropley to Westham vicarage

Rev. Hen. Waring, to St. Luke's, Midd.

Rev. Jn Stephens, to Ashburton R, Essex

Rev. Wm. Layton, to Helmely, Suffolk

Rev. Wm. Foster, to Lesbury V, Northumb

Rev. Jn. Land, to Heniyok R. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Ekins, to Morpeth L, 700l. a ear

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit	South Sea Stock.	Old S.Sea Annuit.	S.Sea New Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3per Cent. E.I.Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.
Feb. 27	145	92¼a⅜	88⅝a⅞	88⅛a½	88⅜a⅞	84⅞a85	25⅛a⅜	98½	87a⅜	86a⅜	85½	155½	80½	57a58s.	⅞
28	145⅛a⅜	92½	Ditto	88⅜a½	88½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	56a57s.	do
March 1	144⅞	92⅝	Ditto	88½	88⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86½	Ditto	156½	Ditto	Ditto	do
2	145a144⅝	92⅞a⅝	89a½	88½a⅝	88⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	86 a a⅜	85⅛a86	157½a158	Ditto	Ditto	do
3	144½a½	92½	89⅛a¼	88⅛a½	89a88½a89	Ditto	Ditto	98	87⅜a½	86⅜a⅝	Ditto	158a½	80⅞	57s.	do
4	Shut.	92¼a⅞	Ditto	88¼a⅞	89a⅜	85⅜a⅞	25⅜	Ditto	87⅛a⅜	86¼a⅞	Ditto	158½	Ditto	58a59s.	do
5	Sunday.														
6	Shut.	93a⅜a93	90	89⅜a⅝a¼	89⅛a⅛a½	Ditto	25⅜a½	99	88⅛a87⅓	87	Ditto	160½ 61⅓	81⅛a½	Ditto	do
7	Ditto	93a92½a⅞	89½ ⅞	89⅛a⅜a89	89⅛a⅛a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a86⅞	86½a¼	160a159	Ditto	Ditto	do
8	Ditto	92⅛a⅞	89½a⅝	88⅞a⅝a⅞	88⅞a⅜a⅞	85⅛a⅝	25⅝	Ditto	87⅜a⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	157⅞	81⅛	Ditto	do
9	Ditto	92⅞a93	89⅛	89	88⅞a89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼a⅞	86⅛	159a158	Ditto	Ditto	do
10	Ditto	Shut.	89⅛a⅜	88¼a⅞	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a½	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	81½a⅛	Ditto	do
11	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a⅞	88⅞a89	Ditto	85⅛a⅞	25⅝a¼	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	58	do
12	Sunday.														
13	Shut.	Shut	Ditto	89a¼	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	87⅝a¼	87a⅛	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	58a59s.	do
14	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
15	Ditto	Ditto	90a89⅛a⅞	89⅛a89⅛	Ditto	85⅛a86	Ditto	Ditto	87⅝a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
16	Ditto	Ditto	89¼a⅞	89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	86⅛a½	Ditto	Ditto	59a60s.	do
17	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	87a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	⅛a	Ditto	86a¼	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
19	Sunday.														
20	Shut.	Shut.	Ditto	89⅛a⅜a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
21	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	89a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
22	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89⅛	Ditto	86⅛a¼	25⅛a⅞	Ditto	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
23	Ditto	Ditto	90a⅛	85⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a88	87⅛ ⅛a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
24	Ditto	Ditto	90⅛a¼	89¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	⅛a⅞
26	Sunday.														
27	Shut.	Shut.	Ditto	89a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞ ⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61s.	do
28	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a¼	88⅞a⅜a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	86¼	86⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	60a61s.	do
29	Ditto	Ditto	89¼a⅜	88¼	Ditto	85⅛a¼	25⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do

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Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3.

York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 3, to April 8, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	3	3	8	3	0	2	0	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	8	0	0	3	4	2	4	3	1
Surry	6	9	4	0	3	4	2	5	4	0
Hertford	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	9
Bedford	7	2	4	11	3	3	2	2	3	2
Cambridge	6	11	3	8	3	1	1	11	2	8
Huntingdon	7	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	10
Northampton	7	4	5	6	3	11	2	2	3	3
Rutland	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	3
Leicester	7	7	5	1	4	0	2	1	4	0
Nottingham	6	8	5	1	3	8	2	3	3	8
Derby	6	11	0	0	4	1	2	6	4	0
Stafford	7	4	0	0	3	10	2	0	4	5
Shropshire	7	6	5	9	3	9	1	11	4	5
Hereford	6	7	0	0	3	5	2	0	3	7
Worcester	7	5	5	0	3	7	2	6	3	10
Warwick	7	5	0	0	4	0	2	6	5	2
Gloucester	7	8	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	4
Wiltshire	6	9	0	0	3	1	2	7	4	5
Berks	7	6	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	9
Oxford	7	7	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	1
Bucks	7	1	0	0	3	5	2	3	3	9
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	8	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2
Suffolk	6	2	3	0	2	11	2	0	2	10
Norfolk	6	0	3	4	2	9	2	0	3	4
Lincoln	6	4	1	6	3	2	1	9	3	2
York	6	8	6	11	3	4	2	1	3	4
Durham	5	11	3	9	3	6	2	1	3	8
Northumberland	5	6	3	11	3	2	2	1	3	9
Cumberland	6	2	4	4	3	3	2	4	3	9
Westmoreland	7	0	3	0	3	2	2	6	0	0
Lancashire	6	6	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	7
Cheshire	7	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	6	11	0	0	3	3	2	10	4	0
Somerset	7	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	1
Devon	6	10	0	0	3	2	2	3	0	0
Cornwall	6	8	0	0	3	11	2	1	11	0
Dorset	7	2	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	10
Hampshire	6	10	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	3
Sussex	6	3	0	0	4	11	2	2	3	4
Kent	6	6	0	0	3	6	2	3	2	11
WALES.										
North Wales	6	5	4	4	3	5	2	1	3	8
South Wales	6	8	6	5	3	4	2	1	3	6

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MAY, 1774.

May 1774	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N E	freſh	29 8½	52	very bright, cold wind, lightning in the even.
2	N to S	ditto	29 5	54	very heavy day, with a little rain
3	S W	little	29 3½	54	a fine day in general, ſome trifling rains
4	N E	ſtrong	29 5½	56	a cloudy coarſe day
5	N E to S E	freſh	29 5	53	turbulent night, ſeveral ſhowers in the day
6	E N E	ſtrong	29 5	53	violent thund. lightn & rain, moſt part the day
7	N E to S W	little	29 7½	51	clouds and ſunſhine alternately, a pleaſant day
8	S S W	ditto	29 9	51	ditto
9	S S W to N E	ditto	29 9½	54	very heavy hazy morn. bright warm afternoon
10	E	ſtrong	29 8½	56	a very bright warm day
11	Ditto	freſh	29 7½	58	very wet morning, cloudy afternoon, but fair
12	Ditto	little	29 8½	57	cloudy morning, very bright afternoon
13	N N E	ditto	29 9	56	black cold morning, bright afternoon
14	N E	freſh	29 9½	57	a bright day, hot ſun, cold wind
15	Ditto	ſtrong	29 9½	58	exceeding bright, hot ſun, cold wind
16	Ditto		30	58	very bl. at times, flying clouds, cold blighting wind
17	N E	little	29 9½	55	a very black cold diſagreeable day
18	N N W	ditto	30	51	chiefly cloudy, a little rain, very cold and churliſh
19	Ditto		30	52	chiefly cloudy, rather milder
20	N E	freſh	30	54	chiefly cloudy, cold wind
21	Ditto	ſtrong	29 7	55	heavy black morning, wet afternoon, cold wind
22	S W	freſh	29 3½	57	fair morn. very wet aftern. mid day very warm
23	S	ditto	29 3	56	ſhowers and ſunſh. aftern. fine growing weather
24	Ditto		29 4	55	ſome little ſunſh. a good deal of rain, cold & damp
25	N to S	little	29 6	55	cloudy chilly day, but no rain
26	N N E	ſtrong	29 8	54	turbulent night, cloudy cold day, but no rain
27	N N W	ditto	29 8	51	ditto, except ſome ſunſhine at times
28	N W	little	29 9½	51	cloudy morning, very wet afternoon, very cold
29	Ditto		29 9	52	a very wet cold day
30	W S W	little	29 7½	50	cloudy morning, wet afternoon, air milder
31	S S W	ditto	29 7	52	many flying clouds and a little rain, warmer

Bill of Mortality from March 27, 1775, to April 25, 1795.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	679	1372	Males	786	1549
Females	693		Females	763	

Whereof have died under two years old 563

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

Between			Between		
2 and 5		146	50 and 60		178
5 and 10		56	60 and 70		98
10 and 20		54	70 and 80		86
20 and 30		118	80 and 90		34
30 and 40		148	90 and 100		9
40 and 50		124			

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For APRIL, 1775.

Continuation of the Debate in the the Addreſs to his ; the Situation of s.

THE Duke of Richmond controverted ſeveral of the poſitions laid down by the noble Earl [E. of Sandwich], both reſpecting the diſpoſition of the French and Spaniards; and the force ſufficient to reſiſt them. He again commented very ably on the anſwer of the French miniſter. What does this anſwer import, ſays his Grace, ſuppoſing it to be literally kept on their part? that if you detect any of their ſhips trading with our American ſubjects, we ſhall be at liberty to ſeize them, and confiſcate their cargoes. Does the noble Earl pretend to interpret this explanation generally, ſo as to authoriſe our taking their veſſels at ſea? If he does not, what can ſuch a vague deluding promiſe avail? If he does, then I will venture to aſſure his Lordſhip, that he is miſerably deceived; and that the firſt attempt to prevent French or Spaniſh ſhips from navigating the American ſeas, will furniſh them with an opportunity of aſſerting their maritime freedom, of making reprizals, and of juſtifying their conduct to the other great ſtates of Europe, who are known to be long jealous of what they are pleaſed to call our deſpotic claim to the ſovereignty of the ocean.

Lord Sandwich aſſured the noble Duke, let the conſequences be what they might, they would not wait for the French ſhips being in port, or even in with the land; but would ſeize them without ceremony in the firſt inſtance; and truſt to the event, be it what it might; adminiſtration being determined to abide, and if neceſſary, to enforce the true terms of the explanation in the ſenſe only it was deſired and given.

The Biſhop of Peterborough inſiſted, ſtrenuouſly on the legiſlative ſupremacy of the mother-country, and the omnipotence of the Britiſh parliament; and contended, that we were called upon, in the moſt urgent terms, to aſſert both the one and the other, on the fulleſt and moſt comprehenſive ground; or ſubmit for ever to relinquiſh them. He entered into a full defence of the charter bill, and that for the trial of offenders, paſſed laſt ſeſſion. He ſaid, the glorious deliverer of theſe kingdoms, that profeſſed friend to freedom, King William, took away from the Boſtonians their firſt charter, and gave them the one they now hold. And ſhall it be aſſerted, in this Houſe, ſays his Lordſhip, that the King and parliament cannot do what a King without a parliament had done? and that, with advice and approbation of as great and good men as this nation ever ſaw; men who were the chief inſtruments in bringing about a revolution, to which we owe all the liberties and bleſſings we now enjoy. As to the trial of the offenders, he ſaid, it was not framed on the principles of injuſtice, as had been urged in the debate, but upon motives of the higheſt juſtice and humanity; for what could be more proper, more indiſpenſably neceſſary, than to protect from the reſentments of a ſeditious and enraged mob, thoſe who had acted in the due execution of the laws? His Lordſhip concluded with recommending vigorous meaſures, till America recognized the power of the ſupreme legiſlature in the moſt ample and unconditional manner; when that event took place, he was ſure parliament would be ready to receive them with open arms, and grant them every reaſonable indulgence that was conſiſtent with the general intereſts of the Britiſh empire.

obſerved, emely im- ch to take ion, or to tedding of creatures, d be much l, to act as mediators, than as perſecutors: more conſiſte t with the principles they pro- feſſed to teach; but much more particularly ſuited to the ſacred functions they were called to diſcharge. He ſaid, that, by the ſpecimen now given, he ſhould not be ſurpriſed to ſee the lawn ſleeves upon thoſe benches, ſtained with the blood of their innocent and oppreſſed countrymen on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

The Duke of Manchester animadverted, with great energy, on the very ind cent and unprecedented attack made by a noble Lord, early in the debate, (Ld. Lyttelton,) on all thoſe who happened to differ with him. He ſaid, it was a pretty method of convincing an adverſary, to tell him that his oppoſition to meaſures was founded on the worſt motives; and that all who entertained contrary ſentiments to his own, were weak and wicked counſellors. Such language had been always diſcountenanced, and he hoped would always meet with the ſtrongeſt marks of diſcouragement and diſapprobation in that Houſe, as it would otherwiſe baniſh all ſober deliberation and free diſcuſſion from within thoſe walls; and introduce, in their ſtead, the moſt improper perſonalities, and diſgraceful altercations.

Lord Lyttelton endeavoured to exculpate himſelf from the charges of the two noble Dukes. He ſaid, any thing ſevere he might have dropped reſpecting a noble and learned Lord, on the other ſide, was only upon certain ſuppoſitions. He had not, however, changed his opinion relative to the true interpretation of treaſon; nor could he bring himſelf to ſubſcribe to his Lordſhip's definition of it; as the more he thought on the ſubject, or heard it argued, the fuller he was ſatisfied that America was in rebellion. He ſaid, he had a very high authority to ſupport him, (Lord Chief Juſtice Forſter) and a real friend to liberty, who enumerates ſeveral ſpecies of treaſon, beſides thoſe expreſsly defined by the ſtatute of the 25th of Edward the Third: and lays it down as law, though a conſultation to levy war, in which the perſon of the King is not meant to be injured, may appear not to be treaſon within the ſtatute of Edward the Third, yet, that an overt act of one ſpecies of treaſon may be good evidence to prove an intention to commit the other.

Lord Camden ſtill retained his former ſentiments; he entered into a warm eulogium on the learned Judge alluded to; inſiſted the doctrine now imputed to him was not his; offered to meet the noble and learned Lord on the other ſide on that ground; and remarked, that the intended object of the language held this day, was to bring the unhappy Americans to England to be tried, under the act of Henry the Eighth, and have them butchered in the King's Bench.—Early in the debate, Lord Mansfield having ſaid, that the miniſters of the church of England were perſecuted by the fanatics of Boſton, and other parts of New-England, Lord Camden reprehended him very ſeverely, for uſing ſuch inflammatory language.

Lord Dartmouth cloſed the debate: he ſaid, that he approved of the meaſure; that America would be tenderly and gently treated, if they would return to their obedience; that he was directed by his own judgment, not by Lord Mansfield's; and that he believed Lord Mansfield was totally unconnected with the preſent adminiſtration.

At the cloſe of this long and intereſting debate in the Houſe of Peers, the queſtion being put for agreeing with the Commons in their addreſs, it was carried, as already related at p. 64, by a majority of 104 to 29. And now nothing remained, as was imagined, but for the Lower Houſe to receive and agree to the report, and then to proceed and preſent the addreſs; but, on the Speaker's preparing to put the queſtion, a motion made by Lord John Cavendiſh for a recommitment, gave riſe to one of the warmeſt debates that had happened during the ſeſſions.

Young Lord Lumley ſeconded the motion, and Mr. Grenville oppoſed it.

The Lord-Mayor [Mr. Wilkes] ſupported it. He ſaid, the very principle of the addreſs was treaſonable, becauſe it tended to convey falſe information to the throne. He ſaid, that, when the rights of a people are invaded, reſiſtance becomes a virtue. He ſaid, the addreſs charges the particular province of Maſſachuſetts-bay as being in a ſtate of actual rebellion, & the other

provinces

provinces are conſidered as aiding and abetting them; and that much had been ſaid, by ſome learned gentlemen to involve them in all the conſequences of a declared rebellion, and to engage our officers and troops to act againſt them as againſt rebels: but whether their preſent ſtate is that of rebellion, as theſe gentlemen argue, or of fit and proper reſiſtance to unlawful acts of power, as the Americans affirm, he ſaid, he would not take upon himſelf to determine; but this he would affirm, that a ſucceſsful reſiſtance is a revolution, not a rebellion. "Who can tell, ſaid he, whether, in conſequence of this day's violent and mad addreſs to his Majeſty, the ſcabbard may not be thrown away by them as well as by us? and, ſhould ſucceſs attend them, whether, in a few years, the Americans may not celebrate the glorious æra of the revolution in 1775, as we do that of 1688? Succeſs crowned the generous efforts of our forefathers for freedom, elſe they had died on the ſcaffold as traitors and rebels, and the period of our hiſtory, which does us moſt honour, would have been deemed a rebellion againſt lawful authority, not a reſiſtance authorized by all the laws of God and man, not the expulſion of a tyrant. Sir, this addreſs is founded, not only in falſhood and miſrepreſentation, but in injuſtice and cruelty. It is equally contrary to the ſound maxims of true policy, and to the unerring principle of natural right. The Americans will defend their property and their liberties with the ſpirit of freemen. An addreſs of ſo ſanguinary a nature cannot fail of driving them to deſpair. You are declaring them rebels. Every idea of reconciliation will vaniſh. The whole continent will revolt. But I hope, concluded his Lordſhip, that the juſt vengeance of the people will overtake the authors of theſe pernicious counſels; and that the loſs of the firſt province to the empire will be ſpeedily followed by the loſs of the heads of thoſe Miniſters, who adviſed theſe wicked and fatal meaſures."

Capt. Harvey oppoſed Lord Cavendiſh's motion with equal ſpirit as the Lord Mayor had ſupported it. He ſaid, that, on this important criſis, every man ſhould ſpeak out. He ſaid, we were not only indebted for our preſent critical ſituation to the refractory ſpirit of ſome of thoſe ungrateful ſubjects on the other ſide of the Atlantic, but to ſome no leſs reſtleſs ones on this ſide of it; that, till a ſtop was put to the ſedition that is ſo conſtantly, ſo artfully, ſo ſhamefully propagated from hence, we can never hope, without the laſt extremities, to bring the wicked leaders of thoſe deluded people to a ſenſe of their duty and obligations to this country.

To acknowledge the ſupremacy of the legiſlative power of this kingdom, and to diſpute the right of that power to exert it for the good of the whole, involves an abſurdity ſo glaring, as not to admit of argument. That America, by every tie that human nature can deviſe, ought to be ſubordinate to the authority of Great Britain, is beyond a doubt. At what expence of blood and treaſure to this kingdom have the colonies been brought to that exceſs of greatneſs and riches, as to enable them vainly to conteſt their right of independency? And ſhall we now deſert our duty, and ſuffer them to triumph in our diſgrace? Shall we meanly ſhake off the taſk of aſſerting our ſovereignty? or ſhall we leave it to poſterity to ſtruggle as they can? "For my part, ſaid he, I will never conſent to the reſcinding, the diſcharging, or the repealing, of any one reſolution, order, or act, that either the laſt, or any former Parliament has paſſed, for the declaring, maintaining, and enforcing, the legiſlative authority of Great Britain over all its colonies. But, added he, let me not be underſtood to wiſh the carrying execution through all the colonies with fire and ſword. God forbid! I flatter myſelf, that other means will be found out to effect a reconciliation; and that, when they find a determined reſolution in us to do our duty, they will be brought to a ſenſe of theirs. With this hope, I moſt heartily concur with the propoſed addreſs, and give my vote againſt the recommitment."

Sir William Mayne.] "I ſhould not riſe to trouble you this day, could I reconcile to my own breaſt the giving a ſilent vote on a queſtion, upon which depends not only the exiſtence of this country, but the happineſs of millions. The vote I ſhall give will be free from the ſmalleſt tincture of that prejudice which the Americans have been taught to expect from every Member of this Houſe who drew his firſt breath on the other ſide of the Tweed;—no, Sir, I will give my vote this day, uninfluenced by party, and undictated to by power; I will

I will give it like an honeſt member of parliament, who conſiders the approbation of his own mind his beſt parliamentary reward, and who acknowledges no dictator but that of his own conſcience.

"Some time ago, I gave my ſupport to the addreſs to his Majeſty, holding myſelf at full liberty to decide upon every point relating to America when they came ſpecially before this Houſe. Since that time, I have taken all the information from the papers upon your table, as well as from the proceedings in America, by which I regulate my judgment upon this great and arduous ſituation of this country. And it is with ſorrow I ſay it, that ſo very violent has been, and ſtill is, the conduct of the Americans, that there is ſcarce any opening left for Britiſh juſtice and Britiſh humanity to interfere for their relief, or to give protection to thoſe loyal and faithful ſubjects, of which I truſt many are yet to be found in that continent.

Strong ſuſpicions have been thrown out, that the Americans have been heated to their preſent frenzy by incendiaries from home. If there are Catalines in this country, (I am ſure there are none of them within theſe walls, for we are all honourable men) who have been plotting treaſons in the dark againſt the ſtate, let them be dragged to light; let them be offered up a ſacrifice to the juſt reſentments of the people and the violated rights of their country; let their names be handed down with infamy to poſterity, and let ages yet to come execrate their memory.

If a univerſal reſiſtance to the civil government of America, as by law eſtabliſhed; if denying a free and reciprocal interchange of Britiſh and American commodities; if reſiſting every act of the Britiſh legiſlature, and abſolutely, in word and deed, denying the ſovereignty of this country; if laying a ſtrong hand on the revenues of America; if ſeizing his Majeſty's forts, artillery, and ammunition; if exciting and ſtimulating, by every means, the whole ſubjects of America to take arms and to reſiſt the conſtitutional authority of Great-Britain, are acts of treaſon, then are the Americans in a ſtate of the moſt flagrant rebellion; a ſtate, that every good man muſt lament, and none more than myſelf, as I ſincerely wiſh every moderate and conſtitutional method to be taken to bring theſe unhappy and deluded people to a ſenſe of their duty. But if, after all, conciliating meaſures ſhall fail, this country has no alternative left, but to make uſe of that power they enjoy, under heaven, for the protection of the whole empire; and to ſhew the Americans, that as our anceſtors deluged this country with their blood, to gain this conſtitution for us, we, like men, in defiance of faction at home, or rebellion abroad, are determined, in glorious emulation of their example, to tranſmit it perfect and unimpaired to poſterity, or periſh in the attempt.

"Theſe, Sir, are my ſentiments on this great queſtion, flowing from the pureſt dictates of an uninfluenced and unbiaſſed conſcience, ſupported by a heart ready to bleed for the rights and liberties of the people, indifferent to me where I meet the invaders of them, whether on the cultivated plains of Britain, or the more wild uncultivated deſerts of America; ſo ſhall give my hearty negative to the motion for a recommitment."

The Right Hon. T. Townſhend inſiſted the imputation for cauſing a civil war was miſplaced; called upon the Hon. Gentleman to point out thoſe Catalines who had fomented civil diſſentions; ſaid, every one elſe thought the imputation and deſcription belonged to another ſet of men; ſaid, you are in the laſt moment wherein there can be any poſſibility of a pauſe that may ſuggeſt any meaſure of reconciliation. The addreſs cries *havock!*

Mr. Joliffe ſaid, his ideas differed ſo widely from the noble Lord, [Lord North] he could not give his aſſent to meaſures his ſoul ſhuddered at; diſapproved of the plan, and was for conſidering it in every light, leſt reſiſtance ſhould be made juſtifiable.

Mr. Stanley approved of the propoſed addreſs; remarked on the papers; ſaid he wanted nothing but the Americans to ſubmit; would then hang out the olive branch, propoſe an amneſty, an act of grace and oblivion, a compact; but thought ſome examples ought to be made.

Lord Irnham, conſidering the queſtion in a political light, "Is it poſſible," ſaid he, "to conceive that anything on earth could give that heartfelt pleaſure to France and Spain that this unfortunate ſyſtem of oppreſſing America has done! You had become the maſters of all warlike America, which

which they term *bold* America; and with that aſſiſtance you bid fair to cruſh their power in every part of the globe, whenever they dared to provoke you; and now you weakly, impoliticly, and dangerouſly, contrived to irritate, injure, and inflame all America againſt you; and if we are not blind to our own intereſt, we might eaſily perceive this by the conduct of the French and Spaniards, on your applying to their reſpective courts for orders to ſtop their merchants from ſupplying America with goods or warlike ſtores. They immediately (apparently againſt every motive of their intereſt and policy) comply with your demands; and for what end, but plainly to urge you on, and incite you to your own deſtruction? For, depend on it, that, notwithſtanding all this courteſy and *politeſſe*, the Americans will receive from them every ounce of powder and ball that they can pay for, as well as all other goods in abundance. This is, therefore, a meaſure of confiding in our new friends and old enemies, the French and Spaniards, inſtead of our old friends and brethren, the Americans. This kind of policy is inſecure in private concerns, but muſt be ruinous, fatal, and deſtructive, in this great, this important, and this deciſive one.

"Let us, therefore, at length, return back to thoſe glorious maxims of univerſal liberty eſtabliſhed by our great deliverer, King William III.—that friend to mankind; to whom we owe that this nation, by adhering heretofore to thoſe maxims, had become the moſt powerful and illuſtrious on earth; and by whoſe wiſdom the ſceptre of this empire has been placed in the hands of the family who now wield it, which may they ever do, with honour and perfect ſafety, whilſt they remain enthroned in the hearts of all the loyal, free-born, independent, and whiggiſh ſubjects throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and America!"

Mr. Adam ſpoke againſt the motion; recurred to firſt principles; ſaid he was a Whig; declared his readineſs to ſupport the conſtitution of Great Britain, in which America was included; ſpoke of the doctrine of reſiſtance; declared the Americans never had a legal power of reſiſtance in their conſtitution.

Mr. Scott repreſented the dangers of a civil war, but preſſed the expediency and neceſſity of violent meaſures on the preſent occaſion.

Col. Campbell ſpoke for the addreſs, but not warmly.

Gov. Johnſtone.] "Before you pronounce this dreadful ſentence upon a meritorious, ſober, and induſtrious people, I hope the Houſe will indulge me with a few words, in diſcharge of the duty I owe myſelf, and likewiſe with a view of tranſmitting my character fair to poſterity, when theſe black ſcenes ſhall be examined without prejudice.

"The real queſtion before us is upon the proper meaſures to be purſued reſpecting our fellow ſubjects in America. In order to judge of this, we muſt conſider the real cauſe of diſpute. I ſay, the ſubſtantial difference turns upon the right of taxation. Moſt of the advocates on the other ſide have endeavoured to ſtur this point, and allege, that the claims of the Americans extend far beyond this article, and that the act of navigation itſelf is in danger. But it is impoſſible for a judicious mind to read the material papers, and not to ſee that this is illuſory. The congreſs has expreſsly told us, they are willing to acquieſce in thoſe laws which ſecure to us the monopoly of their trade, as neceſſary in the mutual connection; and the inſtructions from Philadelphia, on which the proceedings of the congreſs are chiefly formed, avow theſe doctrines in more full and explicit terms. This method of condemning men by inference and conjecture, contrary to their repeated declarations, I cannot approve. I ſhall, therefore, bend the whole force of my argument to the original cauſe of quarrel—taxation.

"The great and only ſecret yet found out, for preſerving the liberties of mankind from the incroachments of that power which is neceſſary for the executive, in large kingdoms, is the power of the purſe. This was the ſubject of contention in the civil wars of Charles I. It is this privilege alone which makes the Houſe of Commons reſpectable: this is the point which Hampden obtained for us! And I leave every one acquainted with the hiſtory of thoſe memorable times, to determine in his own mind, "Whether we ſhould ever have enjoyed this bleſſing, if he had tamely paid the tax, and had not reſiſted?" From this power we derive the certainty of aſſembling the repreſentatives of the people; by this, redreſs of grievances may precede ſupplies; and the ſecurity

that

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

I Am a country rector, in a retired part of the world, with a ſmall pariſh. Over and above the time taken up in the duties of my calling, which I would willingly fulfil by taking care both of the ſouls and bodies of my pariſhioners, I have ſome to ſpare for the reception of ſuch friends as call upon me; the reſidue of it I happily fill up by looking into my books, and by indulging my thirſt of ſeeing the modern productions, eſpecially ſuch as relate to my own profeſſion. This thirſt has led me to peruſe the repeated editions of the *Confeſſional*, with the laboured additions to each, both in the text and notes, and ſometimes the beautiful ſupplement of notes upon notes, which the author has added, no doubt, to keep up that perſpicuity, which he is ſo eminent in preſerving through the whole of his labours. There are juſt now publiſhed four diſcourſes, on important ſubjects, delivered to the Clergy of the archdeaconry of Cleveland, by Francis Blackburne, M. A. Archdeacon of Cleveland. I found my old thirſt come inſtantly upon me, and immediately ſent for theſe diſcourſes. More deſirous was I of ſeeing them, as I had ſome-how taken it into my head, that there was a fellow-feeling between the author of the *Confeſſional* and the Archdeacon. I ſoon obtained the diſcourſes, and have been looking them over with great attention; but, unfortunately, I am ſtopped in my progreſs at times by difficulties, which I meet with both in the text and notes. No one is ſo capable of ſolving theſe difficulties, as the learned Archdeacon himſelf; and his benevolence, I know, is ſo great in this way, that he will have no objection to writing notes upon his own performance, in order to remove the ſtumbling-blocks out of the way of a brother. With this view, Mr. Urban, I muſt beg the favour of conveying a letter to the Archdeacon through your uſeful Magazine; in hopes, from his known candour and good nature, of having an anſwer through the ſame channel, which will obviate all my difficulties.

I am, Mr. Urban, yours, &c.

Mr. Archdeacon,

THE diſcourſes which you have juſt now offered to the public, have, from the ſtation you bear in the church, tempted me to give them a careful peruſal. I have met with ſome difficulties in my progreſs, which I am not able to clear up without your friendly aſſiſtance; and, therefore, without farther apology than I have already mentioned to Mr. Urban, I ſhall proceed at this time to propoſe ſome of them to you. The firſt writer againſt the *Confeſſional*, I think, was Mr. Rotheram, the reputed author of the *Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments in Religion*. I read it at its firſt appearance with pleaſure. He is a moſt candid adverſary, and appears to me to be a maſter of his ſubject: he has treated it with great perſpicuity and ability. In ſhort, he is a truly amiable writer, and in all his works he ſeems to have (excuſe me for uſing the expreſſion after reading your third diſcourſe) the *intereſt of religion* truly at heart. This work, the *Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments*, &c. has twice fallen under your cenſure in your ſecond diſcourſe. The firſt inſtance is at page 80, attended with a note in the next page, in order to make your cenſure more poignant. The paſſage quoted by you is this:—"It was not neceſſary that chriſtianity ſhould always continue in the ſame circumſtances in which our Saviour himſelf and his Apoſtles left it." In your note upon it, you ſay,—"Had the Papiſts luckily thought of this *no neceſſity*, they might eaſily have defended the moſt abſurd of their doctrines, and the moſt idolatrous parts of their worſhip, on the pretence that they were neceſſarily ſubſervient to the greatneſs and power of government, and that, ſhould chriſtianity diſown them, chriſtianity muſt be injurious to ſociety." Had the Papiſts argued thus from this paſſage, with the context included, in favour of their *abſurd doctrines* and *idolatrous worſhip*, I muſt have charged them with a fallacy, which has been of no ſmall uſe to ſome of your fellow-labourers, the fallacy of arguing *a dicto ſecundum quid ad dictum ſimpliciter*. The whole paſſage, which is the firſt in the *Eſſay*, is this:—"It was not neceſſary that chriſtianity ſhould always continue in the ſame *circumſtances*, in which our Saviour himſelf, or his Apoſtles, left it. It was then neceſſarily in a *ſtate* of oppoſition with the civil and religious eſtabliſhment under which it firſt aroſe. It tended directly to the overthrow of that particular eſtabliſhment, upon the ruins of which itſelf was to be built. For that eſtabliſhment was in its very frame and intention temporary, and preparatory to another. And when

the times were ripe for the erection of that other, Judaism had then obtained its whole effect, and was of course to give way to that better dispensation which it was intended to introduce. But mens passions and interests were still concerned to support it. And this occasioned some convulsions in its dissolution, whilst human endeavours were exerted to maintain and uphold it beyond that period which Providence had assigned to its duration. In struggling for its own support, it naturally strove to oppress that infant religion which threatened its dissolution: and hence christianity was at first in a *state* of persecution." In the next page the author goes on:—"But christianity is by no means in the same *situation*, in respect to other civil institutions. There is nothing in the nature of christianity, or of civil government, which necessarily sets them in opposition to each other; all that it had to fear from other civil establishments, was in the attempt, which it must necessarily make to disengage them from those false religions with which they were then united. If they acted offensively against christianity, it was not for their own sakes, but merely for the sake of the religious system with which they were then in alliance." For, as he begins the next paragraph—"Christianity is a friend to civil government." How from this natural account of the *state* of persecution in which Christ and his Apostles left the church under the Jews, and of the only grounds upon which it could meet with the same from other civil institutions,—how from this account, I say, the acutest Papist could be furnished with a defence of the *most absurd of the doctrines*, and the *most idolatrous parts of the worship*, of his church, I must own is a mystery to me. But I dare say you can make it perfectly clear to me, and therefore I must beg your kind assistance. What you add in the next paragraph (p. 82), where you seem to have a sight of the author's meaning, does but increase my perplexity. You say,—"If this writer had only meant, that it was not necessary that christianity should always remain in the same *circumstances* of persecution in which our Saviour left it, and which the Apostles and their successors experienced at different periods, &c. the proposition might be admitted," &c.—This paragraph, however, serves only to introduce another (in the same page), in which the author of the *Essay* has a more serious charge, if possible, laid against him; it is this:—"But when the same writer proceeds to say, that "Society would be essentially injured, if christianity did not become subservient to the greatness and power of political government, TO AS GREAT A DEGREE as the FALSE RELIGIONS BEFORE IT had contributed to them;" we can consider him no otherwise than an apologist for all those corruptions, in doctrine and worship, which have been introduced into the christian church for political purposes, from the time it was first taken into the protection of the civil magistrate." This passage, thus marked out with inverted commas, and dignified in part with capital letters, made me necessarily conclude, that it was, *totidem verbis*, a quotation from the *Essay*. Your having given no reference to the page from whence you quoted it, gave me an infinite deal of trouble. I was obliged to turn over the *Essay* more than once, and at last to read it through; and I am now perfectly qualified to say, that there is no such passage in the book. How can this be? Was not the book at hand, and so your memory deceived *you*? or did some treacherous friend impose a false quotation upon you? for certainly it could not be your own, so solemnly set forth, and printed in the very neighbourhood of Mr. Rotheram. For the future, Sir, when I should have an occasion to chastise an author before so respectable an audience, I would desire them to turn to the work itself, that they may be convinced of the integrity of the quotations from it. But, perhaps, this may be too great a condescension for one in your station; therefore I will presume to recommend the same to your readers, that they may see with their own eyes, that you mean every thing fair and honest towards the writer, whom you are obliged to call to an account. In kindness to you, Sir, I will give you the paragraph as it ought to have been quoted; and it is the only one in the book which bears any similitude to that you have given. Indeed, it was only by two or three words that I was able to guess at the passage, for not one of the words so signally marked out in capitals are to be found in it. These are the words as they stand in the *Essay*:

"The alliance between government and religion, is as old as government itself. At the time of the first appearance of christianity, this alliance subsisted every where, having descended, without interruption, from the first ages.

Corrupt

Corrupt as religion then was, yet every government in the known world drew ſuccours from it, without which they could never have attained to any conſiderable degree of greatneſs and power. If chriſtianity, then, when it put down theſe falſe and corrupt eſtabliſhments, and thereby deprived government of its ancient ally, had refuſed itſelf to aſſociate with the civil power, it would have done the moſt eſſential injury to ſociety."

Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments in Religion p. 10.

I am afraid, Sir, if you ſhould find yourſelf obliged, in the ſecond edition of your diſcourſes, to place this genuine paſſage in the room of the other, you will be obliged to leave out your reflections, which I know will give you pain, and, no doubt, be a great concern to me. I have now done with Mr. Rotheram, but by your leave muſt ſtill trouble you with another difficulty. At page 87, in the ſame diſcourſe, you ſay in the note, ſpeaking of the *immortality* of the *ſeparate* ſoul, and Dr. Balguy's ſyſtem of church authority,—" It is, indeed, true enough, that neither of theſe are to be found in the ſcriptures; not becauſe the ſcripture *ſuppoſes* them, or *takes them for granted*, but becauſe they are the mere figments of human conceit, manifeſtly ſubverſive in the one caſe of the chriſtian doctrine of redemption, and, in the other, of all chriſtian liberty." Good God! Sir, does the ſoul and body die together? This contradicts every notion I had of the ſoul after death. What can be the meaning of our Saviour's promiſe to the penitent thief, or St. Paul's " ſtrait betwixt two, having a deſire to depart, and to be with Chriſt, which is far better; nevertheleſs, to abide in the fleſh, is more needful for you?" (Phil. i. 23, 24) Where can the grounds of the Apoſtle's ſtrait lie? Surely, it muſt have been better to have continued with his beloved Philippians, when death was to put a period to the exiſtence both of ſoul and body. With what propriety can he ſay, that to be with Chriſt is far better? To what part of him would you allot that preſence with Chriſt? I am ſome-how glad that this paſſage is in a note; it would have alarmed your clergy to have had ſuch words delivered to them in the church; and it is well Anthony Collins is not alive, for he would certainly have enriched his *diſcourſe on free-thinking* with ſuch a ſentence, or ſtrengthened his arguments for the materiality and mortality of the ſoul, by ſo reſpectable an authority; as, before, he had availed himſelf of the reveries of another very learned man. But, without doubt, you can explain this matter to me, and put an end to all my fears on this head.

I have other difficulties that occur to me, but am afraid of treſpaſſing upon your patience. Your friendly anſwer to theſe, may embolden me to ſtate the others at large hereafter, ſome of which I ſhall now only hint at.

My regard for the character of Melanchthon, makes me concerned to ſee him thrown under a cloud, while Flacius Illyricus is rather brought forward into light (p. 25. n.). My opinion of the two men is as oppoſite as light to darkneſs. But, no doubt, we ſhall ſee this matter fully cleared up, when you favour us with your promiſed life of Luther.

I am in ſuſpenſe about your brother Archdeacon's [*Balguy's*] ſermon and charge. I have not had time to look into them, which I certainly will do, for I love to ſee fair play, when I am reading the works of learned men. Sorry I am that he ſhould be the occaſion of any diſagreement betwixt you and the *reſpectable* Dr. Prieſtley; it is pity any laſting diſcord ſhould ariſe from it, as is too often the caſe, eſpecially as your thoughts and opinions generally run in the ſame channel.

I cannot ſay you have quite cleared up my difficulties about the motto you ſpeak of (Pref. p. xvi.), *Let us do evil, that good may come.* To be ſure, your note upon it is very ingenious, and it was kind in you to aſſiſt a friend in diſtreſs; but hang me, if it does not occur to me, when I ſhut your book, that all is not right yet.

By the by, you mention the *Scriptural confutation*, &c. of *Mr. Lindſey's arguments*, &c. *in his Apology*, (Pref. p. xvi.), and ſarcaſtically call the author by the ſturdy name of the Steeled Champion. Have you made proof of his armour, and found it penetrable? If you have not, was it quite fair to reprobate the writer, by quoting a ſingle paſſage from his work? Would it not have been right to have given the whole ſentence? The author, perhaps, may think you ſhould have done it.

By what you ſay of the reception which Mr. Lindſey's conduct has met with (Pref. p. xii.), you muſt certainly be in poſſeſſion of ſome anecdotes that never came to my ears: I ſhould be happy in receiving them from

you

you. All that I have heard mention it, have approved of his reſignation, as the only *irreproachable* ſtep he could take: it appears to me, as though the biſhops and clergy are as calm and undiſturbed about it, as if he was ſtill vicar of Catterick, and by no means grudge him his toleration; and that they eſteem the man for the goodneſs of his heart, though, upon his publiſhing his Apology, they could not form the ſame opinion of his head.

I muſt aſk pardon for the length of this letter, both of you and Mr. Urban. I am, Mr. Archdeacon,

With all due reſpect, yours, &c.

A Country Rector.

Mr. URBAN,

WHen books are every day multiplying in ſuch numbers, it were to be wiſhed, that, at leaſt, authors of reputation would be cautious in advancing any thing with confidence, which is not well ſupported by ſolid arguments; as, otherwiſe, it neceſſarily introduces an additional book to refute them, or elſe their errors muſt be ſuffered to gain ground and paſs current in the world. I cannot but lament an imperfection of this kind in *Coſtard's Hiſtory of Aſtronomy*, which is now under my peruſal; for, when he comes to apply the calculations of eclipſes to the improvement of chronology, he ſays, with great confidence, "that nothing can fix the date of antient tranſactions with ſo much accuracy as eclipſes of the ſun and moon." He proceeds to give us ſome examples of their pretended great uſe; but, unfortunately, it may be contended, that the examples he produces are ſo far from being fixed accurately by him or any others in this method, that I can venture to ſay he is not miſtaken in leſs than ten years, and poſſibly fifteen, in his very firſt example, if not in moſt of the remaining ones. Nay, I ſcarcely know of one inſtance in which the calculation of eclipſes has been of any ſervice in chronology, notwithſtanding all its boaſted pretences; and, if we attend, the reaſon will appear evident. Not only eclipſes of the moon, but even of the ſun, viſible at the ſame place, ſometimes happen ſo frequently in the courſe of half a dozen years, that one is at a loſs which eclipſe to ſelect as that mentioned by any ancient author to have been coincident with ſome remarkable event. For inſtance, M. de la Lande has calculated three ſolar eclipſes, almoſt central, and viſible in the greateſt part of Europe, between the years of 236 and 240 inclusively†: how can we judge which of theſe was the eclipſe mentioned to have happened at the acceſſion of Gordian to the empire, unleſs ancient authors had been more particular, and recorded the ſeaſon of the year, month, time of day, or other circumſtances neceſſary to identify the eclipſe ſpoken of. We ſee, then, that we muſt ſtill have recourſe to hiſtoric dates, in order to fix on what year Gordian aſcended the throne between 236 and 240, and even the very-time of year, before we can know which of the above eclipſes was the firſt in his reign; and even then we are not certain, that it happened within the limits of his firſt year. There ſeems no reaſon, then, for Mr. Coſtard to ſpeak with little reverence of what he calls *technical chronology*, by comparing Olympiads, Conſular Faſti, and Athenian Archons (p. 236). On the contrary, if he had attended more to this technical chronology, he would have found he was in an error of 10 years at leaſt in his firſt example, wherein he ſays, "the concluſion of the war between the Lydians and Medes is fixed, by the ſolar eclipſe foretold by Thales, to the year before Chriſt 603." Calvitius, by calculation of eclipſes, pretended to have fixed the ſame event to the year 605, Uſher to 604, Petavius to 597, Bunting to 586. What can prove more plainly the futility of pretending to ſettle chronology by eclipſes alone, when within the ſpace of 10 years there were five ſolar eclipſes, each of which has equal pretenſions to be that foretold by Thales? Nay, ſtill farther, there are ſtrong reaſons to think, that every one of theſe authors are miſtaken, and that the event happened ten or fifteen years more early than the earlieſt date of theſe calculators. I wiſh, therefore, that ſome of your aſtronomic correſpondents would aſſiſt me in the taſk of proving this, by diſcovering, whether, between the years 610 and 620, any conſiderable eclipſe of the ſun was viſible in Aſia Minor. This is a point of great importance towards

† Vid. laſt edition of *L' Art de verifier les Dates par les Benedictins*, wherein is a catalogue of all the eclipſes of the ſun and moon viſible in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, ſince the birth of Chriſt, all calculated by Monſ. de la Lande himſelf.

ſettling

ſettling many dates, not only in prophane chronology, but alſo in that of the Jewiſh ſcriptures, and is a new field of enquiry.

Mr. Coſtard mentions another event fixed by him by means of an eclipſe, an account of which is inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. As I have not ſeen this tract, I can only ſay at preſent, that, by the reſult of his arguments, I ſuſpect that they are not better founded than thoſe employed in the foregoing one. He mentions alſo another diſſertation, written by him, concerning the eclipſe when Xerxes marched againſt Greece: I ſhould be glad to be informed of the title of this, and where it can be procured.

I ſhall reſerve the proofs of what I have advanced for ſome other opportunity; and ſhall only add now, that, beſides the obſtacles to the application of eclipſes to chronology ariſing from the cauſes above mentioned, viz. the frequency even of ſolar eclipſes in a few ſucceſſive years at particular periods, and the want of ſufficient circumſtances recorded by ancient hiſtorians to identify the eclipſe alluded to, there are other obſtacles ariſing from the difficulty to aſcertain the quantity of the eclipſe in ſuch diſtant times, or even the year in which it happened, on account of the acceleration of the moon's mean motion: but as Mr. Coſtard is himſelf ſenſible of theſe, I ſhall leave them to the aſtronomers; by ſome of whom I ſhould be glad to be informed, whether the degree of this acceleration, and the uniformity of it, be ſufficiently determined, ſo as not to cauſe the error of a year in any diſtant time before Chriſt in calculating any eclipſe. S.

Mr. URBAN,

THE mention of the cathedral of St. Andrew's in Johnſon's Tour hath induced me to give you this ſhort account of that and other Scotch cathedrals. The cathedral at St. Andrew's was begun anno 1163, in the reign of Malcolm IV. and in the time of Arnold, the 17th biſhop of this ſee, but was not compleated till 1318, in the reign of K. Robert Bruce, and in the time of Biſhop Lamberton, the 27th biſhop, who dedicated it with great ſolemnity. This church was a very magnificent ſtructure, but was greatly damaged at the Reformation: what remained was in part repaired by the ſucceeding archbiſhops, but a fanatical mob at the time of the Revolution nearly demoliſhed it.—The cathedral of Aberdeen, dedicated to St. Machar, was founded by Biſhop Kinninmouth, who died before the work was raiſed ſix cubits high, 1370. Biſhop Leighton, 1430, built St. John's aile, laid the foundation of the great ſteeple, and of the two leſſer ſteeples, and advanced the work greatly. The roof was laid on, and the floor paved with free-ſtone, by Biſhop Lindſay, 1445. Biſhop Spence adorned the chancel with many rare ornaments, 1460. Biſhop Elphinſton finiſhed the great ſteeple, and furniſhed it with bells, 1489. Biſhop Dunbar finiſhed the two leſſer ſteeples, cieled the church, and built the ſouth aile, 1522. Biſhop Stuart built the conſiſtory-houſe, 1539. Anno 1560, the Barons of Mearns, and ſome of the townſmen of Aberdeen, ſpoiled this cathedral of all its ornaments and jewels, and demoliſhed the choir. Having ſhipped the lead, bells, and other utenſils, deſigning to ſell them to the Dutch, all this ill-gotten wealth ſunk not far from the Gridle-neſs. The body of the cathedral was preſerved by the Earl of Huntley, anno 1607; the church was repaired, and covered with ſlate, at the charge of the pariſh.—The cathedral church of Elgin, founded by Andrew, Biſhop of Murray, 1230, was one of the moſt ſumptuous edifices in the iſland, nearly equal to St. Paul's, London, in length, but ſurpaſſing it in breadth. This noble ſtructure was deſtroyed at the Reformation, but the remaining ruins are yet greatly admired.—The cathedral of Brichen, an handſome fabric, hath on the ſouth ſide a ſmall ſteeple, not unlike the Monument in London, except that it is broader at the top than at the bottom. The choir of this church was demoliſhed by the reformers, but the church is yet ſtanding.—The cathedral of Chanonry, the ſeat of the Biſhop of Roſs, was demoliſhed at the Reformation, but rebuilt in part by the ſucceeding prelates.—The cathedral of Dunkeld, a ſtately edifice, was greatly damaged in the ſucceſſion war by the Engliſh, who burnt down the choir, which was rebuilt by William Sinclair, 16th biſhop of this ſee. Robert Carden, 20th biſhop, enlarged the church, and Thomas Lawder, 26th biſhop, finiſhed and dedicated it in 1454. This church was alſo nearly demoliſhed at the Reformation, though ſome part of it

it is now uſed for divine ſervice.—The cathedral of Glaſgow was begun by John Achaian, 1ſt biſhop, who, having in ſome meaſure compleated the building, dedicated it in 1137. Boethius ſaith, that the work was not finiſhed till the time of William Babington, 11th biſhop. His words are theſe: "Abſolutum eſt eâ tempeſtate templum cathedrale Glaſguenſe, ſedes profecto magnifica, cujus haud exiguam partem Gulielmus ibidem Epiſcopus liberalitate ſua extruxerat, nec diu operi perfecto ſuperfuit." This prelate deceaſed Jan. 25, 1261. In the reign of James VI. the miniſters of Glaſgow perſuaded the magiſtrates to pull it down, and build two or three churches with the materials thereof. The magiſtrates condeſcending, a day is appointed, and workmen ready to demoliſh it. The tradeſmen, having notice of this deſign, aſſembled in arms, and oppoſed the magiſtrates, threatening to bury the workmen under the ruins of the church. Upon this, the matter is referred to the King and Council, who decided the controverſy in the tradeſmens favour, reproving the magiſtrates very ſharply. After the conqueſt of the Iſle of Man by the Engliſh in the time of Edw. I. the Biſhop of the Iſles had his ſeat in the Iſland of Iona, where the abbey church ſerved for a cathedral, but was deſtroyed at the Reformation. This church was built in the form of a croſs. The length from eaſt to weſt is an hundred and fifteen feet; the breadth twenty three; the length of the tranſept ſeventy. Over the centre is an handſome tower, on each ſide of which is a window, with ſtone work of different forms in every one. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel are ſome Gothic arches, ſupported by pillars, nine feet eight inches high, including the capitals, and eight feet nine inches in circumference. The capitals are quite peculiar, carved round with various ſuperſtitious figures, among others is an angel weighing of ſouls. Near is the tomb of the Abbot Mackinnon. His figure lies recumbent, with this inſcription round the margin: "Hic jacet Johannes Mac-Fingonne, Abbas de Ily, qui obiit anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſſimo, cujus animæ propitietur Deus altiſſimus. Amen." On the other ſide is the tomb and figure of Abbot Kenneth. On the floor is the effigy of an armed knight, with a whilk by his ſide, as if he had juſt returned from the feaſt of ſhells in the hall of Fingal. All the tombs lie eaſt and weſt, the head to the weſt, probably from a ſuperſtitious notion, that, at the reſurrection, they may riſe with their faces to the eaſt.—In anſwer to Dr. Johnſon, I take this occaſion to ſay, that great ſums have lately been expended in repairing and adorning the cathedrals of Carliſle, York, Lincoln, Ely, Cheſter, Worceſter, Gloceſter, Hereford, Exeter, Saliſbury, Rocheſter, Canterbury, and Litchfield. The ſtate of other cathedrals I cannot aſcertain, except I believe thoſe of Peterborough, St. David's, and Landaff, to be in a very indifferent ſtate.—I am, &c.

Newport, Shropſh.
March 4, 1775. S. WATSON.

HAVING given an account, in our XLIId Volume, p. 107, of a native of Taiti (or Otaheite), who accompanied M. Bougainville to France in 1769, and of his embarking for the Iſle of France, in his way home, in March 1770; ſome farther particulars of him, extracted from a late voyage to the Iſle of France, the Iſle of Bourbon, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. by a French officer, who ſaw him at the firſt-mentioned iſland in November following, will, doubtleſs, be acceptable to our readers. "Some few days before my departure from the Iſle of France, ſays the writer, I again ſaw Aotourou, that iſlander of Taiti, who was returning to his own country, after having been made acquainted with the manners of Europe. I had ſeen him in his voyage free, gay, and rather inclined to libertiniſm; at his return I ſaw him reſerved, polite, and well bred. He was enchanted with the opera at Paris, of which he mimicked the ſongs and the dances. He had a watch, of which he denominated the hours by their uſe: he there ſhewed the hours to riſe, to eat, to go to the opera, to walk, &c. This man was extremely intelligent. He expreſſed whatever he deſired by ſigns. Though the natives of Taiti are ſuppoſed to have had no communication with other nations, before the arrival of M. de Bougainville *; I obſerved, however, one word in their language, and a cuſtom, which they have in common with

* This is *not ſuppoſed* by any who know that Capt. Wallace in the Dolphin was there in June, 1767, eight months before the French arrived there, as Aotourou informed M. de Bougainville.

various

various other people. *Matté* in the Taitian language, ſignifies *to kill*; the *matté* of the Spaniards, and the *mat* of the Perſians, have the ſame meaning. They have alſo a cuſtom of marking the ſkin, like ſeveral people of the old and the new continent. They were acquainted with iron, though they had it not; they called it *aurou*, and aſked for it with eagerneſs †. They had ſome venereal diſorders, which came, it is ſaid, from the new world. But all theſe analogies are not ſufficient to lead us up to the origin of a nation. The follies, the wants, the miſeries of the human ſpecies ſeem naturalized in all nations. The knowledge of their languages would be a more certain method to diſtinguiſh them. All the European nations eat bread, yet the Ruſſians call it *gleba*, the Germans *broth*, the Latins *panis*, the Low Bretons *bara*. An Encyclopedique dictionary of languages would be a very philoſophical work.

"Aotourou ſeemed much tired at the Iſle of France; he always walked out by himſelf. One day I obſerved him in a deep meditation; he was viewing at the gate of a priſon a black ſlave, who had a large chain riveted round his neck. A man of his complexion, thus treated by the whites, was a ſtrange ſight to him, whom they had loaded with favours at Paris; but he knew not that the paſſions of men carry them beyond the ſeas, and that morality, which balances them in Europe, remains on this ſide the tropics."

Our readers will be concerned to hear that this poor iſlander never reached his own country, dying of the ſmall-pox at the Iſle of Bourbon, juſt as he was ready to embark for Otaheite. May a better fate attend Omiah, now in England! Hitherto our world has been "a country from whoſe bourn

"No *Taiti-man* returns."

To the above extracts from the voyages of this ſenſible foreigner, we ſhall add another, which ſhews his humanity in a ſtriking light, and in which we (as well as Mr. Weſley ‡) moſt ſincerely agree, and lament with him.

"I know not, ſays he, whether coffee and ſugar are neceſſary to the happineſs of Europe; but certain I am, that thoſe two vegetables have occaſioned the miſery of two parts of the world. America has been depopulated to procure ground to plant them; Africa has been depopulated to procure hands to cultivate them.

"It is our intereſt, it is ſaid, to cultivate proviſions which are become neceſſary to us, rather than purchaſe them of our neighbours: but as carpenters, bricklayers, maſons, and other European workmen, labour here in the noon-day heat, why have we not white labourers? But what would become of the preſent proprietors of lands? They would become more wealthy; an inhabitant would be at his eaſe with twenty farmers, he is poor with twenty ſlaves. There are ſuppoſed to be 20,000 in the Iſle of France, of whom an 18th part is obliged to be renewed every year. Thus the colony left to itſelf would be deſtroyed in 18 years: ſo true it is, that there is no population without liberty and property, and that injuſtice is a bad œconomiſt.

"It is ſaid, that the *Black Code* is made in their favour. Be it ſo; but the cruelty of their maſters exceeds the puniſhments allowed, and their avarice ſubſtracts the food, the reſt, and the rewards which are due to them. If theſe wretches would make complaints, to whom ſhould they complain? Their judges are frequently their greateſt tyrants.

"But we cannot govern theſe ſlaves, it is pretended, but by great ſeverity: there muſt be puniſhments, iron collars with three hooks, whips, blocks, to which they are faſtened by the foot; chains which go round their necks: they muſt be treated like beaſts, that the whites may live like men. . . . Ah! I well know, that, when a moſt unjuſt principle is eſtabliſhed, the moſt unjuſt concluſions are always drawn from it.

"Was it not enough for theſe wretches to be delivered up to the avarice and cruelty of the moſt depraved of men, but they muſt likewiſe be the ſport of their ſophiſms?

"Some divines affirm, that, for a temporal ſlavery, they procure them a ſpiritual freedom: but moſt of them are bought at an age at which they can never learn French, and the miſſionaries do not learn their language. Beſides, thoſe who are baptized are treated like the reſt.

"They add, that they have deſerved the chaſtiſements of Heaven, by ſelling one another. Muſt we therefore be

† Their knowledge of iron, M. de Bougainville ſuppoſes, was taught them by the Engliſh, and their word for it is the neareſt they could pronounce like ours.

‡ See p. 137.

their executioners? Let us leave the vultures to deſtroy the kites.

"Some politicians have excuſed ſlavery, by ſaying, that it is juſtified by war; but the Negroes do not make war with us. Allowing that human laws permit it, it ſhould, at leaſt, be reſtrained within the bounds which they preſcribe.

"Sorry I am that ſome philoſophers, who combat abuſes with ſo much courage, have ſcarce mentioned the ſlavery of the Negroes, except to ridicule it. They turn to a diſtance. They talk of St. Bartholomew, of the maſſacre of the Mexicans by the Spaniards, as if this wickedneſs was not practiſed in our times, and in which all Europe has a ſhare. Is it then more wicked to kill at once ſome people whoſe opinions are different from ours, than to torture a nation to whom we owe our enjoyments? Thoſe beautiful colours with which our ladies are adorned, the cotton with which they line their ſtays, the ſugar, the coffee, the chocolate on which they breakfaſt, the red with which they heighten their complexions, all theſe the hand of the miſerable Negroes prepares for them. Tender women, you weep at tragedies, and yet what affords you pleaſure is bathed with the tears, and ſtained with the blood, of your fellow creatures!"

At the Cape of Good Hope our voyager was more agreeably entertained. Here, he ſays, "I ſaw Mademoiſelle Berg, at 16 years of age, manage, alone, a very conſiderable family: ſhe received foreigners, ſuperintended her ſervants, and kept up good order in a numerous family, with a conſtant air of complacence. Her youth, her beauty, her graces, her character, engaged univerſal eſteem; yet I never obſerved that ſhe regarded it. I told her one day that ſhe had many friends; "I have one great friend," ſaid ſhe, "that is, my father."

"This counſellor's delight was to ſit down, on his return from buſineſs, in the midſt of his children; they threw their arms round his neck, the ſmalleſt embraced his knees; they made him the judge of their quarrels, and of their pleaſures, while the eldeſt daughter, excuſing ſome, approving of others, ſmiling on them all, redoubled the joy of this paternal heart. Methought I ſaw the Antiope of Idomeneus.

"Theſe people, contented with the domeſtic felicity which virtue beſtows, have not yet introduced it into romances, and on the ſtage. There are no public entertainments at the Cape, nor are they deſired. Every one beholds ſcenes more ſtriking in his own houſe, ſervants happy, children well-educated, wives faithful. Theſe are delights which fiction does not afford; theſe objects ſcarce furniſh matter for converſation, they therefore talk but little; they are a melancholy people, who are more fond of thinking than of reaſoning. Perhaps, too, for want of events they have nothing to ſay; but what ſignifies the mind's being vacant, if the heart be full, and if the ſweet emotions of nature can agitate it, without being excited by cunning, or conſtrained by falſe decorum?"

This work concludes with the following pathetic reflections:

"Life is only a ſhort voyage, and the age of man a rapid day. I would willingly forget its ſtorms to recollect only the ſervices, the virtues, and the conſtancy of my friends. Theſe letters, perhaps, will preſerve their names, and make them ſurvive my gratitude. Perhaps, they may reach even you, good Hollanders of the Cape! As for thee, O unfortunate Negro, who weepeſt on the rocks of Mauritius*, if my hand, though it cannot dry up thy tears, ſhould make them flow with regret and repentance from thy tyrants, I have nothing more to aſk of the Indies, I have there made my fortune.

Paris, 1 Jan. 1773. D. S. P."

[**** *A ſketch of the happy family at the* Cape, *as deſcribed by the above writer, has been communicated by a very ingenious artiſt, and is now engraving.*]

Mr. URBAN,

1. IT is ſaid in a late Magazine, wherein you inſert ſome anecdotes of Lord Cheſterfield, *that the literary diſpute between him and Dr. Johnſon is well known.* It may be ſo to the reſidents in and near London; but we country-folks know only, in general, that the Doctor inſcribed the printed plan of his Dictionary to that Lord, and, although it was naturally ſuppoſed, that a dedication of the two volumes would be prefixed, yet the work was publiſhed without it. As the affair is ſaid *to be well known*, there can be no impropriety in publiſhing the particulars of ſuch a curious *demeleé*

* The Iſle of France, ſo called by the Dutch, who formerly poſſeſſed it.

between

between them, and it will be an inſtructive and entertaining addition to thoſe memoirs of Lord Cheſterfield which are already given us there.

2. It is undoubted that the natives of Otaheite cut off the lower jaw of their enemies, and ſtring them as trophies of war, like the Americans with their ſcalps: but ſome perſons aſſert, that they do it only after the bodies are dead; whilſt others tell us, that it is done to the living priſoner, who is thus left to periſh in horrible agonies. Was this fact certainly aſcertained either way, it would be a very uſeful and important anecdote, for many reaſons too long to be now written: and Mr. Urban has numerous opportunities of knowing the truth, not only as Omiah is now in London, but alſo from ſome of the voyagers who are worthy of credit; nor will he (as is ſuppoſed) think it too much trouble for directing ſuch an enquiry to be made.

3. There are few articles more deſerving a place in your compilation than the lives of remarkable perſons, and alſo their exit. Such memorials are inſtructive and monitory to the living, and teach all the world, when the dead are conſigned to infamy or to honour, according to their actions. Lord Clive and Mr. Bradſhaw ought neither to be ſpared or vilified; but impartial truth concerning them both will be valuable pages in your Magazine. DIOGENES.

[DESIROUS as we are to comply with the requeſts of our correſpondent, we anſwer, 1. That Dr. Johnſon, after addreſſing the plan of his Dictionary to Lord Cheſterfield, as his patron, ill brooking the ſtate of unprofitable dependence in which he found himſelf involved, and having reaſon (as he thought) to complain of many ſlights and inattentions, to which no ſuperiority of rank could reconcile him, ſent that nobleman an admirable expoſtulatory letter, and, with all the conſcious dignity of impatient merit, abſolutely renounced his patronage and acquaintance. This is the *well-known* diſpute alluded to in the account of his Lordſhip's Letters. It were to be wiſhed that the Doctor would now publiſh that excellent compoſition, it being a maſterpiece in its kind.

2. To the ſecond queſtion the following anſwer is in Mr. Banks's own words:

"I never heard that a native of Otaheite mangled his enemy before his death, and believe that the cutting-off of the jaw-bones is an act of triumph, probably not executed till the battle is at an end, and the conquerors in perfect ſecurity, when, as they give no quarter, the conquered are all either killed or have eſcaped. J. B."

3. The hiſtory of Lord Clive has already been given in our Magazine, Volume XXXVI. at leaſt as far as that year, 1766, and little material has occurred ſince. Of a late Lord of the Admiralty we know little more than his *entry* in the war-office, and his *exit*, like a true miniſter of war and deſtruction, by his own hand. But muſt beg leave to add, ſuch are the bleſſed effects of Humiſm! Let the practice of our great and little folk ſpeak the merit of that ſyſtem, which ſets us looſe from all religious principle, and leaves us wilder and more abandoned than the beaſt of prey. The oſtenſible reaſons of this cataſtrophe let others develope.]

The Flight of HENRY DE BOURBON, *Prince of* Condé, *firſt Prince of the Blood-Royal, from* France. *Continued from p.* 115.

THE renown which the King of France had acquired in the late wars, had elevated his authority to ſo great a height, that nobody could recollect that any other prince had ever enjoyed a greater. In a few days all France began to be filled with the ſound of arms, and every individual appeared in motion. Beſide the forces that were aſſembling within the kingdom, his Majeſty gave orders for a conſiderable number of Swiſs alſo to be raiſed; and, from his treaſury, which was thought to amount to more than five millions of gold, he iſſued large ſums of money, to accelerate the preparations he had thus precipitately directed.

But this mighty apparatus for war was looked upon, by the Archduke and the Spaniards, as all artifice. They were perſuaded, that the King only intended, by theſe alarming appearances, to give the greater weight to thoſe negotiations which he ſtill cauſed to be continued at Bruſſels, for the recovery of the Princeſs; and that, ſhould he, at laſt, loſe all hopes of regaining her, he would reduce all theſe grand preparations to juſt as much as was neceſſary for that force which he might think proper to ſend to the aſſiſtance of Brandenburgh and Newburgh.

And now a new engine was employ-

el

ed to facilitate the King's views, the accompliſhment whereof was no longer judged practicable in the ordinary train of negotiation. In the name of the Conſtable and Madame d'Angoulême, one Monſ. de Preaux came to Bruſſels; but, being charged with letters from the King to the Archduke, and from other circumſtances, he was rather ſuſpected of being an envoy than the common friend and intimate of the Princeſs's father and aunt. He, however, repreſented to the Princeſs the extreme deſire thoſe two reſpectable characters expreſſed to have her Highneſs preſent at the coronation of the Queen, which was ſoon to be celebrated in France *, and to ſerve the Queen perſonally on that ſolemn occaſion. And, to the Archduke he repreſented, that, as both the one and the other intended to ſue for a divorce, on account of the Princeſs's being forcibly conveyed by her huſband out of France, againſt her will, and contrary to the laws of the realm, it would be injurious in the higheſt degree to detain her Highneſs at Bruſſels, and to abridge one of her exalted ſtation of a privilege which the laws allowed to every private lady, compelled to ſuch a meaſure by the ill treatment of her huſband, of attending perſonally to proſecute her ſuit; nor would the King of France patiently bear that ſhe ſhould receive ſuch an open indignity.

To theſe powerful repreſentations the Archduke pleaded chiefly, that both the Infanta and himſelf were under the obligation of a ſolemn promiſe, not to part with the Princeſs without her huſband's conſent, and that they could not, with honour, depart from that promiſe. Preaux replied, that neither the Infanta nor the Archduke could be bound by a promiſe which was contrary to all the rules of juſtice and of law; that it could not extend to a circumſtance which had no exiſtence at the time it was made, and therefore could not be binding to the perſons who made it. After many arguments of a ſimilar nature, his Serene Highneſs, at length, condeſcended to propoſe, as the final reſolution of his conſort and himſelf, that, whenever it ſhould be declared, *in a competent way*, that the Princeſs ought to be left at full liberty, they would be ſatisfied to let her go wherever ſhe pleaſed. By *a competent way*, the Archduke meant, the deciſion of the Pope, to whom matters of this kind were uſually referred. But this, as it admitted of delay, was, by no means, reliſhed by Preaux, who judged it a contrivance of the Spaniards to gain time, and, particularly, that it was ſuggeſted by Spinola, who, of all men, was the moſt ſuſpected, and the moſt detected, by the French King.

But now the time was come for the Archduke and the Spaniards to be thinking of ſomething elſe than verbal treaties. The Swiſs began to arrive in France, the French were ſtirring briſkly, all the preparations already mentioned were proceeding with vigour, and the alacrity with which the flower of the French nobility took up arms, in order to attend the perſon of their ſovereign, could not poſſibly be exceeded; and, tho' his Majeſty ſometimes varied in his declarations concerning the intention of his expedition, yet he never altered his reſolution to undertake it. To the ambaſſadors of Spain and Flanders, he declared he would go in perſon to aſſiſt his friends in getting into poſſeſſion of the ſtates of the late Duke of Cleves, which belonged to them: on other occaſions, he would expreſs himſelf more openly, that his intention was to go himſelf to deliver the Princeſs out of priſon, and to revenge himſelf for the injury which the King of Spain and the Archduke had done him, by taking the Prince of Condé into their protection.

The Archduke had information given him of all theſe tranſactions, by his reſident at Paris, and by the ambaſſador of the crown of Spain; and from thence he concluded, that he ought not any longer to delay the preparations neceſſary for oppoſing the K. of France, ſince he might even reſolve to turn his arms againſt Flanders. The army, at that juncture, was greatly diminiſhed, ſince, immediately upon the truce, all the Germans had been diſmiſſed, and many of the Walloons, as likewiſe a conſiderable part of the cavalry. This had been done to leſſen expences, and to recover themſelves a little after that exceſſive burden which ſo tedious a war had been attended with. And thus the King of Spain and the Archduke had not, at that time, more than ten thouſand foot and fifteen hundred horſe; but then they were all veteran troops, and in a flouriſhing condition. The difficulty as to money was, moreover, very great; inſomuch, that the Archduke and the Spaniſh miniſters found themſelves

* She was crowned May 13, the day before the King was aſſaſſinated.

themſelves greatly embarraſſed, by the neceſſity they were under of making new levies, to the amount of at leaſt twelve thouſand foot, and two thouſand horſe; and by ſeeing themſelves, at the ſame time, deſtitute of money wherewith to do it. The firſt reſolve of the Archduke was, to diſpatch Don Fernando Girone, one of the principal Spaniſh officers in the army, inſtantly to Spain, to the intent that he might diſpoſe his Catholic Majeſty to make an immediate remittance of forty thouſand crowns into Flanders, for raiſing the men above mentioned, and for ſuch other proviſions as were neceſſary to be made in reſpect of the preparations of the French King.

In the mean time, with ſuch money as they could raiſe, they began to enliſt men. It was determined, that ſix thouſand Germans ſhould be entertained, and ſix thouſand Walloons, and, for the preſent, only ſix hundred arquebuſſiers on horſeback, a ſpecies of cavalry entirely neceſſary, becauſe the reſt of the horſe were lances and cuiraſſiers. The Archduke's intention was, to make uſe of all the old experienced troops in the field, and to employ the new-raiſed regiments in guarding the frontiers, which, as they required numerous garriſons, both towards France and on the ſide of the United Provinces, it was therefore thought, that the Spaniſh army in the field * could not poſſibly exceed twelve or fourteen thouſand foot, and two thouſand five hundred horſe.

What could be learnt as to the number of the troops belonging to the French King was, that he would have thirty thouſand foot, part Swiſs, and part French, and five thouſand horſe, including the royal brigade †, which they call in France the white brigade †, which is wont to attend the prime nobility, whenever the King is perſonally preſent in the field.

All matters were accelerated every day more and more on the part of the King, and immenſe ſtores of victuals, ammunition, and artillery, began to be forwarded, on the frontiers of Champagne and Picardy, towards Flanders; and the ſtation choſen for the place of arms for the French army was the city of Chalons, in Champagne ‡.

(To be continued.)

* He calls the Archduke's army the Spaniſh army, for the reaſon given in a note above.

† La cornetta reale—la cornetta bianca.

‡ The Queen was alſo appointed regent.

Mr. URBAN,

INcloſed are ſome calculations of Dr. Stephen Hales, in his own hand-writing. If you think they will afford any entertainment or information, I could wiſh you would preſerve them from oblivion by inſerting them in your Magazine. Moreover, I cannot help regretting, that all the fugitive pieces of my good old friend (ſeveral of which, perhaps, may be ſcattered through your uſeful publication) ſhould never have been collected together, ſo as to form a new volume of his works. Such a compilation could not but meet with proper encouragement at a time when the literati of this and ſome neighbouring nations are extending their enquiries in a ſimilar way, and obtruding upon the world, for new, diſcoveries which that benevolent philoſopher had ſuggeſted many years ago.

Yours, &c.

An Account of ſome Obſervations on the Pariſh Regiſtry of Faringdon, *near* Alton, Hampſhire.

FROM the year 1720 to 1740, viz. in 20 years, there were baptized 180 children, viz. 9 per ann. of which 81 were boys, and 99 girls, viz. $\frac{1}{11}$ more girls than boys; whereas there are uſually found to be among mankind about one in 20 more boys than girls: but, in the preceding 20 years, there were $\frac{1}{43}$ more boys than girls.

And it is obſervable, that there were but 135 children baptized in the preceding 20 years, viz. from 1700 to 1720, viz. $\frac{1}{4}$th part leſs, 6.75 per ann.

And in the preceding 20 years, viz. from 1680 to 1700, there were baptized 103, 5.1 per ann. viz. $\frac{1}{4}$.$\frac{1}{2}$ leſs than in the following 20 years, from 1700 to 1720.

And from the year 1660 to 1680, 93 were baptized, 4.6 per ann. viz. $\frac{1}{10}$.$\frac{1}{3}$ leſs.

And from 1640 to 1660, 141 were baptized, 7 per ann.

And from 1620 to 1640, 139 were baptized, 7 per ann.

And from 1600 to 1620, 160 were baptized, 8 per ann.

And from 1580 to 1600, 117 were baptized, 5.8 per ann.

And from 1560 to 1580, 129 were baptized, 6.45 per ann.

N. B.

N. B. The regiſtry begins the 6th of Jan. 1558, for the baptized.

There are baptized from Lady-day, 1560, to Lady-day, 1740, 1191, $\frac{1}{8}\cdot\frac{8}{8}$ per ann. of theſe 625 are boys, 511 girls, viz. $\frac{1}{22}\cdot\frac{18}{18}$ more boys than girls.

The regiſtry of burials begins but anno 1641, 2d. January, and there are five buried to Lady-day, 1642, from which time to Lady-day, 1740, there are 468 burials, viz. 4.8 per ann.

The above-mentioned 180 that were baptized in the laſt 20 years are at the rate of nine in a year.

There were buried in the ſame time 103, viz. at the rate of 5.15 per ann. ſo the increaſe is yearly 3.85.

Of the 180 children which were baptized, 16 died within the firſt year, viz. $\frac{1}{11}\cdot\frac{1}{1}$, and three in the ſecond year, that is under two years, $\frac{3}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{17}$ of the 180.

From 2 to 10 years, 3 more died, viz. $\frac{1}{34}\cdot\frac{3}{3}$ of the 103 which died.

From 10 to 20 years 8 died, viz. $\frac{1}{12}\cdot\frac{8}{8}$, moſt of theſe near 20 years old.

From 20 to 30 years, 12 died, $\frac{1}{8}\cdot\frac{3}{3}$.

From 30 to 40 years, 6 died, viz. $\frac{1}{17}\cdot\frac{1}{1}$.

From 40 to 50 years, 5 died, viz. $\frac{1}{20}\cdot\frac{5}{5}$.

From 50 to 60 years, 6 died, viz. $\frac{1}{17}\cdot\frac{1}{1}$.

From 60 to 70 years, 31 died, viz. $\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{3}{3}$.

From 70 to 80 years, 8 died, viz. $\frac{1}{12}\cdot\frac{8}{8}$.

From 80 to 90 years, 3 died, viz. $\frac{1}{34}\cdot\frac{3}{3}$.

From 90 to 100 years, 2 died, viz. $\frac{1}{51}\cdot\frac{2}{2}$.

Hence we ſee, that no leſs than 44 out of 103, that died in 20 years, lived to be above 60 years of age, viz. $\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{3}{3}$ of 103. And, alſo, that of theſe 44, no leſs than 31 died between 60 and 70 years of age, viz. near $\frac{3}{4}$ of them. From the great numbers that die in this period, we ſee that nature is now living apace in many, ſo that thoſe who ſurvive it, find only labour and ſorrow. This may be looked on, as nearly the regular courſe of nature in this healthy air; for there are few in this pariſh who diſorder themſelves, or impair their health, by intemperance or debauchery, moſt of them employing themſelves in huſbandry, the reſt in laborious handicratts. The women and girls all employ themſelves in ſpinning wool, which requires their conſtant walking to and fro at the wheel; in ſpring and ſummer, many of them weed the corn, and help to reap or glean.

If we make the eſtimate another way, viz. from the proportions that are ſurviving at the beginnings of the ſeveral periods above mentioned, then they will ſtand thus, viz.

Died the firſt year 16, viz. $\frac{1}{6}\cdot\frac{4}{4}$; 2d year 3, viz. $\frac{1}{25}$ } $\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{4}{4}$ of 103.

From 2 to 10 years, 3 died out of the remaining 84, viz. $\frac{1}{28}$.

From 10 to 20 years, 8 died out of the remaining 81, viz. $\frac{1}{10}\cdot\frac{8}{8}$.

From 20 to 30 years, 12 died out of the remaining 73, viz. $\frac{1}{6}$.

From 30 to 40 years, 6 died out of the remaining 61, viz. $\frac{1}{10}\cdot\frac{1}{1}$.

From 40 to 50 years, 5 died out of the remaining 55, viz. $\frac{1}{11}$.

From 50 to 60 years, 6 died out of the remaining 50, viz. $\frac{1}{8}\cdot\frac{3}{3}$.

From 60 to 70 years, 31 died out of the remaining 44, viz. $\frac{1}{1}\cdot\frac{31}{44}$.

From 70 to 80 years, 8 died out of the remaining 13, viz. $\frac{1}{1}\cdot\frac{8}{8}$.

From 80 to 90 years, 3 died out of the remaining 5, viz. $\frac{1}{1}\cdot\frac{3}{3}$.

From 90 to 94 years, the remaining 2 died.

The preſent whole number of inhabitants being 325, theſe divided by the number that die yearly, viz. 5.15, the product 61.3 is the number of years in which a number equal to all thoſe of this pariſh will die; whereas in London, a number equal to that of all its inhabitants are found to die in the ſpace of 30 years; hence they live, one with another, but half ſo long at London as at Faringdon. But this

this greater degree of mortality in London falls much among the children, as appears by the weekly bills, that air being unkindly for their tender age.

At Teddington a number equal to thoſe in that pariſh are dead in 40 years.

Of theſe 325, 158 are males, and 167 females, viz. 9 more females than males, $\frac{1}{18}.\frac{1}{2}$th part.

And 70 of theſe 158 males, being between the ages of 18 and 56, are fit to bear arms, viz. $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}$, near half; viz. $\frac{1}{4}.\frac{8}{9}$ of the whole number of inhabitants.

Of theſe 325, 202 are above 16 years of age, the age for communicating, and 123 under that age, which is $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{7}{8}$ of 325, more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.

And there being 73 families in the pariſh, and one houſe uninhabited, there are at the rate of 4.4 perſons to a family.

Here are 59 married couples out of 73 families, almoſt 3 in 4.

Here are 4 widowers, and 9 widows.

As there are 9 children born yearly, $\frac{1}{6}.\frac{1}{55}$ of theſe 59 couple have children yearly.

And there have been erected in the laſt 17 years 11 new habitations, that is, at the rate of one in a year and a half, or 2 in 3 years, and are $\frac{1}{6}.\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole number; and if the new habitations were to increaſe on at this rate, there would, in 115.6 years, be double the preſent number.

New habitations have been erected at Teddingdon within theſe 31 years paſt, in nearly the ſame proportion.

Of theſe 325 there are 50 perſons above 60 years of age, viz. $\frac{1}{6}.\frac{1}{3}$th part; of theſe 26 are men, and 24 women.

There being 9 children born in a year from 59 married couples, theſe come to 225 in 25 years, which number being divided by 59, the number of married pairs, the product 3.8 is the number of children which each married couple would have, if each couple had an equal proportion.

And at Teddington, by the ſame way of computation, it comes to 3.98 to each couple.

Taking all above 16 years of age, viz. 202, to be either marriageable or married, and taking out of theſe 118 perſons that are married, and alſo 16 that have been married, there remain 71 that are never married, though arrived at a marriagable ſtate, viz. $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{7}$ more than $\frac{1}{3}$.

We find in Cowthorp's Abridgement of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 669. that in the King of Pruſſia's dominions there were, in the year 1698, married 18,298, chriſtened 67,763, buried 44,678. Now, ſuppoſing this to be at a medium the yearly ſtate of that country, then the yearly number of married couples will be 9149; and ſince the number of children chriſtened is 67,763, that will come out at 7.4 children to each married couple at a medium. But if theſe 18,298 are ſo many married couples, then the number of children will be only 3.1 to each married couple.

But if the 18,298 are ſo many married perſons, ſince there are 67,763 yearly chriſtened, therefore only $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$ of them are married.

Another way of computing is thus, viz. that whereas half that are born in any one year are computed to be dead in 17 years, which if reckoned the marriageable year, hence of half the chriſtened, viz. of 33,881, which attain to a marriageable ſtate, only 18,298 are married; ſo that 15,583 are not married, viz. $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{17}$, ſomething leſs than half.

Dr. Halley obſerves, on the bills of mortality at Breſlaw, that ſomewhat more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ſouls are fit to bear arms, viz. between the ages of 18 and 56. P. 671.

There are $\frac{1}{20}$ more born than buried at Breſlaw.

He obſerves, that from 6 years of age, infants are arrived to ſome degree of firmneſs, and grow leſs and leſs mortal.

That

That from 9 to 25 but $\frac{1}{300}$ die yearly, which is alſo the proportion in Chriſt's Hoſpital.

That from 50 to 70 life becomes more hazardous: for though the number of the living be diminiſhed, yet more are found to die yearly.

In 80 years in London there were chriſtened $\frac{1}{25}$ more boys than girls, and buried more males than females $\frac{1}{21}$.

Since the year 1720 to 1737, chriſtenings have there increaſed yearly at a medium 1309, and burials 3809.

From Lady-day 1727, to Lady-day 1747, 188 children were baptized, very near ten in a year; of theſe 85 are boys, and 103 girls, viz. $\frac{1}{10}\cdot\frac{4}{7}$ more girls than boys.

By making the computations from the regiſtrys of many other pariſhes, a more exact eſtimate might be made of theſe things.

Mr. URBAN,

AMidſt the many accurate inveſtigations into the effects of drugs on the human body, the virtues of which depend on the proper application of them, I cannot but expreſs my ſurprize not to find any ſatisfactory diſcuſſion of the conſequences of the habitual uſe of *ſnuff*; which, under the ſanction of faſhion, has really become a neceſſary of life; and which, when the cuſtom is once contracted, is as hard to forbear as dram drinking: being in fact a dry dram to the olfactory nerves. We had, indeed, what might be called an invective againſt tobacco-ſnuff publiſhed ſome years ſince, but even truth from ſuch a pen loſt its force, when the writer's view appeared to be to lay hold of a habit ſo popular, and to turn it into a channel for his own private advantage.

Snuff, like rhubarb or hiera picra, may undoubtedly prove a good occaſional medicine to remove obſtructions; but the habitual uſe of either has a tendency either to weaken the effect, or to draw the bodily humours too ſtrongly and copiouſly into certain parts; and this is the doubt I wiſh ſome of your medical correſpondents, who are not ſnuff-takers themſelves, would from their own obſervation reſolve. The indelicacy of the cuſtom is too obvious to all to admit of a queſtion. Ladies, with their own pretty noſes moſt foully begrimed, will make ſnuffling objections to the hiring a cook-wench, if ſhe is as naſty as themſelves.

Not to take up too much of your room on what may be deemed a frivolous ſubject, I mean only to propoſe a few queries, the mature ſolution of which will determine whether it is not more important than may at firſt glance appear; and though theſe queries relate merely to private doubts, the ſubject of them affects too large a proportion of our fellow-creatures to be altogether overlooked. I am, therefore, anxious to learn,

Whether, though ſnuff is a preſent gratification, the habitual uſe of it is not materially injurious to health and longevity? Or, more particularly,

Whether, by operating as a conſtant purge and drain to the head, it may not rack off too much of the animal juices required as a due proviſion for vigorous health; and tend to abate thoſe natural propenſities, which, tho' they ought to be regulated by reaſon, ought not to be ſuppreſſed by violent means?

Whether, if it has any ſuch tendency, it does not in reſult accelerate the decay, not only of the corporeal, but of the mental faculties, and precipitate the infirmities of old age?

Theſe circumſtances I think muſt obviouſly preſent themſelves to diligent obſervers in the medical branch; they muſt, in the courſe of their practice, have opportunities to remark, whether ſnuff-takers in general have large or ſmall families; whether their children are obſervably weaker or more ſickly than others; and whether old perſons who take ſnuff afford any peculiar ſigns of infirmity, by a paralytic ſtate of their nerves, or by the decay of their underſtanding.

I cannot but think the above inquiries will prove curious as well as new; and be found as entertaining to men of obſervation as intereſting to the generality of your readers, for whoſe ſervice, as well as my own, theſe hints are ſtarted by

DUBITATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

THE directors of the laudable ſociety for benefit of widows, and alſo thoſe calculators who would perſuade them that their preſent eſtabliſhment is *permanent*, will account the annuities due no otherwiſe than as the widows are

are to receive them yearly, or half-yearly; by which they do not diſtinguiſh what ſtock they have reſerved for future widows, *ſeparately* from what is due to, and is truly become the property of, the preſent widows. A different method, that has been pointed out to them before, would clear the queſtion of much intricacy, and ſhew the true ſtate of the ſociety ſo evidently, that few could avoid diſcerning it.

If widows are to receive annuities during life, or during widowhood only, certainly there muſt be a fund to ſupply thoſe annuities; and that fund muſt be ſuch as thoſe in Calculations, &c.* at pp. 46, 59, 72, or 90, which pay the annuitants *half* yearly to extreme old age, and leave nothing after.—Such a fund, it may be ſaid, the ſtock, remaining after ſix years and a half, contains, at p. 126 of laſt Mag.—True—but it is ſo blended with the ſtock for future widows, that there is no perceiving, by the ſtate it is in there, what the ſtock for either purpoſe really and diſtinctly is.

Were intereſt always 5 per cent. per ann. then 100l. in preſent money would be of the ſame value as 5l. annuity *forever*, and convenience alone muſt determine which to chuſe;—therefore, an annuity or its worth in preſent money being equivalent, it is the ſame thing to deduct the *whole value* of the annuity at once from the ſtock, as to pay the ſame annuity half yearly to each widow, and theſe deductions are meant to form the *ſeparate* fund for *preſent* widows ſolely.

The queſtion then would be, What is the value of an annuity?—a queſtion that has been examined into very minutely, ſee Calculations, &c. in which, at p. 128, anſwers are given by four different tables of mortality, viz. by London bills for 43 years, Dr. Halley's, Mr. Simpſon's, and Dr. Price's, by 3½ per cent. intereſt, and by *half* yearly payments.

As the value of an annuity is different at different ages, another queſtion would be, Of what age are the widows at a medium?—It is known (ſee third paragraph of laſt letter), that 1 in 46 have died annually among the members, which is in the ſame proportion as between ages 29 and 30, by Mr. Simpſon's table; but, by Dr. Halley's, as between the ages 42 and 43, of which age ſuppoſe the widows; or, ſtill to *give* to, rather than *take* from the ſtock, let them be ſuppoſed even 45 years old, one with another, when the firſt deaths happen among the members.

Alſo, let it be ſuppoſed, that the like *number* of widows as have died ſhall *marry*, and thereby forfeit their annuities, then will the number of annuitants remain as in the laſt column of the table, at p. 125 laſt Mag.—for the preſent calculation will be *now* clear, from the conſideration of deaths *among the widows*, becauſe *that* article is here included in the value or purchaſe of annuities for them:—whence the following table, in which the value of the annuities is by Mr. Simpſon's table of mortality, as being one of the *loweſt*.

	Age of Claimants	*Value of 1l. an. ſee Calc. p. 75, explain'd 127.*		*Annuit. for Widows.*		*Widows annually.*		*Tot. to be deduct. from ſtock, to form ſep fund to pay annuitants.*
1ſt Year	46 ‡	11.575	×	30l.	×	4	=	1389.
	46½	11.505	×	30	×	5	=	1725.75
2d Year	47	11.437	×	30	×	4	=	1372.44
	47½	11.345	×	30	×	4	=	1361.4 †
3d Year	48	11.254	×	30	×	8	=	2700.96
	48½	11.163	×	30	×	8	=	2679.12
4th Year	49	11.072	×	30	×	8	=	2657.28
	49½	10.98	×	30	×	7	=	2515.8
5th Year	50	10.894	×	30	×	4	=	1307.28
	50½	10.807	×	30	×	5	=	1621.05
6th Year	51	10.72	×	30	×	3	=	964.8
	51½	10.634	×	30	×	4	=	1276.08
6½ Year	52	10.551	×	30	×	5	=	1582.65
Number of Widows, as before,						69	receive	£.23153.61

*** *The Remainder of this curious Paper in our next.*

* Calculations of the Value of Annuities, deduced from firſt principles, by plain Arithmetic only, to which the reader is frequently referred.

‡ The firſt deaths happen before the widows are 45½ years old—the annuities for theſe widows ſhould be purchaſed when, or before, they are aged 46; becauſe the firſt payment of them is not, by calculation, to commence before ſix months *after* the purchaſe.—The ſame of other ages and annuitants.

† *Five* widows would be claimants, when aged 47½, but, as one of the preceding widows is ſuppoſed to *marry* by that time, her annuity reverts to the ſociety, and which

Mr. URBAN,

THE inſerting the following query will much oblige

An Occaſional Correſpondent.

"Whether every part equidiſtant from the center of a wheel rolling on its periphery, (as a coach or cart wheel) paſſes equal ſpace in equal time?"

Particulars of the Life of Dr. FRANCIS CHEYNEL. *Concluded from p.* 121.

EArbury, exulting at the victory, which, not his own abilities, but the ſubtilty of the ſoldier had procured him, began to vent his notions of every kind without ſcruple, and at length aſſerted, that *the Saints had an equal meaſure of the divine nature with our Saviour, though not equally manifeſt.* At the ſame time he took upon him the dignity of a prophet, and began to utter predictions relating to the affairs of England and Ireland.

His prophecies were not much regarded, but his doctrine was cenſured by the Preſbyterians in their pulpits; and Mr. Cheynel challenged him to a diſputation, to which he agreed, and at his firſt appearance in St. Mary's church addreſſed his audience in the following manner:

"Chriſtian friends, kind fellow-ſoldiers, and worthy ſtudents, I, the humble ſervant of all mankind, am this day drawn, againſt my will, out of my cell, into this public aſſembly, by the double chain of accuſation and a challenge from the pulpit; I have been charged with herely, I have been challenged to come hither in a letter written by Mr. Francis Cheynel. Here then I ſtand in defence of myſelf and my doctrine, which I ſhall introduce with only this declaration, That I claim not the office of a miniſter on account of any outward call, though I formerly received ordination, nor do I boaſt of *illumination*, or the knowledge of our Saviour, though I have been held in eſteem by others, and formerly by myſelf. For I now declare, that I know and am nothing, nothing, nor would I be thought of otherwiſe than as an enquirer and ſeeker."

He then advanced his former poſition in ſtronger terms, and with additions equally deteſtable, which Cheynel attacked with the vehemence which, in ſo warm a temper, ſuch horrid aſſertions might naturally excite. The diſpute, frequently interrupted by the clamours of the audience, and tumults raiſed to diſconcert Cheynel, who was very unpopular, continued about four hours, and then both the controvertiſts grew weary and retired. The Preſbyterians afterwards thought they ſhould more ſpeedily put an end to the hereſies of Earbury by power than by argument; and, by ſoliciting General Fairfax, procured his removal.

Mr. Cheynel publiſhed an account of this diſpute under the title of *Faith triumphing over Error and Hereſy in a Revelation*, &c. nor can it be doubted but he had the victory, where his cauſe gave him ſo great ſuperiority.

Somewhat before this, his captious and petulant diſpoſition engaged him in a controverſy, from which he could not expect to gain equal reputation. Dr. Hammond had not long before publiſhed his *Practical Catechiſm*, in which Mr. Cheynel, according to his cuſtom, found many errors implied, if not aſſerted; and therefore, as it was much read, thought it convenient to cenſure it in the pulpit. Of this Dr. Hammond being informed, deſired him in a letter to communicate his objections; to which Mr. Cheynel returned an anſwer, written with his uſual temper, and therefore ſomewhat perverſe. The controverſy was drawn out to a conſiderable length, and the papers on both ſides were afterwards made public by Dr. Hammond.

In 1647, it was determined by parliament, that the reformation of Oxford ſhould be more vigorouſly carried on; and Mr. Cheynel was nominated one of the viſitors. The general proceſs of the viſitation, the firmneſs and fidelity of the ſtudents, the addreſs by which the enquiry was delayed, and the ſteadineſs with which it was oppoſed, which are very particularly related by Wood, and after him by Walker, it is not neceſſary to mention here, as they relate not more to Dr. Cheynel's life than to thoſe of his aſſociates.

There is, indeed, ſome reaſon to believe that he was more active and virulent than the reſt, becauſe he appears to have been charged in a particular manner with ſome of their moſt unjuſtifiable meaſures. He was accuſed of propoſing, that the members of the Univerſity ſhould be denied the aſſiſtance of council, and was lampooned by name, as a madman, in a ſatire written on the viſitation.

One action, which ſhews the violence of his temper, and his diſregard both of humanity and decency, when

they came in competition with his paſſions, muſt not be forgotten. The viſitors, being offended at the obſtinacy of Dr. Fell, Dean of Chriſt-Church, and Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity, having firſt deprived him of his vice-chancellorſhip, determined afterwards to diſpoſſeſs him of his deanery; and, in the courſe of their proceedings, thought it proper to ſeize upon his chambers in the college. This was an act which moſt men would willingly have referred to the officers to whom the law aſſigned it; but Cheynel's fury prompted him to a different conduct. He, and three more of the viſitors, went and demanded admiſſion; which, being ſteadily refuſed them, they obtained by the aſſiſtance of a file of ſoldiers, who forced the doors with pick-axes. Then entering, they ſaw Mrs. Fell in the lodgings, Dr. Fell being in priſon at London, and ordered her to quit them; but found her not more obſequious than her huſband. They repeated their orders with menaces, but were not able to prevail upon her to remove. They then retired, and left her expoſed to the brutality of the ſoldiers, whom they commanded to keep poſſeſſion; which Mrs. Fell however did not leave. About nine days afterwards ſhe received another viſit of the ſame kind from the new Chancellor, the Earl of Pembroke; who having, like the others, ordered her to depart without effect, treated her with reproachful language, and at laſt commanded the ſoldiers to take her up in her chair, and carry her out of doors. Her daughters and ſome other gentlewomen that were with her, were afterwards treated in the ſame manner; one of whom predicted, without dejection, that ſhe ſhould enter the houſe again with leſs difficulty, at ſome other time; nor was ſhe miſtaken in her conjecture, for Dr. Fell lived to be reſtored to his deanery.

At the reception of the Chancellor, Cheynel, as the moſt accompliſhed of the viſitors, had the province of preſenting him with the enſigns of his office, ſome of which were counterfeit, and addreſſing him with a proper oration. Of this ſpeech, which Wood has preſerved, I ſhall give ſome paſſages, by which a judgment may be made of his oratory.

Of the ſtaves of the beadles he obſerves, that "ſome are ſtained with double guilt, that ſome are pale with fear, and that others have been made uſe of as crutches, for the ſupport of bad cauſes and deſperate fortunes;" and he remarks of the book of ſtatutes, which he delivers, that "the ignorant may perhaps admire the ſplendor of the cover, but the learned know that the real treaſure is within." Of theſe two ſentences it is eaſily diſcovered, that the firſt is forced and unnatural, and the ſecond trivial and low.

Soon afterwards Mr. Cheynel was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, for which his grace had been denied him 1641, and, as he then ſuffered for an ill-timed aſſertion of the Preſbyterian doctrines, he obtained that his degree ſhould be dated from the time at which he was refuſed it; an honour, which, however, did not ſecure him from being ſoon after publicly reproached as a madman.

But the vigour of Cheynel was thought by his companions to deſerve profit as well as honour; and Dr. Bailey, the preſident of St. John's College, being not more obedient to the authority of the parliament than the reſt, was deprived of his revenues and authority, with which Mr. Cheynel was immediately inveſted; who, with his uſual coolneſs and modeſty, took poſſeſſion of the lodgings ſoon after by breaking open the doors.

This preferment being not thought adequate to the deſerts or abilities of Mr. Cheynel, it was therefore deſired, by the committee of parliament, that the viſitors would recommend him to the lectureſhip of divinity founded by the Lady Margaret. To recommend him and to chooſe was at that time the ſame; and he had now the pleaſure of propagating his darling doctrine of predeſtination, without interruption and without danger.

Being thus fluſhed with power and ſucceſs, there is little reaſon for doubting, that he gave way to his natural vehemence, and indulged himſelf in the utmoſt exceſſes of raging zeal, by which he was indeed ſo much diſtinguiſhed, that, in a ſatire mentioned by Wood, he is dignified by the title of Arch-viſitor; an appellation which he ſeems to have been induſtrious to deſerve by ſeverity and inflexibility; for, not contented with the commiſſion which he and his colleagues had already received, he procured ſix or ſeven of the members of parliament to meet privately in Mr. Rouſe's lodgings, and aſſume the ſtile and authority of a committee, and from them obtained a more exten-

extenſive and tyrannical power, by which the viſitors were enabled to force *the ſolemn League and Covenant* and the *negative Oath* upon all the members of the Univerſity, and to proſecute thoſe for a contempt, who did not appear to a citation, at whatever diſtance they might be, and whatever reaſons they might aſſign for their abſence.

By this method he eaſily drove great numbers from the univerſity, whoſe places he ſupplied with men of his own opinion, whom he was very induſtrious to draw from other parts, with promiſes of making a liberal proviſion for them out of the ſpoils of heretics and malignants.

Having in time almoſt extirpated thoſe opinions which he found ſo prevalent at his arrival, or at leaſt obliged thoſe, who would not recant, to an appearance of conformity, he was at leiſure for employments which deſerve to be recorded with greater commendation. About this time, many Socinian writers began to publiſh their notions with great boldneſs, which the Preſbyterians conſidering as heretical and impious, thought it neceſſary to confute; and therefore Cheynel, who had now obtained his Doctor's degree, was deſired, in 1649, to write a vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity, which he performed, and publiſhed the next year.

He drew up likewiſe a confutation of ſome Socinian tenets advanced by John Fry; a man who ſpent great part of his life in ranging from one religion to another, and who ſat as one of the judges on the king, but was expelled afterwards from the houſe of commons, and diſabled from ſitting in parliament. Dr. Cheynel is ſaid to have ſhewn himſelf evidently ſuperior to him in the controverſy, and was anſwered by him only with an opprobrious book againſt the Preſbyterian clergy.

Of the remaining part of his life there is found only an obſcure and confuſed account. He quitted the preſidentſhip of St. John's, and the profeſſorſhip, in 1650, as Calamy relates, becauſe he would not take the engagement; and gave a proof that he could ſuffer as well as act in a cauſe which he believed juſt. We have, indeed, no reaſon to queſtion his reſolution, whatever occaſion might be given to exert it; nor is it probable that he feared affliction more than danger, or that he would not have borne perſecution himſelf for thoſe opinions which inclined him to perſecute others.

He did not ſuffer much on this occaſion; for he retained the living of Petworth, to which he thence-forward confined his labours, and where he was very aſſiduous, and, as Calamy affirms, very ſucceſsful, in the exerciſe of his miniſtry; it being his peculiar character to be warm and zealous in all his undertakings.

This heat of his diſpoſition, increaſed by the uncommon turbulence of the times in which he lived, and by the oppoſition to which the unpopular nature of ſome of his employments expoſed him, was at laſt heightened to diſtraction, ſo that he was for ſome years diſordered in his underſtanding, as both Wood and Calamy relate, but with ſuch difference as might be expected from their oppoſite principles. Wood appears to think, that a tendency to madneſs was diſcoverable in a great part of his life; Calamy, that it was only tranſient and accidental, though, in his additions to his firſt narrative, he pleads it as an extenuation of that fury, with which his kindeſt friends confeſs him to have acted on ſome occaſions. Wood declares, that he died little better than diſtracted; Calamy, that he was perfectly recovered to a ſound mind before the Reſtoration, at which time he retired to Preſton, a ſmall village in Suſſex, being turned out of his living at Petworth.

It does not appear, that he kept his living till the general ejection of the nonconformiſts; and it is not unlikely, that the aſperity of his carriage, and the known virulence of his temper, might have raiſed him enemies, who were willing to make him feel the effects of perſecution which he had ſo furiouſly incited againſt others; but of this incident of his life there is no particular account.

After his deprivation he lived (till his death, which happened in 1665) at a ſmall village near Chicheſter, upon a paternal eſtate, not augmented by the large preferments waſted upon him in the triumphs of his party; having been remarkable, throughout his life, for hoſpitality and contempt of money.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU was ſo obliging as to admit into a late Magazine, ſome remarks which had occurred to me while I was accompanying Mr. Goſtling in his Walk about the precincts of Canterbury cathedral; and, when you have

a page

a page of your entertaining Miscellany not better engaged, I shall be obliged to you to insert these additional observations. My old acquaintance and I parted at the rotunda (which I suppose to have been the lavatory* of the convent), situated near the north door of the church; and I will now, with my pen in my hand, such as it is, wait upon my intelligent guide to the south-east quarter of that magnificent fabric.

The spot on which I intend to hazard another conjecture is the recess formerly called St. Anselm's chapel, the lower floor of which is now converted into vestries for the minor-canons and lay-clerks. Over these vestries is a room, and a closet to it, that has a window, with an iron grate, looking into the choir; and this closet Mr. Gostling, with probability, imagines to have been the place where the irregular monks were occasionally imprisoned (See the Walk, p. 151, 152). In the adjoining apartment there are, it seems, a chimney and an oven, which I do not recollect ever to have noticed, tho' I must have been frequently in the room; and these conveniencies, according to the surmise of the ingenious author, were built for the use of the culprits confined there. But, in this notion, I differ from him. For, as rigid fasting was the general established rule of the religious of the Benedictine order, it is no improbable supposition, that an offending brother, when in close custody, would be subjected to a still more severe state of abstinence, and, of course, could have little want of an oven. And there are likewise some passages in the Constitutions of Lanfranc, referred to in my last letter, which afford a very strong presumptive proof, that the scanty portion of food which was allowed was always ready dressed †. The culpable monks were ranged by the Archbishop under three classes. When only a slight fault had been committed, the offender was to have the ordinary diet of the convent, but he was not to be permitted to eat it, till three hours after the customary times of refreshment; and, while his brethren were in the refectory, he was to remain in the church by himself. If the crime was of a deeper dye, the guilty brother was to be committed to the special custody of another monk, who was always to attend him to and from his place of confinement; and the Prior was to give the particular directions relating to his provision, and the hour of his receiving it. But a profligate and contumacious criminal was to be seized by violence, and cast into the prison appropriated for atrocious criminals, and brought, if possible, by the harshest discipline, to a sense and public acknowledgment of his transgressions. In neither of these modes of treating the disorderly members of this monastic fraternity do there seem to be sufficient grounds for believing that Mr. Gostling has been equally fortunate in this conjecture, as in most others dispersed through his book. And I am, besides, apt to think there is one of Lanfranc's Constitutions, which will lead to a discovery of the chief, if not the only, purpose for which the oven in this apartment was erected.

From the time that the attempt was made to form the preposterous tenet of the reality of the corporal presence of Christ in the eucharist into an article of faith, various were the disputes which arose concerning the kind and the form of the bread which was to be used in this sacred institution. Some would have it leavened, and others contended it should be unleavened. One party asserted it ought to be taken from a round loaf, and their opponents warmly maintained it ought to consist of only a small wafer; and whether this wafer was to be plain, or to have the figure of a crucifix, or of the Holy Lamb, stamped upon it, was a subject of earnest debate. This strange notion likewise introduced a series of rites, which were to be practised as well before as after the consecrating of this sacramental bread.

Archbishop Lanfranc was a zealous advocate for this absurd doctrine. Prepossessed, therefore, with the idea of the profound reverence and adoration which was to be offered to a piece of bread, when deified by the priest, he judged it requisite, from a specious regard to decency, to appoint, among his decrees, several superstitious ceremonies, which were to be observed in preparing it for this divine use. As

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* Dr. Thomas has prefixed to his Survey of Worcester cathedral, an accurate ichnography of that building; by which it appears, that the lavatory of the old convent is still remaining, and that it is placed between the dormitory and the refectory.

† Wilkins' Concil. Mag. Britan. Vol. I. p. 352, 353.

Spelman and Wilkins are the only eccleſiaſtical writers who have mentioned this curious and whimſical proceſs, I have encloſed an abſtract of it, which may, perhaps, afford amuſement to ſome of your readers.—

"In all the religious houſes, the preparing of the hoſts was a branch of the ſacriſt's duty; and it was an expreſs injunction of the Archbiſhop to this officer in the priory of Chriſt-church, to ſhew the greateſt attention in having them made in the cleareſt and pureſt manner.—The corn was to be ſelected with the utmoſt care, and grain by grain, if practicable. When thus ſorted, it was to be put into a new fine bag, provided for this purpoſe only, and carried to the mill by a truſty ſervant. The ſervant was to ſee ſome other grain paſs through the hopper, before that deſigned for the holy bread was put into it, that, in grinding, it might not be polluted, by being mixed with any foreign ſubſtance. When the meal was brought back to the ſacriſt, he was to prepare a place and a veſſel, *in circuitu cortina*, for the boulting of it; and this work was to be done by himſelf, in his albe, and with his head veiled. On the day of making the hoſts, the ſacriſt, and his brethren who were to aſſiſt him, were to waſh their hands and faces, put on their albes, and veil their heads, that monk only excepted, whoſe buſineſs was to hold the iron plate, and attend to it, and he was to wear gloves. During the proceſs of making and baking the bread, the monks were to repeat the common pſalms of the hours, and the canonical hours, or, if they pleaſed, any other ſuitable pſalms, out of the regular courſe. But, when not engaged in this religious exerciſe, the ſtricteſt ſilence was to be obſerved, with an indulgence only to the perſon who held the iron plate, to give ſome brief directions to the ſervant who attended, to ſupply the fire with fuel, that was to be perfectly dry, and provided ſeveral days before ‡."

There can be little doubt but this work was done in ſome room within the church, or in one adjoining to it; and my opinion with reſpect to the former uſe of the oven now under our review will, I imagine, be readily concluded. I will, however, offer one reaſon for my believing I am not miſtaken in my ſuppoſition, that it was built for the baking of the ſacramental wafers; which is, my having obſerved a chimney, with an oven to it, in a room communicating with Merton's chapel, in the north-eaſt croſs of Rocheſter cathedral, near which was undoubtedly the apartment and different offices of the ſacriſt of that priory.

The peruſal of the foregoing extract from Lanfranc's Conſtitutions may, perhaps, recal to the minds of my readers the late Lord Lyttelton's judicious ſtricture upon his character, for the unhappy uſe he made of his talents, in becoming a principal champion for the real preſence, and eſtabliſhing, by his authority, a doctrine unknown to the church of England ‖. Should they remember the paſſage to which I allude, they will, I am perſuaded, be apt to ſuſpect, that the very great reputation this prelate acquired in the Chriſtian world, for his piety, learning, and parts, was unmerited, ſince they produced in himſelf, and prompted him to demand from thoſe under his juriſdiction, ſuch a bigotted obſervance of numberleſs inſignificant ceremonies. How much more deſerving of praiſe were the wiſe and religious reformers of our church, who, guided by ſcripture and reaſon, enjoined only this ſhort and pertinent rubric concerning the ſame ſacred ordinance—"And, to take away the ſuperſtition which any perſon hath, or might have, in the bread and wine, it ſhall ſuffice, that it be ſuch as is uſually to be eaten at the table with other meats, but the beſt and pureſt wheat-bread that conveniently may be gotten?" I am, &c.

W. & D.

‡ Wilkins' Concil. Vol. I. p. 349.—As I muſt own I do not clearly comprehend the meaning of the expreſſion *in circuitu cortina*, where the meal was ordered to be boulted, I have not aimed at a tranſlation of it. But I ſubmit to thoſe who are more ſkilled than I am in the diſpoſition of the offices formerly belonging to our monaſtic buildings, whether ſome light may not be thrown upon this obſcure term, by comparing it with Gervaſe's account of the repair of that part of the church near Anſelm's chapel, ſince he ſeems to me to make uſe of a ſimilar word. —Of the reaſons aſſigned by him why that part of the choir by the altar was narrower than that near the great tower, one was, "quod duæ turres Sancti Anſelmi videlicet et Sancti Andreæ, in utroque latere eccleſiæ antiquitus ad CIRCINUM poſitæ," &c. X. Script. Col. 1303.

‖ Lord Lyttelton's Life of Henry II. Vol. I.

18. Prestwich's *Dissertation on mineral, animal, and vegetable Poisons; containing a Description of Poisons in general, their Manner of Action, Effects on the human Body, and respective Antidotes; with Experiments and Remarks on noxious Exhalations from Earth, Air, and Water*, 8vo. pp. 331. Newbery.

TO this very copious title we need only add, that what is there promised the reader will find well performed. The descriptions of the several animal and vegetable poisons are illustrated by accurate engravings of most of them, viz. of the scorpion, toad, scolopendra, cantharides, and coluber, of the first species; and of the second, of four different kinds of nightshade, the proliferous datura, thorny sensitive plant, black and white hellebore, mountain golden-rod, common plantain, and black and wild hoarhound, all drawn by the author. We shall select a few such passages as we think may be most useful in our climate, and among these none can be more so than the description of deadly nightshade, so fatal frequently to children.

"Solanum lethale, or deadly nightshade, grows wild in several places, such as about ruinous stone dykes, or hedges, old buildings, in woods, or parks, and in gardens; it rises sometimes to the height of a man, but usually not above three or four feet, having round green stalks, set with divers large leaves, smooth and green, set upon very short foot-stalks, among which at the joints, with the leaves, come forth several long hollow flowers, indented at the brims, of a faint deadish purple, standing in a green husk, which, after the flower is fallen, contain a great round berry, green at the first, but about September, when ripe, is of a beautiful shining black colour, like polished jet, full of a purple-coloured juice, and containing very many whitish kidney-shaped seeds."

For the Negro Cæsar's cure for poison, for which the Carolina House of Assembly granted him his freedom, and 100*l.* per annum, during life, inserted in this work, see our Magazine, Vol. XX. p. 343; in which the whole process at large is recorded.

The antidotes our author recommends *to arsenic*, are oils, fats, warm fat broths, fresh butter and milk, taken plentifully and repeatedly, and, if they do not vomit, some mild emetic; afterwards oily clysters, and a gentle laxative, and, to recruit the strength, proper analeptics: *to opium*, besides emetics, cathartics, blisters, lixivial salts, and bleeding, acids and neutral mixtures: to the *bite of a viper*, the fat of vipers rubbed into the wounded part, or common sallad oil rubbed in warm: and *to cantharides*, oil of sweet almonds, newly expressed, and mixed with butter; then a clyster of mallows, linseed, fenugreek, and marsh mallow roots; and an emulsion of the four cold seeds, exhibited in milk; soon after, water and honey, and fat chicken broth.

To revive persons poisoned by the vapour of burning coals, Mr. Prestwich recommends, "1. the exposing them to a very pure, fresh, and open air; 2. bleeding; 3. chafing their legs in hot water; 4. volatile spirit, or volatile salt of sal ammoniac, and the steam of vinegar; 5. large quantities of lemonade, or water and vinegar, with nitre; 6. sharp glysters. A vomit will be hurtful."

The appendix contains an analysis of copper, and its poisons, which is well worthy the attention of all brewers, tea-drinkers, and house-keepers in general.

19. *Poems by Dr.* Roberts, *Fellow of* Eaton *College*. 8vo. 4*s.* Wilkie.

THIS volume contains "A poetical Essay on the Existence, Attributes, and Providence of God [a prize poem, we think, at Cambridge]; a poetical Epistle to Christopher Anstey, Esq; on the English Poets; the Poor Man's Prayer, addressed to the Earl of Chatham; Arimont and Tamira, an eastern tale;" all which have been published separately; "and two little Poems, one addressed to the very learned Jacob Bryant, Esq; and the other to a boy on his leaving Eaton school."

20. Burnaby's *Travels through* North America. *Continued from p.* 134.

WE are now to insert a few extracts; but must first observe, that the humane and sensible author, like Mr. Wesley, and all whose hearts are yet unhardened by interest and the prejudices of education, expresses a just and becoming resentment of the tyranny exercised over the slaves and Negroes, those unhappy people being *legally* tried in Virginia, *without the solemnity* of a jury, and it being, *by law*, also almost impossible to convict a white man of the death

death of a ſlave. *Pudet hæc opprobria*, &c. But to proceed:—"At the Falls of Rappahannoc we met with a perſon who informed us of his having been, a few days before, a ſpectator of that extraordinary phænomenon in nature, the faſcinating power of the rattle-ſnake: he obſerved one lying coiled near a tree, looking directly at a bird which had ſettled there; the bird was under great agitation, uttered the moſt doleful cries, and at length flew directly down to the ſnake, which opened its mouth and ſwallowed it. . . .

"At Spotſwood's iron mines, I was much affected with the following incident:—A gentleman in our company had a ſmall Negro boy with him, about 14 years of age, that had lived with him in a remote part of the country ſome time, as a ſervant. An old woman, who was working in the mines, and who proved to be the boy's grandmother, accidentally caſt her eyes on him: ſhe viewed him with great attention for ſome time, then ſcreamed out, ſaying that it was her child, and flung herſelf down upon the ground; ſhe lay there ſome ſeconds, roſe up, looked on him again in an extacy of joy, and fell upon his neck and kiſſed him. After this ſhe retired a few paces, examined him a-freſh with fixed attention, and immediately ſeemed to loſe herſelf in thoughtful and profound melancholy. The boy all this time ſtood ſilent and motionleſs, reclining his head on one ſide, pale and affected beyond deſcription. Upon the whole, it would not have been in the power of Raphael, to have imagined a finer picture of diſtreſs. . . .

"Converſing with a planter concerning the rattle-ſnake, he told me, that one day he provoked one to ſuch a degree, as to make it ſtrike a ſmall vine, which grew cloſe by, and that the vine preſently drooped, and died. . .

"A very extraordinary method of courtſhip is ſometimes practiſed among the lower people of this province, [Maſſachuſets-bay,] and is called *tarrying*. . . . When a man is enamoured of a young woman, and wiſhes to marry her, he propoſes the affair to her parents (without whoſe conſent no marriage in this colony can take place). If they have no objection, they allow him to tarry with her one night, in order to make his court to her. At their uſual time the old couple retire to bed, leaving the young ones to ſettle matters as they can; who, after having ſate up as long as they think proper, get into bed together alſo, but without pulling off their under garments, in order to prevent ſcandal. If the parties agree, it is all very well; the banns are publiſhed, and they are married without delay. If not, they part, and poſſibly never ſee each other again; unleſs, which is an accident that ſeldom happens, the forſaken fair one proves pregnant, and then the man is obliged to marry her, on pain of excommunication."

On this paſſage is the following note:

"A gentleman, ſome time ago, travelling upon the frontiers of Virginia, where there are very few ſettlements, was obliged to take up his quarters, one evening, at a miſerable plantation; where, excluſive of a Negro or two, the family conſiſted of a man and his wife, and one daughter about 16 years of age. Being fatigued, he preſently deſired them to ſhew him where he was to ſleep; accordingly they pointed to a bed in a corner of the room where they were ſitting. The gentleman was a little embarraſſed, but being exceſſively weary, he retired, half undreſſed himſelf, and got into bed. After ſometime, the old gentlewoman came to bed to him, after her the old gentleman, and laſt of all the young lady. This, in a country excluded from all civilized ſociety, could only proceed from ſimplicity and innocence." . . .

Our limits will admit of no more. The author ſeems faithfully to have related what he ſaw, without exaggeration, and, having no political purpoſes to ſerve, can juſtly give offence neither to Engliſhmen or Americans.

28. *A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey-church*, Weſtminſter, *on Jan.* 30, 1775; *being the Day appointed to be obſerved as the Day of the Martyrdom of* King Charles I. *By* Brownlow, *Lord Biſhop of* Worceſter. *pp.* 28. Robſon.

A ſermon by the Premier's brother, muſt excite the attention of politicians, as well as divines. His Lordſhip's text (the only paſſage of ſcripture which he has quoted) is taken from *Philippians*, iv. 5, *Let your moderation be known unto all men*; and, in his ſubſequent diſcourſe, he, firſt, conſiders his ſubject with elegance and preciſion, as a parliamentary conteſt, and, ſecondly, diſcuſſes the unhappy troubles them-

themſelves, from thence inferring and proving, that, both as civil ſubjects, and members of the church eſtabliſhed, we may turn the conſideration of them to our account. A few paſſages, in which his Lordſhip, as a true ſon of the hierarchy, ſeems to take a very deciſive part againſt the diſſenters, will probably occaſion ſome ſtrictures from thoſe who think that the *ground of diviſions* is not yet *removed*, and that the *toleration* is ſtill imperfect; and that many are of that opinion, ſome late petitions and publications fully prove.

22. *Concio ad Clerum, in Synodo Provinciali Cantuarienſis Provinciæ, ad D. Pauli, die XX° Jan. A. D. 1774. Habita a* Johanne Butler, *L. L. D. Archidiacano Surreyenſi, Regi a ſacris: Juſſu Reverendiſſimi. Accedit Oratiuncula.* pp. 24 Dodſley.

OF the *Oratiuncula*, for the benefit of the illiterate, we will add a tranſlation, firſt obſerving, that Dr. Butler has choſen for the text of his *Concio*, the advice of Gamaliel, Acts v. 38, 39. *If this counſel, or this work, be of men, it will come to nought: but, if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; leſt haply ye be found even to fight againſt God*; from which he has ſhewn, with great ſtrength and perſpicuity, that God invariably ſupports truth, and abhors falſehood, alleging, as one inſtance, the late fall of the Jeſuits, and concluding with a very ſeaſonable and ſalutary leſſon for all the profeſſors of true chriſtianity.

The oration, which was delivered Jan. 23, when Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, was preſented to the Upper Houſe, as Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, is (in Engliſh) as follows:

"*Moſt Reverend, and*

"*Right Reverend,*

"Looking back on thoſe perſons, to whom the church has the higheſt obligations, who have formerly diſcharged this office, I am deterred not only by modeſty, which becomes even the moſt eminent, when ſpeaking to ſuch an aſſembly, but alſo by a conſcious ſenſe of my own inſufficiency; ſo that, if I had the power of inventing, that of uttering any thing worthy of your attention would almoſt be wanting.

"But I congratulate you, and the church, and particularly myſelf, that, in this peaceable ſtate* of eccleſiaſtical affairs, which we now enjoy, it is not my lot to tire your ears with any complaints of the ravings of heretics, or of the misfortunes of chriſtianity, or the clergy.

"The Princes of Germany formerly exhibited a hundred complaints againſt the Romiſh church, ſupported by forcible arguments, which received a ſanction from the ſcriptures themſelves, from the primitive church of Chriſt, from truth, right reaſon, and propriety.

"Our age, in other reſpects abounding with complaints, has alleged two only againſt the church of England; one of which finds fault with our rule of faith, which a very few of our countrymen think ſhould be not amended, but aboliſhed; entirely rejecting, in matters of faith, all authority of the church, and of thoſe excellent divines who have adorned it by their lives, and ſupported it by their writings: the other attacks certain laws in a manner obſolete, whoſe force has been ſo weakened by the temper of this age, that all enjoy, fully and inviolably, that evangelical liberty, which, according to ſome, is oppreſſed, and may continue ſecurely to enjoy it, provided the kingdom and the church flouriſh.

"Theſe iſlands, therefore, are frequently ſtyled happy, by the teachers of the reformed churches abroad; and happier would they think them, if they, like us, could obſerve and experience the piety of our KING, and his favourable diſpoſition to the church; if they were acquainted with the benevolence of our ſenate to our laws, its tenderneſs to the conſciences of all men;—the very recent equity, ſhall I call it? or humanity? of that order towards a people very diſtant from us, ſubjected to this empire by the right of war, by granting them a protection, to which, by treaty, they were entitled, of their national religion, though very oppoſite to our own;—if in this circle they were eye-witneſſes, with how much caution, with how much diſcretion, the beſt of Kings intruſts the government of this church to men equally diſtinguiſhed by learning and piety;—if they could look up to you, moſt reverend PRIMATE, raiſed to this eminence, not ſo much by the dignity of birth by which you are diſtinguiſhed, as by the conſtancy and moderation of

* Query! Is this ſtrictly true? Schiſm, ſurely, (as appears by what follows,) has taken ſome root, and have we not heard of the Feathers, Eſſex houſe, and a few reſignations of livings?

your

your mind, the integrity of your life, your mildneſs, learning, and all theſe talents which inſure authority to the firſt ſtation in the church:—if, laſtly, they could behold you, Right Reverend Fathers, the lights of the Engliſh church, they could not but forebode every thing auſpicious to us, to our country, and to chriſtianity.

"From a due ſenſe of all theſe conſiderations, the clergy of this province have elected, now to be preſented to you, a man long eminent for rank, adorned with learning, and manners worthy of a clergyman; a man who was no ſooner admitted into the ſacred order, than he endeared himſelf by the cloſeſt ties to the moſt learned metropolitan * of that time; a man, who was never deficient in any kind of duty; who, beſides, has ſearched into the eccleſiaſtical antiquities of this kingdom †, with great aſſiduity and ſkill; who, finally, has little need of any farther applauſe of mine, as he has this day obtained the higheſt applauſe of a clergyman, by the unanimous ſuffrage of his clerical brethren.

"Him, therefore, I preſent to you, choſen by the Lower Houſe, to ſuſtain the office of their Prolocutor in Convocation."

23. *A Speech in the Lower Houſe of Convocation, on Monday the 23d of Jan.* 1775, *by* James Ibbetſon, *D. D. Archdeacon of St.* Alban's. *Publiſhed by Requeſt.* White.

A ſpeech in Convocation may be deemed a phænomenon in our eccleſiaſtical ſyſtem, as for many years paſt thoſe venerable aſſemblies (as Pope expreſſes it) have "*gaped, but could not ſpeak,*" except by the mouth of their *Moſt Reverend*, in an addreſs. By whoſe *requeſt* this ſpeech is publiſhed does not appear; certainly not by that of my Lords the Biſhops, (though it proves, demonſtrably, that the King is the ſupreme head of the church of England,) as the orator, from an apprehenſion that his Majeſty's ſupremacy is, in effect, entirely taken away in a very great part of his American dominions, by aboliſhing of the oaths required by the firſt of Elizabeth, and that popery is thereby not only *tolerated*, but *eſtabliſhed*, propoſed that the following clauſe might be introduced into the addreſs:

"It is with the moſt zealous affection of duty and loyalty to your Majeſty's royal perſon and government, that your faithful clergy do, on every occaſion, expreſs their gratitude for the repeated declarations which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make of your firm reſolution to maintain them in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious rights; of which, under God, the royal ſupremacy, indiſſoluhly united to the imperial crown of this realm, is a powerful ſecurity, as well as an eſſential part of the conſtitution itſelf, and an eminent branch of your Majeſty's royal prerogative."

We need not add, that this motion was overruled; not being ſeconded, it ſeems, it dropped of courſe, but not till after a reply had been made by the *concionator* above mentioned, who doubtleſs thought that his archidiaconal brother had a glance at his *oratiuncula*. ——"Who can decide when doctors diſagree?"

24. *The Hiſtory of* Mancheſter, *by the Rev. Mr.* Whitaker. *4to. pp.* 594. Johnſon.

THIS (though not ſo ſtyled in the title-page) is the ſecond volume of that truly original work with which Mr. Whitaker obliged the public in the year 1771, and contains book ii. Two more are to ſucceed. Having, in the former volume, diſcuſſed the Britiſh hiſtory, he now enters on the Roman-Britiſh period, and, in the proſecution of it, conſiders the true and real ſtate of the provinces at that criſis, the conduct of the provincials, and the invaſion of the Saxons under Hengiſt and Horſa; hiſtorically vindicates the actions of Arthur, and relates his exploits in war, his conduct in peace, and his death and ſepulture, with the undoubted diſcovery of his bones at Glaſtonbury, in the reign of K. Henry II. the inveſſons made after his death by the Saxons, under Ida, Cerdic, Ælla, &c. and the ſucceſſes of their arms, to the reduction of Mancheſter, by Edwin, in 620; aſcertaining the Saxon geography of this iſland, and the immediate effects of the Saxon ſettlements in it, and at Mancheſter. He then points out the ſeveral great diviſions of a Saxon ſtate, (in which he detects ſome miſtakes of Malmeſbury, Ingulphus, and Judge Blackſtone,) the civil polity eſtabliſhed in each of them, and the military œconomy ſettled over the whole; enlarging

on

* [Archbiſhop Potter, one of whoſe daughters Dean Milles married.]

† [Dr. Milles is Præſident of the Society of Antiquaries.]

on the genius and conſtitution of the Saxon royalty, the nature and regimen of the Saxon lordſhips and towns, and expoſing, on that ſubject, a variety of miſtakes of Mr. Hume. He next traces the general œconomy of Manchester under the Saxons, and the cuſtoms, manners, and dreſſes of its Saxon inhabitants. Thence proceeding to the true origin of our preſent language, of "3000 Britiſh terms, diſcoverable even now in the Engliſh," he inſerts a few as "a ſpecimen of an Engliſh-Britiſh dictionary," diſſenting moſt widely, as to their derivation, from our "great Lexicographer," to whom, however, though he accuſes him of "a too common meaſure of indolence," Mr. Whitaker pays the following compliment: "I hope that I have executed the whole, with ſuch reſpectfulneſs to the gentleman whom I meant particularly to encounter, as is peculiarly due to one whom every friend of virtue muſt eſteem, and every lover of letters admire; whoſe negligences are merely the diſgrace of the reign, that left ſuch a writer to ſtruggle with diſtreſſes, and depend upon bookſellers, and whoſe miſtakes are the incident failings of humanity; one, of whom I am happy to acknowledge, becauſe it is doing juſtice to genius and to worth, that, for energy of language, vigour of underſtanding, and rectitude of mind, he ranks equally as the firſt ſcholar and the firſt man in the kingdom."

Our author then diſcuſſes our letters, weights, and coins, and the poſitive and comparative prices of things before the Conqueſt; the converſion of the Saxons to chriſtianity; the firſt formation of our pariſhes; and the firſt eſtabliſhment of all our eccleſiaſtical œconomy. To theſe ſucceed the immediate effects of chriſtianity on the Saxons, the firſt conſtruction of the town of Mancheſter on its preſent ſite, and the nature of our churches, and their ſervices, at this period; an account of the ſeveral miniſters belonging to a pariſh church formerly, the complete endowment of one, and the origin of wakes and fairs among us; and, laſtly, the leading principles of theology among the Saxons, the inroads of fanaticiſm and ſuperſtition among them, and the introduction of the Romiſh ſupremacy into this iſland.

In the appendix, No. i. our hiſtorian criticiſes Meſſrs. Carte and Hume, deteſting ſeveral miſrepreſentations in their reſpective hiſtories, and concludes with the following remark on the latter: "It gives me pain to lay open ſuch glaring inconſiſtencies as theſe, the natural effuſion of unſettled principles, and inattentive ſpirits; and it pains me the more, as Mr. Hume deſerves ſo well from the hiſtorical world, and ſtands ſo reſpectable there for that firſt of all literary qualities, the power of thought. But there is a juſtice that every writer owes to himſelf, to the public, and to truth; and Mr. Hume owes it to all, I think, to reviſe theſe early parts of his hiſtory immediately; by a more diligent attention to the old hiſtorians, to rectify the errors which now miſlead his readers; by a more manly conſideration of the courſe of the hiſtory, to remove the unmeaningneſs, the equal child of ignorance and fear, which ſheds a ſleepy inſipidity over it; and, by a more vigorous examination of his own ideas, to reconcile the contradictions which perplex the narrative, and entangle his reflections; that he, who has been ranked for years at the head of our national hiſtorians, may not ſeem to be placed there by the momentary wantonneſs of faſhion; that the man, who, in the regions of theology, has ſhewn a bold activity of ſpirit, and a wild originality of ſentiment, ſhould not meanly truckle to be the copyer of Mr. Carte in hiſtory; and that the writer, who in many parts of our annals has no ſuperior, and in ſome no equal, ſhould not be content to appear in others, appear even to the eye of friendſhip, too haſty to be accurate, too indolent to be authentic, and too unthinking to be even conſiſtent."

In No. ii. is a copy of Doomſday-book for Lancaſhire, South of the Ribble; in No. iii. the charter of Mancheſter; and in No. iv. a number of records.

The plates are "a plan of the original town of Mancheſter, about anno domini 446; a plan of the *preſent town* of Mancheſter, about the year 627; and a ground-plot of the ſame, about the year 800.

By the above epitome it will evidently appear, that in this, as well as in his former volume, this learned Mancunian has taken a much larger and more intereſting range than the narrow limits of Mancunium or Mancheſter alone would have afforded him, and that his work might, with rather more propriety, have been entitled *A Hiſtory of Roman and Saxon Britain, with ſome occaſional remarks on the ancient and preſent*

present state of Manchester. Be that as it may, the historian and antiquary will here be gratified with many new and curious observations in every branch of their favourite studies, conveyed in a style more spirited and animated than usual, though many will think it rather too turgid, flowery, and oratorical.

25. *The Life of* Petrarch. *By Mrs.* Susanna Dobson. *In two Volumes 8vo.* Buckland.

THIS ingenious lady (the wife of Matthew Dobson †, M. D. of Liverpool) has collected these interesting memoirs from the large French work mentioned in our Vol. XLIV. p. 468, note *; and that work (as we learn from the preface) was compiled from the Latin and Italian writings of Petrarch; from those of contemporary writers, and some private manuscripts granted to the author by the Abbè Bandini; from the registers of the sovereign pontiffs who were seated at Avignon, communicated to him by Cardinal Torregiani; and from the archives of the house of Sade ‡ preserved there, in which is Laura's contract of marriage and her will.

In this "abridged translation," which has all the spirit and pathos of an original, Mrs. Dobson has judiciously omitted some tedious and minute discussions, no less barren of instruction than destitute of amusement, and all those private observations of her author (except that on the Decameron) which seem suggested to every thinking reader by the facts themselves. And of her own she has inserted only a few remarks on the characters of Petrarch and Laura, particularly at the close of their lives. This small specimen, indeed, is so interesting, that we heartily wish that she had added more: in particular, as it is now, for the first time, discovered that Laura had a husband, we must do her the justice to transcribe the following passage from the preface, to shew the care Mrs. Dobson has taken to guard against the impression which such an attachment might otherwise make on susceptible hearts.

"Few characters, perhaps, have set in a stronger light the advantage of well-regulated dispositions than that of Petrarch ‖, from the contrast we behold in one particular of his life; and the extreme misery he suffered from the indulgence of an affection, which, tho' noble and delightful when justly placed, becomes a reproach and a torment to its possessor, when once directed to an improper object. For, let us not deceive ourselves or others; tho' (from the character of Laura) they are acquitted of all guilt in their personal intercourse, yet, as she was a married woman, it is not possible, on the principles of religion and morality, to clear them from that just censure which is due to every defection of the mind from those laws which are the foundation of order and peace in civil society, and which are stamped with the sacred mark of divine authority.

"In this particular of his character, therefore, it is sincerely hoped that Petrarch will serve as a warning to those unhappy minds, who, partaking of the same feelings under the like circumstances, but not yet suffering his misery, may be led, by the contemplation of it, by a generous regard to the honour of human nature, and by a view to the approbation of that all seeing Judge, who penetrates the most secret recesses of the heart, to check every unhappy inclination in its birth, and destroy, while yet in their power, the seeds of those passions which may otherwise destroy them.

"As to the cavils or censures of those, who, incapable of tenderness themselves, can neither enjoy the view of it, when presented in its most perfect form, nor pity its sufferings, when, as in this work, they appear unhappily indulged beyond the bounds of judgment and tranquillity; to such minds I make no address, well convinced, that, as no callous heart can enjoy, neither will it ever be in danger of being misled by the example of Petrarch, in this tender but unfortunate circumstance of his character.

"To susceptible and feeling minds alone Petrarch will be ever dear. Such, while they regret his failings *, and consider them as warnings to themselves, will love his virtues; and,

† See Vol. XLIV. p. 477.

‡ The French memoirs (though published without a name, in 3 vols. 4to) are known to be by the Abbè Sade, who is descended from the husband of Laura; a circumstance unnoticed by the translator.

‖ Misprinted "Petrarch's." Several other typographical errors we hope to see soon corrected in another edition.

* Misprinted "feelings."

touched

touched by the glowing piety and heart-felt contrition, which often impreſſed his ſoul, will ardently deſire to partake with him in thoſe pathetic and ſublime reflections, which are produced in grateful and affectionate hearts, on reviewing their own lives, and contemplating the works of God."

Great uſe has been made in theſe memoirs of the letters of Petrarch (many of which were never before publiſhed), in which we ſee him, as it were, encircled with his friends, without diſguiſe, and without reſerve, and have a kind of literary and political hiſtory of the times. Some ſentimental paſſages from his ſonnets have alſo been interwoven, and, even in their "proſe metamorphoſis," will impreſs the Engliſh reader with a lively idea of the ſpirit and elegance, the taſte and delicacy, of their original author. It were to be wiſhed the dates had been inſerted throughout, in the margin, as no year is mentioned in book I. or till p. 43 of book II. We know, indeed, from other writers, that Petrarch was born July 20, 1304, that his father died in 1324, and his mother the year following.

We will now annex the portraits of Petrarch and Laura from book II.

"Petrarch had received from nature a very dangerous preſent. His figure was ſo diſtinguiſhed as to attract univerſal admiration. He appears, in his portraits, with large and manly features, eyes full of fire, a blooming complexion, and a countenance that beſpoke all the genius and fancy which ſhone forth in his works. In the flower of his youth, the beauty of his perſon was ſo very ſtriking, that, wherever he appeared, he was the object of attention. He poſſeſſed an underſtanding active and penetrating, a brilliant wit, and a fine imagination. His heart was candid and benevolent, ſuſceptible of the moſt lively affections, and inſpired with the nobleſt ſentiments of liberty †.

"But his failings muſt not be concealed. His temper was, on ſome occaſions, violent, and his paſſions headſtrong and unruly. A warmth of conſtitution hurried him into irregularities, which were followed with repentance and remorſe.——No eſſential reproach, however, could be caſt on his manners, till after the twenty-third year of his age. The fear of God, the thoughts of death, the love of virtue, and thoſe principles of religion, which were inculcated by his mother, preſerved him from the ſurrounding temptations of his earlier life."——

Laura is thus drawn by the animated pen of her lover:

"On Sunday, in the Holy-week [Apr. 6, 1327], at ſix in the morning, the time of matins, Petrarch, going to the church of the monaſtery of St. Claire [at Avignon], ſaw a young lady, whoſe charms inſtantly fixed his attention. She was dreſſed in green, and her gown was embroidered with violets. Her face, her air, her gait, were ſomething more than mortal. Her perſon was delicate, her eyes tender and ſparkling, and her eye-brows black as ebony. Golden locks waved over her ſhoulders whiter than ſnow; and the ringlets were interwoven by the fingers of Love. Her neck was well-formed, and her complexion animated by the tints of nature, which art vainly attempts to imitate. When ſhe opened her mouth, you perceived the beauty of pearls and the ſweetneſs of roſes. She was full of graces. Nothing was ſo ſoft as her looks, ſo modeſt as her carriage, ſo touching as the ſound of her voice. An air of gaiety and tenderneſs breathed around her, but ſo pure and happily tempered, as to inſpire every beholder with the ſentiments of virtue; for ſhe was chaſte as the ſpangled dew-drop of the morn.—Such, ſays Petrarch, was the amiable Laura."

In other places we are told, that ſhe frequently "wore on her head a gold or ſilver coronet, and tied up her hair with knots of jewels; a prodigious magnificence for thoſe times."

"In the ſame city, on the ſame day, and at the ſame hour [in which Petrarch ſaw her], in the year 1348, this luminary," as he expreſſes it, "diſappeared from our world," dying of the plague, at the age of thirty-four. Petrarch was then at Verona. Her huſband, Hugues de Sade, ſurvived her, and eight of her children. She had ten; ſix boys and four girls. Three of her ſons were eccleſiaſtics, two died young, and from the others are deſcended the preſent three branches of the houſe of Sade. Of the daughters, two were nuns. In ſeveral of her children ſhe appears to have been unhappy, and experienced much unkindneſs from her huſband. This (though it is not mentioned) might, perhaps, be owing to her connection with Petrarch.

† Miſprinted "liberality."

On

On perusing this work, though Petrarch has, in many respects, the superiority, and, we are apt to think, had many more virtues, yet a resemblance might be traced, in several instances, between this admired poet, and our late famous Yorick.—Both, we know, had great wit and genius, and no less imprudence and eccentricity. Both were canons, or prebendaries, the Italian of Padua, &c. and the Englishman of York. They both "ran over France, without any business there." If the Bishop of Lombes patronized and corresponded with the one, a prelate ‡ of our church (now deceased) desired, in a letter, to *shandyise* ‖ with the other. In their attachments to Laura and Eliza, both married women, these two prebendaries were equally warm, and equally innocent. And, even after death, a most remarkable circumstance has attended them both: some persons, we are told, stole Petrarch's bones, in order to sell them; and, in like manner, Yorick's body, it is confidently affirmed, was also stolen, and his skull has been exhibited at Oxford.

As the honour paid to the remains of Laura, by Francis I. in causing her tomb to be opened, and writing an epitaph on her, is not here mentioned, we will insert some account of that transaction, with the original verses, in our next. See a translation of them, &c. Vol. XLIV. p. 468.

26. *Letters from* Yorick *to* Eliza. Kearsly, pp. 80.

THESE ten short letters, which are unquestionably genuine, were addressed by the late Mr. Sterne, of facetious memory, to Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, an East-Indian by birth, wife of Daniel Draper, Esq; counsellor at Bombay, and at present chief of the English factory at Surat, while she resided in England for the recovery of her health, and were copied from the originals (we are sorry to say) with her permission. Most of them were addressed to her on the point of embarkation, and all of them are expressive of the most tender and (we trust) sentimental friendship. But, between married persons, such correspondence is always unsafe, and generally suspicious; and, to virtue, prudence, and even sensibility, must give abundantly more pain than pleasure. We could wish, therefore, that these letters had continued in manuscript, and been consigned to oblivion, especially one or two paragraphs relating to Mrs. Sterne, which, from tenderness to the deceased, we shall forbear to specify. As for the ****s, a family whom our author has treated very harshly, for their "tenderness for Eliza's fame," &c. we are apt to suspect that these were some of her truest friends, and incurred his resentment by their prudential caution. The best of Yorick's letters, however, are suppressed, as, by his own account, they "contain a long detail of much advice, truth and knowledge," particulars in which these are miserably deficient, and, instead of them, we should have been much more pleased with those of the "Indian Lady†," as "their sense, natural ease, and spirit, *is* [are] not to be equalled (her friend affirms) in this section of the globe, nor (he answers for it) by any of her countrywomen in hers." The only striking incident in this small volume, our author's interview with Lord Bathurst, has been transcribed into all the public papers. We shall, therefore, dismiss the work with Yorick's adieu to his Eliza, observing only, that, though Mr. and Mrs. James, "the worthy heads of an opulent family in the city," may possibly not be displeased with the light in which they are here placed, yet Miss L—, now Mrs. S——, "a very amiable young lady," and "entirely unknown to Mr. Sterne," has much reason to be offended at his ribaldry, and more at its being published with her name at length. The work, indeed, derives no credit from its publisher, as, by his introduction, which, in many places, is unintelligible, he seems scarce worthy to have wiped his author's pens. For, though Tristram, when talking to Eliza, might, perhaps, have "*wished to God* that she was possessed of that vanity with which she was charged," yet, certainly, he would never have observed, "lest any *body* should be at a loss, that the principal cast, or tribe, among the idolatrous Indians, are the Bramins*, and out of the chief class of this cast *comes* the priests, so famous for their austerities,"

‡ The late Archbishop of York, Dr. G———.

‖ His Grace's expression.

† These are now advertised. Some account of them in our next.

* Some of the letters are signed "L. Sterne," some "Yorick," and one or two "Thy Bramin."

&c.

&c. But let us dismiss the lady to her ship, with this affecting valediction, "hot from the heart:" "And so this is the last letter thou art to receive from me; because the Earl of Chatham (I read in the papers) is got to the Downs, and the wind, I find, is fair. If so—blessed woman!—take my last, last farewel! — Cherish the remembrance of me; think how I esteem, nay, how affectionately I love thee, and what a price I set upon thee! Adieu! adieu! and, with my adieu, let me give thee one streight rule of conduct that thou hast heard from my lips in a thousand forms—but I concenter it in one word, REVERENCE THYSELF †.

"Adieu, once more, Eliza! May no anguish of heart plant a wrinkle upon thy face, till I behold it again! May no doubts or misgivings disturb the serenity of thy mind, or awaken a painful thought about thy children ‡—for they are Yorick's—and Yorick is thy friend forever! Adieu, adieu, adieu!

"*P. S.* Remember that Hope shortens all journeys, by sweetening them—so sing my little stanza on the subject, with the devotion of an hymn, every morning when thou arisest, and thou wilt eat thy breakfast with more comfort for it.

"Blessings rest, and Hygeia go with thee! May'st thou soon return in peace and affluence, to illumine my night! I am, and shall be, the last to deplore thy loss, and will be the first to congratulate and hail thy return.

"FARE THEE WELL!"

27. *The Additions to the Quarto Edition of the Tour in* Scotland, 1769; *and the new Appendix. Reprinted for the Accommodation of the Purchasers of the first and second Editions.* White. 5s. pp. 172.

THESE additions, &c. Mr. Pennant informs us, are owing to the liberal spirit of communication among the gentlemen in the northern parts of this kingdom, in his Tours of the years 1772 and 1773, and consist of several new observations on the northern parts of England, as well as on Scotland. The new appendix contains the following tracts: "I. Of Scotch pines; by James Farquharson, Esq; of Invercauld. II. Of Elgin, and the shire of Murray; by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, minister of Elgin. III. The Life of James Crichton, of Cluny, commonly called *the admirable Crichton*. A less comprehensive account of this glory of North Britain was given in the *Adventurer*, No. 81. IV. Of the murder of a Laird of Innes, as related in the old account. V. Of Caithness, Strathnaver, and Sutherland; by the Rev. Mr. Alexander Pope, minister of Reay. VI. The Life of Sir Evan Cameron, of Lochiel. VII. Of the Massacre of the Colquhouns" [in 1602]: and twenty-one elegant plates, drawn by Griffiths and P. Sandby, and engraved by Mazell, Canot, Aliamet, and Hall.

28. *An Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled* Taxation no Tyranny. *Addressed to the Author, and to Persons in Power.* Almon.

THIS pamphlet is one of those masterly productions of the press as seldom appear but on great occasions. The author sets out by shewing the fallacy of the doctor's fundamental position (see p. 134), and the disingenuity of his reasoning upon it; that it is evidently not an old but a new position, framed for the present dispute, and for the identical idea of *requisition* from the colonies. By the word *requiring* is to be understood, not that the supreme power has the right of *taxing*, but of *requiring contributions* from all its subjects; and if from thence it be inferred, that the British Parliament has a right to tax America, that is but just assumed, which ought to have been proved.---But farther, the Doctor's maxim says, "that the "supreme power has a right to require "such contributions as are *necessary* "for the *public safety* and *public pros-* "*perity*." If these words have any meaning but to deceive, they must mean, that this right of the supreme power has limits, viz. that it is only a right to impose or require such contributions as are *necessary* to the *safety* and *prosperity* of the *public*. Suppose the supreme power to exceed those limits: it then exceeds its right: it acts without authority; and, in a Lest *reasoning*, becomes as impotould have unauthorized individual. m, you are may be resisted, and, an under every tance to it cannot be ug image. Yo your fundamental present our situation (says the writer, and of old, when they the Doctor,) yoes excluded by their own

† No one needed this advice more, no one regarded it less, than the writer.

‡ They seem, by this and other passages, to have been left in England.

the ſupreme power, and, by conſequence, a juſtification for reſiſtance, if that limit is tranſgreſſed. And yet, in every other place, you aſſert, that government is the *ſole* judge; that, if the people can withhold obedience in any caſe, they are no longer ſubjects; that they are rebels; that they muſt be compelled; that government is neceſſary to man, and that where *obedience* is not *compelled*, government is at an end. You ſay, in a word, that the ſupreme power has limits, and that it has not limits; that government has a duty, which it may tranſgreſs with impunity; and that the people have rights, which they cannot maintain without the guilt of rebellion. And all theſe contradictions you build upon the ſorry and verbal ſophiſm, that the legiſlature of every country is the *ſupreme* power, and, being *ſupreme*, cannot be *controlled*."

The writer proceeds to conſider the Doctor's next propoſition; "that the "legiſlature of a Colony is only the "veſtry of a larger pariſh;" an aſſertion ſo void of truth, that there cannot be traced the ſmalleſt analogy. The legiſlatures of the Colonies have pariſh veſtries under them in America, ſimilar to ours; which bear the ſame relation to the provincial legiſlatures, which Britiſh veſtries bear to the Britiſh parliament. The provincial legiſlatures are convened and diſſolved by the immediate act of the crown, in the ſame manner as our parliament. Are the meetings of veſtries ſo ſummoned, or ſo diſcharged? Writs iſſue in America from the crown to the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties to have a new repreſentative elected for every general aſſembly in each province. Is this a ceremony belonging to veſtries? Their ſeſſion opens and cloſes, like ours, with a ſpeech from the throne upon the public buſineſs, and there is the ſame intercourſe between them and the executive as between the King and the Britiſh Parliament. Can this be ſaid of veſtries? They make laws of all kinds, civil and criminal, which jurors, ſheriffs, the King's judges, all officers of [illegible]ature, and the whole province, are [illegible]ried ‡ to acknowledge as public law; unſafe, [illegible] laws require and receive the to virtue, [illegible]in like manner with Briliry, muſt g[illegible]liament. Does this be[illegible]egulations? They

‡ The late Arch[illegible]ey for public ſer-
G———. expeditions, wit-

‖ His Grace's expre[illegible]n this be alleged

of veſtries? Or would Mr. Grenville formerly, or the Britiſh Parliament at this day, think of ſending to any Britiſh veſtry; or tell them, that, if they would tax themſelves for the public ſervice, Parliament would not tax them? I ſhould be aſhamed, ſays the writer, to dwell longer on ſuch a dream.

He proceeds to combat the Doctor's propoſition of *virtual repreſentation*; "If it be true, (ſays he) that every man is virtually repreſented in the legiſlature of his country, though he has no ſhare in chuſing it, then it is true that the Americans may be virtually repreſented in the Britiſh Parliament. But it is equally true, that the ſame may be ſaid of every nation under the ſun, with reſpect to its legiſlature. The grand Signior, for inſtance, has the legiſlature of the Turkiſh empire in his own perſon; he is the virtual repreſentative of his people therefore; and his ſubjects conſequently have the bleſſing of repreſentation equally with the Americans; and thus all the governments of the world are happily brought to a level."

The writer, however, is not contented with this general refutation, but proceeds to ſhew the origin of popular repreſentation; firſt, that real or freehold property alone was repreſented; and then perſonal or moneyed property, as it grew, was *added*: thus, property gave birth to repreſentation; and ſo ſtrongly was this principle connected with the conſtitution, that, by the common law, no man could be either an elector or a repreſentative for any place without reſiding on the ſpot.

Having cleared the fundamental principle of our government as to this ſubject, the writer proceeds to advert a little to the practice of the conſtitution, as it would have been on the Doctor's principle, and as it actually has been.

"Had the Norman conqueror returned to Normandy, and made that the ſeat of empire, the Norman ſtates would have been the imperial legiſlature. In that caſe, had he thought himſelf entitled to tax his Engliſh ſubjects in his ſtates of Normandy, how, he aſks, would it have gone in England? and anſwers, He muſt have conquered it again, and again, and again. If he were once worſted, he would have been undone, and every pauſe of bloodſhed would have been a renewal of war."

The

The writer purſues this idea thro' the various ſtates that have held at times the maſtery of each other; and, after many arguments, concludes, that the legiſlature of one part of a divided empire can have no right to tax another part of the ſame empire, the property of which had no ſhare in conſtituting that legiſlature.

Having ſufficiently expoſed the *fiction* of virtual repreſentation, and the unreaſonableneſs and illegality of American taxation, the writer proceeds to refute the Doctor's general charges againſt the Americans, particularly their adding more than 40 millions to the national debt. To this he replies, that America is not the authoreſs of that debt; that the wars of King William and Queen Anne began it; that venal and unmanly counſels continued it; and that, in the laſt war, it was the Germanic, and not the American continent, from which it received its final accumulation. But, continues he, "if you will have America to be particularly concerned in the commencement of that war, may ſhe not be bold to ſay, that it was the conqueſts in America which your coloniſts helped to make, and the ceſſions in America which they did not help to make, that accompliſhed the peace? Has ſhe not reaſon to bid you look forward, and to tell you, that, bending under that national debt, the continent of Europe is not a ſcene on which you can act; and that it is by the American continent only that the balance of Europe can be any longer in your hands? that, by your great ſuperiority of numbers, you command both the Americas, command Spain and Portugal, influence France and other powers of Europe; and that, therefore, inſtead of checking their increaſe by a jealous and hoſtile policy, you ought to encourage it by every juſt and generous inſtitution?

"You ſay, it is ſtrange, that, in this diſpute, Engliſhmen have become opponents to Engliſh honour and intereſt. And what can be more honourable to the character of this great and juſt nation, than that no ſophiſm of perverted talents like yours, no pretexts even of national intereſt or honour, nor all theſe aided by the voice of Parliament itſelf, could warp the integrity of the public mind?

"You ſay, that the colonies of Britain differ from thoſe of other nations no otherwiſe than as the Engliſh conſtitution differs from theirs. The American agrees with you, and ſays that is in freedom.

"Though every part of your publication breathes nothing but the ſpirit of tyranny, yet there is one paſſage, ſo audacious that it deſerves to be diſtinguiſhed. In your 24th page you have theſe words: "An *Engliſh Individual* may, by the ſupreme authority, be deprived of liberty, and a *colony* diveſted of its *powers*, for reaſons of which that authority is the *ſole* judge." If one individual, or one colony, can be thus deprived, ſo may all the colonies together; ſo may every man in the community. By this doctrine, the parliament, for reaſons of which it is the *ſole* judge, may make every man in the Britiſh empire a ſlave in one day.

"With equal humanity you ſay, "If the Boſtonians are condemned *unheard*, it is becauſe there is no *need* of a *trial*." To ſay that a crime's being notorious, or aſſerted to be notorious, will juſtify condemnation unheard, is inſolent. Where is the Caligula who would not ſay that the guilt of the man, or of the province, that he wanted to deſtroy, was notorious? If the aſſertion of the tyrant will convert cruelty into juſtice, no tyrant will ever be cruel.

"Neither do you ſtop at barren tenets of tyranny; but endeavour to propagate them into act. You call aloud to the Crown to new model, that is, to innovate charters. But, are ſuch rights to be blown away by the breath of the firſt idle diſputant?

"Not content with innovating charters, you adviſe that the Americans univerſally ſhould be ſubjugated, by ſtricter laws, and ſtronger obligations. You exhort that national *vengeance* may be poured on the contrivers of miſchief, and that no *miſtakes* of *clemency* ſhould prevent abundant forfeitures. Leſt this ſhould not be ſufficiently harſh and humiliating, you ſuggeſt, that their ſlaves may be taken from them, and ſettled, with arms for their defence, in ſome ſimple, that is, arbitrary form of government. Thus you would eſtabliſh a Saturnalia of cruelty, and expoſe theſe devoted men to the brutality of their own ſlaves. Leſt even the common ſoldier ſhould have too much tenderneſs for them, you are careful to repreſent them under every odious and diſparaging image. You ſay, that we ought to reſent our ſituation as the Scythians did of old, when they found themſelves excluded by their own

own *ſlaves.* You ſlander the very bounties of nature in them; and, as far as you can, degrade them below the rank of humanity.

"Is this the language of a ſober enquirer? As a philoſopher, as a moraliſt, as a man, you ought to have cried out to the contending nations, "Infatuated as you are, whither do you ruſh? Though you may have ſome cauſe for difference with each other, you have much more ſtill for concord." But you have ſcattered firebrands between them. You have endeavoured to ripen tumult to anarchy, and diſſatisfaction to rebellion; and to transform puniſhment into waſte and extirpation.

"The tumour of your ſtile, the inſolence of your manners, your rawneſs in the great principles of the ſubject which you treat, and your univerſal inaccuracy, or unfairneſs in arguing, are inferior conſiderations, and faults that may be forgiven. But let it be remembered, at all events, that, with reſpect to this point, you confeſs, that, if the Americans are right, it is robbery in us, not rebellion in them. Now I aſk any man, whether, on this ſtate, it is ſo clear, that America is wrong, and that it is not robbery in us, as that we ſhould lightly run the riſque of becoming murderers alſo, and murderers of our fellow-ſubjects into the bargain? Every lover of truth and liberty, every honeſt and conſcientious man will feel this queſtion. The ſoldier will feel it, the ſailor will feel it, the free ſubject will feel it, the King and his miniſters will feel it."

It is wiſhed that this pamphlet may be univerſally read before the meaſures of government are carried to the extreme.

Catalogue of New Publications.

Sermons.

Religious and civil liberty; a thankſgiving diſcourſe, preached Dec. 15, 1774, (being the day recommended by the Provincial Congreſs of Maſſacuſetts-bay); and afterwards at the Boſton lecture. By William Gordon, paſtor of the third church at Roxbury 6d Dilly

A ſermon preached at the Octagon-chapel, in the city of Bath, on the day the late Biſhop of Worceſter was buried. By the Rev. George Butt, A. M. rector of Stanford, vicar of Cliſton upon Teme, and chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Finlator and Seafield

Religious and Ecclesiastical.

The dangerous conſequences of aboliſhing our articles and liturgy, &c. a charge to the clergy of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, given at Bakewell, April 23, 1774. By Thomas Seward, canon reſidentiary of Lichfield. 1s Longman

Obſervations on ſeveral paſſages in the book of Proverbs; with two ſermons. By Thomas Hunt, D D. F.R. and A.S.S. &c. 5s Rivington

A few ſtrictures on the confeſſional; wherein ſome material inconſiſtencies in the principles of that celebrated performance are pointed out. 1s Payne

Medical and Chirurgical.

Nymphomania; or, a diſſertation concerning the furor uterinus, clearly and methodically explaining the beginning, progreſs, and different cauſes of that horrible diſtemper. To which are added, the methods of treating the ſeveral ſtages of it, and the moſt approved remedies. Written originally in French, by M. D. T. De Bienville, M. D. and tranſlated by Edward Sloane Wilmot, M.D. 8vo 3s Bew.

Elements of anatomy, and the animal œconomy, from the French of M. Perſon. By Sam. Foart Simmons. 8vo. 5s. Wilkie

Political.

A ſpeech intended to have been delivered in the Houſe of Commons, in ſupport of the petition from the General Congreſs at Philadelphia. By the author of an appeal to the juſtice and intereſts of Great-Britain. 1s 6d Almon.

The reply of a gentleman in a ſelect ſociety, upon the important conteſt between Great Britain and America. 1s Almon

Taxation Tyranny. Addreſſed to Sam. Johnſon, LLD. 2s Bew.

Tyranny unmaſked: an anſwer to a late pamphlet, entitled "Taxation no Tyranny." 2s 6d Flexney

"Taxation no Tyranny" candidly conſidered, and its arguments and pernicious doctrines expoſed and refuted. 2s. W. Davis

A letter to Edmund Burke, Eſq; containing the principles of American government, laid down in his lately publiſhed ſpeech on American taxation, delivered at the Houſe of Commons, April 19, 1774.

Historical.

The hiſtory of Great-Britain, from the reſtoration to the acceſſion of the houſe of Hanover. By James Macpherſon, Eſq; 2 vols 4to 2l 2s Cadell

The works of William Thomas, clerk of the privy council, in the year 1549. Conſiſting of a very curious and circumſtantial account of the reign of King Henry VIII. in which the cauſes of the reformation are moſt particularly and candidly exhibited, &c. &c. Literally tranſcribed from the original MS. in the Cotton library, by Abraham D'Aubant, Eſq; 3s Almon

An Invitation to the Right Hon. George Dodington, *Esq;** *by the late Mr.* Christopher Pitt. *In allusion to* Horace, *B.* 1. *Epistle* 5.

IF Dodington will condescend
To visit a poetic friend,
And leave a numerous bill of fare,
For four or five plain dishes here;
No costly welcome, but a kind,
He and his friends will always find;
A plain, but clean, and spacious room,
The master and his heart at home,
A cellar, open as his face,
A dinner shorter than his grace;
Your mutton comes from Pimpern-down,
Your fish (if any) from the town;
Our rogues, indeed, of late, o'er-aw'd
By human laws, not those of God,
No ven'son steal, or none they bring,
Or send it all to master King †;
And yet, perhaps, some vent'rous spark,
May bring it, now the nights are dark.
Punch I have store, and beer beside,
And port that's sound, though frenchify'd.
Then, if *you* come, I'm sure to get
From Eastb'ry ‖—a desert—of wit.
One line, good Sir, to name the day,
And your petitioner will pray, &c.

1737. C. P.

* Created Lord Melcombe in 1761. He died in 1762.

† The Blandford carrier.

‖ Mr. Dodington's seat.

To my Brother, Mr. Christopher Pitt, *an Epistle; on his having a Fit of the Gout.*

AMong the well-bred natives of our isle,
"*I kiss your hand, Sir,*" is the modish style;
In humbler manner, as my fate is low,
I beg to kiss your venerable toe.
Not old Infallibility's can have
Profounder reverence from its meanest slave.
What dignity attends the solemn gout,
What conscious greatness, if the heart be stout!
Methinks I see you o'er the house preside,
In painful majesty and decent pride,
With leg toss high, on stately sofa sit,
More like a sultan, than a modern wit;
Quick at your call the trembling slaves appear,
Advance with caution, and retire with fear;
Ev'n Peggy trembles, though (or authors fail)
At times, the anti-salic laws prevail.
Now Lord have mercy on poor Dick! say I,
"Where's the lac'd shoe?—who laid the flannel by?"
Within, 'tis hurry, the house seems possest;
Without, the horses wonder at their rest.
What terrible dismay, what scenes of care!
Why is the sooty Mintrem's hopeful heir §,
Before the morning-dawn, compell'd to rise,
And give attendance with his half-shut eyes?
What makes that girl with hideous visage stare? [fair †
What fiends prevent Ead's* journey to the
Why all this noise, this bustle, and this rout?
"Oh! nothing—but poor master has the gout."
Meantime, superior to the pains below,
Your thoughts in soaring meditations flow,
In rapt'rous trance on Virgil's genius dwell,
To us, poor mortals, his strong beauties tell,
And, like Æneas, from your couch of state,
In all the pomp of words display the Trojan fate.
Can nothing your aspiring thoughts restrain,
Or does the muse suspend the rage of pain?
Awhile give o'er your rage; in sickness prove
Like other mortals, if you'd pity move:
Think not your friends compassionate can be,
When such the product of disease they see;
Your sharpest pangs but add to our delight,
We'll wish you still the gout, if still you write.

§ Mr. Pitt's servant, the son of a blacksmith.

* Another servant of Mr. Pitt.

† Blandford-fair, two miles from Pim-

The RESURRECTION *and* ASCENSION.

I.

ANGELS, roll the rock away,
Den of death, resign thy prey;
See the Saviour quits the tomb,
Glowing with immortal bloom.
Halleluia!

II.

Shout, ye seraphs! *Gabriel* raise
Fame's eternal trump of praise:
Let the earth's remotest bound
Echo to the blissful sound.
Halleluia!

III.

Saints of God, lift up your eyes,
See the Conq'ror scale the skies:
Troops of angels on the road
Hail and sing th' incarnate God.
Halleluia!

IV.

Heav'n unfolds its portals wide;
Matchless Hero, through them ride,
King of glory, mount thy throne,
Boundless empire is thine own.
Halleluia!

V.

Praise him, ye celestial choirs,
Praise, and sweep your golden lyres,
Praise him in the noblest songs,
From ten thousand thousand tongues.
Halleluia!

VI.

Ev'ry note to rapture swell:
Sing the pow'rs of death and hell,
Dragg'd in chains behind his wheels;
Each the wound eternal feels.
Halleluia!

VII.

Truth, and *Piety*, and *Love*,
Sister *cherubs* from above,
Now shall visit earth again,
Now in golden ages reign.
Halleluia!

VIII.

Henceforth *Time's* long-troubled tide
Placid, pleaſant, pure ſhall glide,
Till it joins thy ſhoreleſs ſea,
Ever-bleſt *Eternity*.
Halleluia!

IX.

Let *Immanuel* be ador'd,
Ranſom, Mediator, Lord!
Let his praiſe through earth and ſkies
In unbounded chorus riſe.
Halleluia!

T. G.

ADVICE *to* CLEORA.

I.

CLeora, prithee, turn your eye,
And ſee the clouds in yonder ſky
Obſcure the ſun's enliv'ning ray,
And hide the chearful face of day.

II.

Mark yet again the humble ſwain,
Who guards the flocks along the plain,
The gloomy proſpect calmly view,
And patient wait to ſee a new.

III.

Nor anxious he, nor vainly tries
From clouds to clear the darken'd ſkies;
But knows—a few ſhort moments more,
And the day brightens as before.

IV.

'Tis thus when clouds of gloom infeſt
The gentle region of your breaſt;
Nor force, nor art, can check their ſtay;
The hours muſt wear them all away.

V.

For, ah! believe me, 'twere as vain
To try to ſtop yon haſty rain,
Or ſtay the fierce impetuous wind,
As rule the climate of the mind.

VI.

How wild, who hopes the ſun to force,
Or ſhape the clouds uncertain courſe!
Not leſs who thinks he may controul
The clouds and ſun-ſhine of the ſoul.

VII.

Ah! ceaſe impatient then to burn,
Nor ſtrive to preſs your ſun's return;
But, like the prudent ſhepherd, wait
To ſee the clouds and gloom retreat.

I. B.

The MOSS ROSE.

By the late CUTHBERT SHAW, *Eſq;*

SWEETEST flow'r that deck's the garden,
Friend to hapleſs Damon prove,
And, each anxious care rewarding,
Teach his Delia how to love!

If thy fair example move her,
Pleaſure yielding without ſmart,
Why thus teaze a ſwain that loves her?
Why diſtreſs a broken heart?

Sure a breaſt ſo fair—ſo tender,
Gen'rous pity ſhould adorn,
And at once its ſweets ſurrender,
Un-embitter'd with a thorn!

VERSES *on reading Dr.* BEATTIE'S *Eſſay on Truth.*

NO more ſhall Falſhood, in the fair diſguiſe
Of ſacred Truth, delude unwary eyes,
Since Beattie, by aſſerting Nature's laws,
A friend to Truth, hath liſted in her cauſe;
And that ſhe might aſſert her ſettled claim,
Here ſtampt the juſt criterion on her name.
Learn hence, ye ſcepties, ſunk in darkeſt night,
To tread where Science beams her heav'nly light;
Quit the deluding path for Nature's road,
And know the duty that you owe your God.

EPITAPH *on Miſs* DRUMMOND, *Daughter of the Archbiſhop of* YORK.

By Mr. MASON.

HERE ſleeps—what once was beauty, once was grace,
Grace, that with ſenſe and tenderneſs combin'd
To form that harmony of ſoul and face,
Where beauty ſhines the mirror of the mind.

Such was the maid, who, in the morn of youth,
In virgin innocence, in nature's pride,
Bleſt with each art which owes its charm to truth,
Sunk in her father's fond embrace, and dy'd.

He weeps!—O venerate the holy tear!
Faith lends her aid to eaſe affliction's load;
The parent mourns his child upon her bier,
The chriſtian yields an angel to his God.

VERSES *written on a Hermitage, or Grotto, in a Plantation near* Harbledown, Kent, *belonging to* John Whitfield, *Eſq;*

LET no unhallow'd ſtep profane this ſpot,
No boiſt'rous mirth obtrude on this retreat,
No wanton tale pollute this ſimple cot,
Nor ſong obſcene the lift'ning echo greet.

Come, Contemplation, with thy placid mien,
And gentle Peace, with ever-ſmiling face;
Come, meek-ey'd Virtue, with thy brow ſerene,
And ſoothing Friendſhip, deck'd with every grace!

Here may the muſes tune their choiceſt lyre,
And here the ſprightly fairies chuſe their haunt;
Here lovers feel the pureſt, tend'reſt fire;
But, noiſy Bacchanalian mirth, avaunt!

Here let the heart expand with friendly glow,
And thought meet thought in uniſon of ſoul;
Here ſympathetic ſigh of others woe,
And ev'ry act let innocence controul.

G. L.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *ſince the paſſing the* Boſton *Port-Bill.* *Continued from p.* 146.

A Ship from Glaſgow, which arrived at New York the firſt of February, was compelled to depart without breaking bulk, agreeable to the terms of the General Congreſs; notwithſtanding the reſolutions of that congreſs have been voted null, by a majority of five, in the Great and General Aſſembly of the province; and notwithſtanding that the landing her goods had been conſented to by that aſſembly.

At a late convention for the province of Penſylvania, the proceedings of the General Continental Congreſs were unanimouſly approved, and certain regulations propoſed for ſupplying the province with the articles neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, cloathing, and defence, by encouraging agriculture, manufactures, and œconomy. Among other articles it was recommended,

1. Not to kill any ſheep under four years old, after the firſt of March.

2. To eſtabliſh woollen manufactories in all the different branches; but eſpecially coating, flannels, blankets, rugs, hoſiery, &c.

3. To raiſe madder, woad, and other dyes, neceſſary in the ſaid manufactures.

4. To raiſe flax and hemp.

5. To make ſalt and ſalt petre.

6. To make gun powder, and various kinds of paper, and for this laſt purpoſe the ſaving of linen rags is particularly recommended.

7. To make nails and wire, combs for combing wool, tin-plates, copper utenſils, and types for printing books, &c.

8. To encourage the artificers in theſe ſeveral branches by premiums to produce emulation; and by giving the preference to home-made manufactures to thoſe imported from abroad.

The Provincial Congreſs of S. Carolina, have likewiſe unanimouſly approved of the Continental Congreſs, and have ſhut up the courts of law.

The Provincial Congreſs of Maſſachuſſets-bay, recommend to the ſeveral towns within the province, to encourage ſuch perſons as are ſkilled in manufacturing fire-arms and bayonets, and at the ſame time covenant to purchaſe as many of the makers, as can be manufactured in a certain time.

At the ſame time they declare the higheſt deteſtation of all ſuch perſons as do preſume to ſupply the troops ſtationed at Boſton, or elſewhere, with timber, boards, ſpars, pickets, tent-poles, canvaſs, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools, or any materials whatever, which may enable them to annoy, or in any manner diſtreſs, the inhabitants of the country. And they forbid perſons from ſelling or furniſhing ſtraw for the ſaid troops. And having, as they ſay, real cauſe to fear, from the preſent diſpoſition of the Britiſh miniſtry, that the reaſonable and juſt application of the American Continent to Great-Britain for peace, liberty, and ſafety, will not meet with the deſired effect; and as the great law of ſelf-preſervation calls upon the inhabitants immediately to prepare againſt the worſt, they earneſtly recommend to the militia, that they neither ſpare time, pains, nor expence, in perfecting themſelves in military diſcipline; and that ſkilful inſtructors be provided for thoſe companies which are not already provided with ſuch.

[It is probably with a view to this reſolution, that a ſhip is ſaid to have lately ſailed from Stettin, with eight German officers on board. This ſhip was freighted by an American agent, and was laden with ſmall fire-arms, gunpowder, ball, and accoutrements, together with thirty field pieces, of a light conſtruction, all contracted for at Berlin, and there is no doubt of their being deſigned for the American colonies; but how they are to be landed is not ſo eaſy to gueſs.

Certain, however, it is, that all the counties of Virginia are forming companies of men; and that the ſpirit of oppoſition, ſo far from ſubſiding, is every day increaſing.

In the little province of Connecticut, one of thoſe comprehended under the general name of New-England, nothing is talked of but having recourſe to arms. They boaſt of a park of 40 pieces of cannon, and of a body of 10,000 men that will not decline encountering an equal number of foreign troops from any quarter of the globe.

At Newhaven, in New-England, a King's officer having ſeized ſome powder which had been purchaſed by a trader from Hartford as a town ſtock, an attachment was iſſued out againſt him, the powder reſcued, and the officer committed to priſon.

The inhabitants of Maryland are no leſs zealous, on the preſent critical occaſion,

caſion, than thoſe of the moſt active provinces. They are all in motion, forming county-meetings, entering into aſſociations, chuſing committees, and recommending meaſures for carrying the reſolutions of the Continental Convention into effectual execution. Every perſon who refuſes to contribute to the purchaſe of arms and ammunition is deemed an enemy to his country; and many of the principal gentlemen of the province are ambitious of appearing in arms, to defend the liberties thereof.

At a meeting of 144 deputies from the ſeveral towns of New Hampſhire, at Exeter, the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs were unanimouſly approved, new members choſen to repreſent the province at the enſuing General Congreſs, and money voted to defray their expences.

At Hertford, in New England, the Rev. Dr. Clark, a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by a firm attachment to the King and conſtitution, who travels to promote religion as by law eſtabliſhed in England, was lately ſeized, and carried upon a rail about the town, under which treatment he ſeveral times fainted; and, when diſmiſſed, and examined by his phyſician, was found injured in a manner too ſhocking to be repeated. His phyſician fared but little better, owing to his ſpeaking too harſhly of the prevailing ſpirit among the people, and too reſpectfully of the lenity of the Britiſh government. The treatment of theſe gentlemen affords the ſtrongeſt proof of the inveterate hatred of the New Englanders to all thoſe who favour the preſent authors of their ſufferings; for, while the province remained in peace, no two characters were more reſpected than thoſe of the Rev. Dr. Clark and Dr. Tidmarſh.

In Albany county, in the province of New-York, the Juſtices of the Peace in the King's diſtrict ſet an example very different from that of their brethren in other places; and, having aſſembled a meeting of their friends, came to the following reſolutions:

"I. That, as our gracious Sovereign King George the Third, is lawful and rightful King of Great Britain, and all other dominions thereto belonging, and as ſuch, by the conſtitution, has a right to eſtabliſh courts, and is ſuppoſed to be preſent in all his courts; therefore we will, to the utmoſt of our power, and at the riſque of our lives, diſcountenance and ſuppreſs every meeting, aſſociation, or combination, which may have a tendency in the leaſt to moleſt, diſturb, or in any wiſe to obſtruct, the due adminiſtration of juſtice in this province.

"II. That we will, as much as we poſſibly can, in our different capacities, encourage, promote, and enforce, a ſtrict obedience to the aforeſaid authority.

"III. Inaſmuch as life, liberty, and property, and the bands of ſociety, are ſecured and protected by the laws; we do, for the further ſecurity of theſe bleſſings, mutually covenant, agree, and engage, that, if any obſtruction, hindrance, or moleſtation, is given to any officer or miniſter of juſtice in the due execution of his office, we will, ſeparately and collectively (as occaſions may require), aid and aſſiſt in the executive part of the law, ſo that all offenders may be brought to juſtice."

The King's ſpeech is ſaid to have added to the diſcontent of the American colonies, inſomuch that the Provincial Congreſſes have appointed committees to diſclaim the inſinuations therein alleged againſt the American people; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that there is no prevailing diſpoſition among them to infringe the laws, as has been maliciouſly repreſented; but that, on the contrary, a due ſubmiſſion to the conſtitutional laws of their country is the great characteriſtic of the American people.

Private letters of good credit aſſert, that both the ſoldiers and ſailors ſtationed at Boſton are become very uneaſy; that they find the ſervice very ſevere, and their food and cloathing not ſuch as they had reaſon to expect; that a ſoldier had been ſhot for deſertion in the face of the army, and that a ſailor had been hanged at the yard-arm for mutinous behaviour; that, were it known that an open rupture was to take place, there could not be more diligence uſed in ſtudying the art of war than at preſent; and that it ſeems determined to unite their forces throughout the continent, to repel force by force, in caſe the late acts of Parliament are attempted to be carried into execution.

While the Americans are in this manner preparing for oppoſition, the Britiſh Miniſtry are no leſs active in purſuing meaſures to counteract their endeavours; to encreaſe their diſtreſſes; and to incite the Parliament to enact ſuch laws, as either to render them deſperate, and force them to reſiſtance,

or,

or, by a tame acquieſcence, to reſign their boaſted privileges of free Engliſh ſubjects. With this view, to all the other acts complained of by them as unconſtitutional, an act has paſſed, not only to reſtrain the trade, but to cut off the ſubſiſtence, of nearly one-ſixth part of the inhabitants of the provinces of Maſſachuſſetts-bay and New Hampſhire, the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantation, by prohibiting them from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, the coaſt of Labradore, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, on the coaſt of Cape Breton or Nova Scotia, or any other part of North-America, without a certificate from a Governor or Commander in Chief of one of the Britiſh colonies aforeſaid; which certificate depends entirely on the will of the Governor, and may be granted or with held juſt as he ſhall pleaſe to direct.

Againſt this act, ſo grievous in itſelf, ſo deſtructive to the commercial intereſts of this country, and ſo ruinous to individuals, the American merchants petitioned both Houſes of Parliament; but their petition made no impreſſion on either Houſe. They, therefore, as their laſt reſource, in all humility determined to approach the throne, and to ſeek that redreſs from the clemency of the King which they had been denied by the unfeeling inſenſibility of his Miniſters and their adherents. Accordingly, on Thurſday the 23d of March, a committee, choſen for that purpoſe, went up to St. James's, and in the moſt reſpectful manner preſented, "to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, the humble addreſs and petition of the Merchants, Traders, and others, of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America;" of which the following is an authentic copy:

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty," &c.

"WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Merchants, Traders, and others, concerned in the commerce of North America, beg leave to approach, and humbly to lay before your Majeſty thoſe grievances, from the weight of which we are obliged to ſeek refuge in your royal wiſdom and juſtice. An application of this extraordinary nature, we hope, will not be attributed to any deſign on our part to diſturb your Majeſty's government, but to our preſent uncommon ſufferings, the ſeverity of which is aggravated by the proſpect of future calamities.

"We are conſtrained, with very deep concern, to obſerve, that the Miniſters of your Majeſty have, for ſome years paſt, adopted a new mode of government with regard to the Colonies; a mode which has created great diſquietude in the minds of your Majeſty's American ſubjects, and has been productive of repeated interruptions of the valuable commerce carried on between this country and America. An evil of ſuch magnitude awakes us from that ſilence which we have hitherto obſerved, in confidence that your Majeſty's Miniſters, perceiving the effects of this fatal innovation, would revert at length to thoſe wiſe regulations by which the government of the colonies had been ſucceſsfully adminiſtered. In the meaſures of late purſued, we have the unhappineſs to find that experience has been diſregarded; and that the miſchiefs reſulting from this error, which by the application of ſeaſonable and moderate remedies might have been prevented, have been ſuffered to grow to a degree of alarming inveteracy. The interruption of commerce, the diſtreſs of manufacturers, the diminution of your Majeſty's revenues, are miſchiefs which are loſt in the contemplation of more diſaſtrous conſequences, —the alienated affections of your Majeſty's ſubjects in America, and the horrors of a civil war.

"If the ſubjects of your Majeſty in North-America have been led into any acts of extravagance, we confide in your Majeſty's juſtice to explain their preſent proceedings by that loyalty which has diſtinguiſhed them upon former occaſions. Your Majeſty will eſtimate their conduct by the integrity of their intentions; and, if they have been betrayed, by repeated provocations, or exceſſive puniſhment, into any meaſures which may not be approved, your Majeſty will impute them to their true cauſe, and will make a juſt diſtinction between the turbulence of a faction, and the eager contentions of a free people.

"To inforce this ſyſtem of ſeverity towards the colonies, an act has been paſſed, by both Houſes of Parliament, and is now awaiting your Majeſty's royal aſſent, "to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Maſſachuſſetts bay and New Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantation, in North

North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland," &c.

" By the operation of this act, many thouſands of your Majeſty's ſubjects in thoſe provinces, bereft of their occupation, and in vain deſirous of exerting their uſual induſtry, will either remain a burthen on the community, or ſuffer themſelves to be hurried away by a ſpirit of enterpriſing deſpair. The loſs they will ſuſtain by the interruption of ſo valuable a branch of their commerce, will be aggravated by the want of proviſions, which they derive from that ſource. Their minds, already too much irritated, will be ſtill more inflamed; and to their other cauſes of diſcontent will be added the ſtrong and irreſiſtible impulſe of famine. So forcible an incentive it is ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed that human nature can withſtand. The moſt moderate will at length give way to the impatience of complaint; the moſt loyal will forget their duty in the ſevere conflict of obedience and neceſſity.

" We are ſenſible, indeed, from the imperfect inſtitution of human judicatures, that it is not poſſible, in all caſes, to diſcriminate the innocent from the guilty: but no arguments, in our apprehenſion, can juſtify a mode of puniſhment that involves thouſands, who confeſſedly are not guilty of the offence for which it is inflicted: a puniſhment, that is not to be averted by the future deportment of the unfortunate perſons who are the innocent victims of it, but which may be entailed upon them for ever, by the perſevering reſiſtance of their neighbours.

" The impolicy of this act, we apprehend, will afford an argument no leſs weighty to induce your Majeſty to with-hold your aſſent from it. It muſt be admitted, if the European market could be ſupplied by the merchants of Great Britain or Ireland, that it cannot be ſupplied upon the ſame terms, and, conſequently, that it will create an opening for the French to interfere and rival us in that beneficial commerce. Nor can it be urged, that they are prevented from ſo doing by the limits to which their fiſhery is confined; for it is not improbable, but that they may take a ſufficient quantity of fiſh within their own limits to ſupply the European market; and, even if that were not the caſe, they would undoubtedly effect it by other means. Whatever reliance may be placed in theory upon the inviſible lines drawn by treaty, as the boundaries of their right of fiſhery, we are well acquainted, by experience, how eaſily thoſe limits are eluded or tranſgreſſed. But, if this profitable branch of trade ſhould be once interrupted, it will be as a river diverted from its courſe, and will either loſe itſelf entirely, or wander into new channels, from whence no human effort can recal it.

" We therefore moſt humbly pray your Majeſty to with-hold your royal aſſent from an act, which is no leſs repugnant to good policy than juſtice. We acknowledge the many bleſſings which we and our anceſtors have enjoyed under the princes of your Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe; and, feeling an unfeigned ſatisfaction in the paternal regard, which your Majeſty has repeatedly expreſſed, for the welfare and happineſs of all your ſubjects, with the greater confidence we entreat the exertion of that juſt and neceſſary prerogative, which the conſtitution has wiſely placed in your Majeſty's hands. Permit us, at the ſame time, to expreſs our wiſhes, that you Majeſty may temper with clemency thoſe rigorous meaſures with which your American ſubjects are threatened. The benevolence of your Majeſty will inſpire you, upon this occaſion, with a recollection of the high deſerts of the anceſtors of this unfortunate people, who, flying from the houſe of bondage, and guided by the ſpirit of freedom, and their own enlightened conſcience, traverſed the vaſt ocean, and encountered all the perils of a dreary wilderneſs.

" Your Majeſty will contemplate likewiſe the extenſive benefits gradually derived from their patient induſtry and perſeverence, and, weighing the great commercial advantages that, for many years, have accrued to theſe kingdoms from the American colonies, and the dreadful conſequences of the diſorders which now diſtract them, will purſue ſuch lenient meaſures, as can alone reſtore true harmony, and promote the happineſs and proſperity of the Britiſh empire."

This addreſs and petition was ſoon after followed by another, which was preſented at St. James's by four of the principal people called Quakers. It was conceived in the following moſt becoming and perſuaſive terms:

" *To*

"*To* George *the Third, King of* Great Britain, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging, the Addreſs and Petition of the People called* Quakers.

"*May it pleaſe the King,*

"Gratefully ſenſible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happineſs, and the proſperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy royal preſence.

"Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow-ſubjects, impreſſed with an apprehenſion of calamities in which the whole Britiſh empire may be involved, and moved by an ardent deſire to promote thy royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beſeech thy gracious regard to our petition.

"From the intercourſe ſubſiſting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are perſuaded, there are not, in thy extenſive dominions, ſubjects more loyal, and more zealouſly attached to thy royal perſon, thy family, and government, than in the provinces of America, and amongſt all religious denominations.

"We preſume not to juſtify the exceſſes committed, nor to enquire into the cauſes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion, which proclaims "peace on earth, and good will to men," we humbly beſeech thee to ſtay the ſword, that means may be tried to effect, without bloodſhed, and all the evils of inteſtine war, a firm and laſting union with our fellow-ſubjects in America.

"Great and arduous as the taſk may appear, we truſt men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authorized, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object ſo important, endeavour to compoſe the preſent differences, and eſtabliſh a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation, the reciprocal intereſt of each part of the Britiſh empire.

"That the Almighty, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree juſtice, may make thee the happy inſtrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the ſeveral parts of thy extenſive dominions, that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long ſucceſſion of thy deſcendants fill, with honour to themſelves, and happineſs to a grateful people, the throne of their anceſtors, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful ſubjects."

To theſe petitions, it does not appear, by the papers, that any anſwer was given. His Majeſty went in perſon to the Houſe, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill in the uſual form; and ſoon after another reſtraining bill was moved for by Lord North, to regulate the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, and leave was given to bring it in. Theſe violent proceedings occaſioned much diſcontent among the citizens of London; a common hall was demanded, and the livery judged it highly expedient to join their good offices, in order to avert the fatal conſequences that were likely to attend them. They therefore aſſembled on the 5th, and, on the 10th, the following petition and remonſtrance was preſented to the King:

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled.

"WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, beg leave to approach the throne, and to declare our abhorrence of the meaſures which have been purſued, and are now purſuing, to the oppreſſion of our fellow-ſubjects in America. Theſe meaſures are big with all the conſequences which can alarm a free and commercial people: a deep and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes; the alienation of the colonies; and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

"But your petitioners look with leſs horror at the conſequences, than at the purpoſe of thoſe meaſures. Not deceived by the ſpecious artifice of calling deſpotiſm—dignity, they plainly perceive, that the real purpoſe is—to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over all America.

"Your petitioners conceive the liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with thoſe of every part of

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an empire founded on the common rights of mankind. They cannot, therefore obſerve, without the greateſt concern and alarm, the conſtitution fundamentally violated in any part of your Majeſty's dominions. They eſteem it an eſſential, unalterable principle of liberty, the ſource and ſecurity of all conſtitutional rights—that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being repreſented. Upon this great leading principle, they moſt ardently wiſh to ſee their fellow-ſubjects in America ſecured in what their humble petition to your Majeſty prays for—peace, liberty, and ſafety.—Subordination in commerce, under which the colonies have always chearfully acquieſced, is, they conceive, all that this country ought in juſtice to require. From this ſubordination ſuch advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compenſate this nation for the expence incurred, to which they alſo contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifeſted their readineſs and reſolution to defend themſelves. To require more of them would, for this reaſon, derogate from the juſtice and magnanimity which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

"It is, therefore, with the deepeſt concern, that we have ſeen the ſacred ſecurity of repreſentation in their aſſemblies wreſted from them—the trial by jury aboliſhed—and the odious powers of exciſe extended to all caſes of revenue—the ſanctuary of their houſes laid open to violation at the will and pleaſure of every officer and ſervant in the cuſtoms—the diſpenſation of juſtice corrupted, by rendering their judges dependent for their ſeats and ſalaries on the will of the crown—liberty and life rendered precarious, by ſubjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treaſon or felony here; where the diſtance, making it impoſſible for the moſt guiltleſs to maintain his innocence, muſt deliver him up a victim to miniſterial vengeance.—Soldiers and others in America have been inſtigated to ſhed the blood of the people, by eſtabliſhing a mode of trial which holds out impunity for ſuch murder—the capital of New England has been puniſhed with unexampled rigour—untried and unheard—involving the innocent and the ſuſpected in one common and inhuman calamity—chartered rights have been taken away, without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion againſt the tyranny of their rulers—the Habeas Corpus act, and trial by jury, have been ſuppreſſed, and French deſpotic government, with the Roman catholic religion, have been eſtabliſhed by law, over an extenſive part of your Majeſty's dominions in America,—dutiful petitions for redreſs of thoſe grievances, from all your Majeſty's American ſubjects, have been fruitleſs.

"To fill up the meaſure of theſe oppreſſions, an army has been ſent to enforce them.

"Superadded to this, meaſures are now planned upon the moſt mercileſs policy of ſtarving our fellow-ſubjects into a total ſurrender of their liberties, and an unlimited ſubmiſſion to arbitrary government.

"Theſe grievances have driven your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects to deſpair, and compelled them to have recourſe to that reſiſtance which is juſtified by the great principles of the conſtitution, actuated by which, at the glorious period of the Revolution, our anceſtors transferred the imperial crown of theſe realms from the popiſh and tyrannical race of the Stuarts, to the illuſtrious and proteſtant houſe of Brunſwick.

"Your petitioners are perſuaded, that theſe meaſures originate in the ſecret advice of men who are enemies equally to your Majeſty's title and to the liberties of your people. That your Majeſty's miniſters carry them into execution by the ſame fatal corruption which has enabled them to wound the peace and violate the conſtitution of this country—thus they poiſon the fountain of public ſecurity, and render that body, which ſhould be the guardian of liberty, a formidable inſtrument of arbitrary power.

"Your petitioners do, therefore, moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs immediately, and for ever, from your councils, theſe miniſters and adviſers, as the firſt ſtep towards a full redreſs of thoſe grievances which alarm and afflict your whole people. So ſhall peace and commerce be reſtored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majeſty's ſubjects be the ſolid ſupporters of your throne."

The King's Answer delivered to the Lord Mayor by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain.

"It is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that I find any of my ſubjects capable of encouraging the rebellious diſpoſition which unhappily exiſts in ſome of my colonies in North America.

"Having entire confidence in the wiſdom of my Parliament, the great council of the nation, I will ſteadily purſue thoſe meaſures which they have recommended for the ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of Great Britain, and the protection of the commercial intereſts of my kingdoms."

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

March 17.

THE Rev. Mr. Newnham, one of the minor canons of Briſtol cathedral, in company with another gentleman and his own ſiſter, having the curioſity to ſee Pen-park-hole, a remarkable cavern, about four miles from that city, went all together to the place; and Mr. Newnham having a deſire to meaſure the depth, which, by report, had never been fathomed before, he advanced to a declivity at the mouth of the hole, and was preparing to let down his line, when, all of a ſudden, the ground gave way, and, though he had the agility to catch a bough which hung over the hole, that too gave way, and he ſlipt down, and was ingulphed in the ſight of his friends, who could only bewail, but afford him no relief. Many attempts have ſince been made to recover his body, but hitherto without effect.

March 22.

Mr. Burke offered his plan of conciliation with the colonies to the conſideration of parliament. It was detached in a ſeries of reſolutions, founded on the true principles of the conſtitution. He ſpoke for nearly three hours, during which time the attention of the Houſe was rivetted to him. The moſt intereſting information afforded the moſt exquiſite entertainment, but had no other effect.

March 25.

One of the oldeſt clerks was found hanging in the ſeal-office in the Temple. The cauſe aſſigned is, a reprimand he lately received from a certain law-lord, which he could not brook, having been in that office more than 40 years, with an irreproachable character.

His Grace the Duke of Athol was inſtalled Grand Maſter of the moſt ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Maſons, according to the old inſtitution.

March 26.

Some thieves, from an empty houſe, got into the bed-chamber of Mr. Fernandez, of Devonſhire-ſquare, from whence they carried off an iron cheſt, in which were bank-notes, bills of exchange, and jewels, to the amount of 11,000l. Moſt of the notes, &c. have ſince been found in the houſe of one Fanny Hart, in St. Mary Axe, who ſome time ago was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey; but, being a native of Mecklenburgh, was pardoned, at the interceſſion of the Queen.

March 27.

A motion was made by Mr. Hartley, Member for Kingſton upon Hull, for repealing the declaratory act, and alſo for ſuſpending all the late offenſive acts that have been framed againſt the Americans for three years, which motions were rejected with very little ceremony.

March 28.

The following *Advertiſement Extraordinary* appeared in an evening paper:

"Whereas ſeveral *evil-minded* perſons, not having the *fear of God* nor the *love of the conſtitution* before their eyes, did, in the night of the —— inſtant, moſt wantonly *deſtroy* and *take away* a large quantity of *fiſhing-tackle*, &c. by which ſeveral thouſands of his Majeſty's ſubjects will be reduced to great ſtraits; inſomuch, that nothing leſs than an immediate famine may be expected: This is therefore to adviſe all his Majeſty's *Britiſh ſubjects* ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves in *oppoſition* to ſuch a *deſperate banditti*, whoſe love of *plunder* has thus induced them to forget every tie of juſtice and humanity.

"N. B. The above banditti may be diſcovered by the following marks:—they all walk *on one ſide*, are *ſhort-ſighted*, and moſt of them marked with the *King's Evil*. Their *houſe of call* is ſuppoſed to be not far from Weſtminſter-hall, as they were ſeen, no later ago than yeſterday, holding a *conference* together in that quarter."

March 30.

This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the Maſſachuſetts fiſhery-bill, to the Oxford canal-bill, to the Thames navigation-bill, and to ſeveral other local bills.

A motion was made in the Houſe of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act 31 Eliz. relative to the erecting and maintaining of cottages. This act was made in conſequence of a complaint in thoſe days againſt engroſſing of farms, and enacts, as a means of ſupplying the markets with poultry, eggs, butter, &c. that no new cottage ſhall be erected, except for the free reſidence of the pariſh-poor, without adding thereto four acres, or more, of land.

March 31.

This day, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, the following Flag Officers of his Majeſty's fleet were promoted, viz.

Six

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. and his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White.

Francis Geary, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, to be Admiral of the Blue.

James Young, Esq; Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Sir John Moore, Bart. and K. B. Vice-Admirals of the White, to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Samuel Graves, Esq; William Parry, Esq; Hon. Augustus Keppel, Vice-Admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-Admirals of the White

Sir Peter Denis, Bart. Matthew Buckle, Esq; Robert Man, Esq; Rear-Admirals of the Red, to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Clark Gayton, Esq; John Barker, Esq; Sir Richard Spry, Knt. Rear-Admirals of the White, to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

John Montagu, Esq; Sir Robert Harland, Bart James Sayer, Esq; Rear-Admirals of the Blue, to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

Right Hon. Richard, Lord Viscount Howe, Rear Admiral of the Blue, to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

And the following Captains were also apppointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

Right Hon. Washington Earl Ferrers, Hugh Pigot, Esq; Molineux Shuldham, Esq; Sir Joseph Knight, Knt. John Vaughan, Esq; to be Rear-Admirals of the White. And

John Lloyd, Esq; Robert Duff, Esq; John Reynolds, Esq; Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart Hon. John Byron, Right Hon. Augustus John Earl of Bristol, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue. *Gaz.*

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Sir Hugh Palliser is appointed by his Majesty one of the Lords of Admiralty, in room of the present Earl of Bristol, who resigned. Captain Suckling of the royal navy succeeds Sir Hugh as Comptroller of the navy.

Mr. Jefferson and his wife, two elderly people, were both found dead in their beds, at their house in Portugal-court, Deptford, their throats being cut in a shocking manner; some villains having first murdered them, and then robbed the house.

The translation of a proclamation issued by the States General, prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, &c. in Dutch or foreign ships, from any of their dominions, without licence, appeared in this evening's Gazette. This instance of complaisance in the States, they well know, will be little regarded by their subjects.

By a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor, from an unknown hand in Germany, it appears, that attempts have been made to counterfeit the provincial notes of the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland at Frankfort; but whether the impostors, who applied to the engravers and printers there for that purpose, have succeeded, does not appear.

John Parry, a person of fortune, was executed at Shrewsbury, for plundering the wreck of the ship Charming Nancy, on the coast of Anglesea, in 1773. Roberts, who was found guilty at the same time, for the same offence, was respited by the judge who passed sentence upon them. At the time they were found guilty they moved an arrest of judgment, and their case has since been referred to the judges, who decided against them; in consequence of which they received sentence at the late assizes for Salop.

A raven's nest, with five young ones in it, is now to be seen, built under one of the windows of the parish-church of Yeat, in Somersetshire. It is supported by the bough of a tree fastened to the wall with dirt by the ravens.

Tuesday 4.

The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Graves and Robert Digby, Esqrs. to be Colonels of his Majesty's marine forces, in the room of Hugh Pigot, Esq; and the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol, appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet. *Gaz.*

The Earl of Bristol attended the levee at St. James's, and resigned all the places he held under the government.

A sturgeon, 7 feet 10 inches long, weighing 1 cwt. 3 qrs 7 lb. caught in the river Thames, near Brentford, was sent by the Lord Mayor, as a present to his Majesty.

A proclamation for proroguing the parliament of Ireland to Tuesday, the 22d of August next, was this day published, by order of the Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom.

Wednesday 5.

A common hall was held, at the request of the citizens of London, to consider of a remonstrance and petition to the Throne, respecting the measures adopted with regard to America (see p. 199). At this meeting the thanks of the Lord Mayor, &c. were voted to be given to those Lords who protested against the impolitic and inhuman bill for prohibiting the people of New England from following the Newfoundland fishery, &c. and also to those Commoners who voted against the same; and to several other patriotic Lords and Gentlemen, who have distinguished themselves in opposition to the late wild schemes of the ministry.

Thursday 6.

A fine young lion was landed at the Tower, as a present to his Majesty, from Senegal. He was taken in the woods out of

of a ſnare, by a private ſoldier, who being ſet upon by two ſavages that had laid the ſnare, he killed them both, and brought away his game. His Majeſty, for his bravery, has ordered his diſcharge, and a penſion for life of 50l. a year.

Friday 7.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount Weymouth, and the Hon. Col. Gordon, the one made Groom of the Stole, in the room of the late Earl of Briſtol, the other Groom of the Bed chamber, in the room of the Hon. Auguſtus John Harvey, were both ſworn into their reſpective offices.

Saturday 8.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Rt. Hon. Francis E. of Hertford, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery. And

The Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Clive, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Salop, their Lordſhips this day took the oaths appointed to qualify themſelves for thoſe truſts.

Monday 10.

The Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Lewes, Hayley, and Newnham, with the Sheriffs and city officers, as uſual, waited upon his Majeſty with the city Petition and Remonſtrance. [See p 199.

The following meſſage from his Majeſty was delivered to both Houſes of Parliament.—His Majeſty, deſirous that a better, and more ſuitable accommodation ſhould be made for the reſidence of the Queen, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive him, and being willing that the palace in which his Majeſty now reſides, called the Queen's houſe, may be ſettled for that purpoſe, recommends to [both Houſes] to take the ſame into conſideration, and to make proviſion for ſettling the ſaid palace upon her Majeſty, and for appropriating Somerſet-houſe to ſuch uſes as ſhall be found moſt beneficial to the public. Addreſſes were immediately moved for, to thank his Majeſty for his moſt gracious meſſage, and to aſſure him that the contents ſhould be taken into conſideration.

Tueſday 11.

Gen. Elliot, Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland, went to the Caſtle, in that kingdom, and reſigned all his employments, 5000l. a year.

Wedneſday 12.

A young woman flung herſelf from a high rock, near St. Columb, in Cornwall, into the ſea, and was drowned. In her pocket was found a note, in which ſhe declared the reaſon, which was, that a young man that had promiſed her marriage had deceived her, and married another.

Thurſday 13.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill for reſtraining the trade of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, &c. to the bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in America; the bill for appointing commiſſioners of land tax; for indemnifying perſons who have omitted to qualify for offices; the bil for preventing frauds in the manufacture of hats, &c. and to ſeveral private bills.

The Houſe of Commons agreed to the report of their committee of ſupply,

That it is the opinion of this committee, that a ſum not exceeding 262,537l. 7s. 10d. be granted to his Majeſty for extraordinary expences of the army, for the ſervice of the year 1774, and not provided for by parliament.

That 3000l. be granted to the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum. That 5000l. be granted to the Turkey Company. That 4346l. 10s. 5d. be granted to the civil eſtabliſhment of Nova-Scotia. 3086l. for the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia. 4590l. for the civil eſtabliſhment of Eaſt Florida. 5450l. for the civil eſtabliſhment of Weſt Florida.

That 6336l. be granted for the civil eſtabliſhment of Senegambia.

That 1886l. be granted for the expences attending general ſurveys in North America, for the ſervice of the year 1775.

And 1,250,000l. for paying off Exchequer bills, made out purſuant to an act of the laſt ſeſſion.

Reſolved, that it appears to this committee, that the ſum of 895,686l. 13s. 10d. farthing, remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th of April, 1775, for the diſpoſition of parliament, of the produce of the overplus monies ariſing out of the fund, commonly called the ſinking fund, be granted to make good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty.

Friday 14.

Advice was received at court, that the Moors, who, in conſequence of their declaration of war againſt Spain (ſee Vol. XLIV.) had laid ſiege to Melille, a Spaniſh fortreſs on the coaſt of Africa, had entirely raiſed that ſiege, and deſired a perpetual peace with Spain. *Gazette.*

Letters from the Earl of Grantham, Ambaſſador in Spain, were lately brought from thence by a ſpecial meſſenger, with orders to deliver them into his Majeſty's own hand, which orders were accordingly obeyed.—It has ſince been reported, that the Spaniards have extended their lines conſiderably in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, and that their troops that occupy thoſe lines had lately been reinforced.

Saturday 15.

By accounts juſt received from America, there is advice, that General Gage, having information that ſome cannon were lodged in or near Salem, ſent an officer to diſcover the place, and alſo ordered a detachment from the 64th regiment to bring them away; but the popular-

Pulace had been beforehand with them, and had carried them off before the ſoldiers arrived. They purſued them, but to no purpoſe, and the detachment returned to Boſton without moleſtation.

Sunday 16.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland arrived at Bath. They have ſince been complimented in form by the corporation.

Monday 17.

This day the Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen, with the two Sheriffs, &c. went in proceſſion to St. Bride's church, according to annual cuſtom, and heard a ſermon, which was preached by Dr. Yorke, Biſhop of St. Aſaph's. After divine ſervice, the company returned to the Manſion-houſe, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

By a ſhip juſt arrived at Briſtol from America, it is reported, that the Americans have hoiſted their ſtandard of liberty at Salem.

Tueſday 18.

Charles Daviſon, a blackſmith, at Brickworth, Wilts, was ſtruck dead by lightning as he ſtood at his own door. The lightning was in the evening of this day very alarming in different places at a great diſtance from each other.

Thurſday 20.

A ſeizure was made at a haberdaſher and miliner's ſhop in the neighbourhood of Covent-Garden, of French blonds, gloves, waiſtcoats, &c. to the amount of 4000l.

A ſhip arrived this day, after a very ſhort paſſage, from New-York; but her letters have been kept back, and her diſpatches kept ſecret. It is, however, tranſpired, that the provincials are regularly exerciſed every week, and that they ſeem determined to take the field, in caſe the prayer of the Continental Congreſs is diſregarded.

Friday 21.

Were executed at Tyburn, William Price, and James Wright, for burglary; and Joſeph Taylor, for returning from tranſportation.

Monday 24.

This day a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, conſtituting Robert Duff, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the blue — Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the iſland of Newfoundland, and its dependencies.

This day a gentleman of faſhion ſhot himſelf through the head with a piſtol in his bedchamber. The family being alarmed by the report, his valet burſt open the door, and found his maſter naked and bleeding upon the floor. He had returned from Newmarket on Saturday, where, it is ſuppoſed his ill-luck had given occaſion to this cataſtrophe.

Notwithſtanding the ſecrecy with which the contents of the diſpatches from New-York have been conducted, the following extract from the votes of the General Aſſembly of that province has found its way to the preſs:

Die Jovis, 23 Feb. 1775.

A motion was made by Mr. Thomas, that the ſenſe of this houſe be taken on the neceſſity of appointing delegates for this colony to meet the delegates for the other colonies on this continent in General Congreſs, on the 20th day of May next, and debates ariſing on the ſaid motion, and the queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the negative, 18 to 9.— A very thin houſe!

'Tis added, that *we hear*, at leaſt three-fourths of the people in Cortlandt's manor have declared their unwillingneſs to enter into congreſſional meaſures, and that a great number of the people in general in Wincheſter county are *preparing* to do the like; and that the Aſſociation againſt the Continental Congreſs has been ſigned by 300 perſons in the neighbourhood of Poughkeepſie only. Many liſts are ſent to Ducheſs county, to which alſo many hundreds have ſubſcribed.

Tueſday 25.

The parliament met purſuant to their laſt adjournment, when Sir Geo. Yonge, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Shafteſbury election, reported to the Houſe the ſix following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That W. Sykes, Eſq; is not duly elected a burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent parliament for Shafteſbury.

Reſolved, That Thomas Rumbold is not duly elected a burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent parliament for Shafteſbury.

Reſolved, That Hans Wintrop Mortimer ought to have been returned a burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the borough of Shafteſbury.

Reſolved, That Hans Wintrop Mortimer, Eſq; is duly elected a burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the borough of Shafteſbury.

Reſolved, That the moſt ſcandalous and notorious bribery has been practiſed at the late election for the ſaid borough.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Houſe to make enquiry into the ſame, in order that the ſaid offenders may be brought to condign puniſhment.

Sir George Yonge having delivered the report in at the table, the ſame was read by the clerk, and the ſeveral reſolutions agreed to by the Houſe, *nem. con.*

Having then repaired to his place, he acquainted the Houſe, that, in the courſe of their proceedings, ſeveral matters had come out in the courſe of the evidence, as iniquitous as indecent, and equally offenſive to the laws of God and man; that, whatever their opinion might be, which he aſſured the Houſe was deciſive, they determined to ſubmit to this Houſe the whole

whole of the evidence, by way of report; that, under that idea, they meant not to preſcribe any particular mode of proceeding to it, but leave the whole matter before it, for its conſideration and judgment; and that he was inſtructed, in the name of the Committee, to move the Houſe, "That the report of the proceedings and evidence had and taken in the ſaid buſineſs be laid before the Houſe tomorrow ſe'ennight, the 4th of May, and that the ſame be previouſly printed, and a ſufficient number of copies be delivered to the members."

Ordered, That no new writ be iſſued out for the election of a member for the ſaid borough before the expiration of the above time.

It was moved, That the Deputy Clerk of the Crown do attend immediately to alter the return.—He attended and altered the return.

After the above matter had been ſettled, Mr. Mortimer was ſworn in, and took his ſeat.

The grand jury at Hicks's Hall found five bills of indictment againſt the brothers Perreaus, for forgery, two againſt one, and three againſt the other.

Wedneſday 26.

The Houſe of Commons reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to conſider of his Majeſty's meſſage relative to ſettling Buckingham-Houſe on her Majeſty, in lieu of Somerſet-Houſe, when they came to ſeveral reſolutions, which were afterwards reported, and are in ſubſtance as follows:

That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the palace lately known by the name of Buckingham-Houſe, and now called the Queen's Houſe, be ſettled on the Queen, in lieu of Somerſet-Houſe, in caſe ſhe ſhall ſurvive his Majeſty.

That, from and after the determination of ſuch ſettlement, the ſaid palace be annexed to and veſted in the Crown of Great Britain.

That the palace of Somerſet Houſe, which, by an act made in the ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, was ſettled upon the Queen, be veſted in his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, for the purpoſe of erecting and eſtabliſhing certain public offices.

Thurſday 27.

In part of a letter from Boſton, in the papers of this day, it is ſaid, that Capt. Brown, and another officer of the 52d regiment, at Boſton, being ſent to take a ſurvey of the roads about that country, very narrowly eſcaped being tarred and feathered at Marlborough. They were entertained there by a Mr. Barnes, and, though in diſguiſe, were diſcovered by a drummer, who had formerly deſerted from the ſame regiment. The conſequence was, the people aſſembled in great numbers, and ſurrounded the houſe; the two officers got to Boſton, but Mr. Barnes's houſe was almoſt tore to pieces, and his family dreadfully frightened.

About two o'clock, the remarkable phænomenon called a *Halo*, which in a moſt beautiful manner repreſented three ſuns, was diſtinctly ſeen from Flamſtead Hill, and other parts adjacent.

Lord North made the following motions in a committee of the whole Houſe, appointed to conſider what encouragement ought to be given to the fiſheries of Great Britain and Ireland:—"That a bounty of 40l. be given to the firſt 100 ſhips that arrive with a cargo of 10,000 cod fiſh caught on the banks of Newfoundland, 20l. for the next hundred ſhips, and 10l. for the next hundred ſhips.—That a bounty of 500l. be given to the ſhip that arrives with the greateſt quantity of whale oil, 400l. for the next greateſt quantity, 300l. for the next, 200l. for the next, and 100l. for the next. — That Ireland have liberty to import blubber and whale-fins, the ſame as England.—That the duty on ſeal-ſkins imported into Ireland do ceaſe, and be no longer paid.—That Ireland have leave to export cloathing to America, for ſo much of the army as they ſupply and pay for.—That a bounty of 5s. per ton be given to all flax ſeed imported into Ireland."—The encouragement to be given to the linen manufactory of that kingdom is poſtponed.—The ſame day they agreed to the report of the following reſolutions of Wedneſday on the ſupply;—"That a ſum not exceeding 45,441l. 8s. 2d. be granted to his Majeſty to replace to the ſinking fund the ſums paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July 1774, of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities granted by the act of the 31ſt of George the IId. towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of the year 1758.—That a ſum not exceeding 112,528l. 2s. 5d. be granted to his Majeſty, to make good the deficiencies of laſt year's grants."

Saturday 29.

Accounts are received, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt the Dey of Algiers for not aſſiſting him againſt the Spaniards by attacking Oran, according to promiſe. *Gaz.*

Letters of good authority from America affirm, that the militia of Maſſachuſetts bay and Connecticut are actually embodied, have magazines ready prepared, and are aſſembled to the number of 12,000 effective men; that Salem was the head-quarters when the letters were written: but that a conſiderable body were on their march to Boſton; ſo that there is not a doubt but that the next news will be an acconnt of a bloody engagement between the two armies.

Advice has been received, that the ſhips which

which carried the judges to the Eaſt-Indies were arrived ſafe at Madraſs.

The Spaniards are ſaid to have formed a ſettlement in the iſland of Tinian, to prevent the Engliſh from having any ſupply from that iſland in their voyages to the South Seas.

Letters from Bohemia ſpeak of a dangerous revolt among the peaſants of that kingdom, who, being incenſed againſt the oppreſſions of the nobility, have riſen, and commit moſt terrible ravages. To redreſs their grievances, it is ſaid, the Emperor has interpoſed, and, it is thought, will ſecure to them their privileges.

Directors of the Bank of England.

Robert Gregory, | Tho. Rumbold,
John Roberts, | Benj. Booth,
George Wombwell, | Richard Becher.

By an authentic letter received from an officer at Boſton, the melancholy news is confirmed, that a contagious diſorder, added to that of the ſmall-pox, rages among the troops and in the town, of which ſeveral officers have died, and many men. Gen. Gage, to prevent the ſpreading of the ſmall pox, publiſhed an order againſt inoculation; which order, however, has been generally diſregarded.

Governor Wentworth, of New Hampſhire, has caſhiered a number of civil and military officers, who were known or ſuſpected to have been concerned or privy to the diſmantling his Majeſty's fort in that province, among whom are Col. F. and Major G members of the late Continental Congreſs.

BIRTHS.

April 16. COunteſs of Cavan,—a daughter
Lady of the E. of Galloway,—a ſon.

20. Counteſs of Donegall,—a ſon

MARRIAGES.

April 2. HEnry La celles Ord, Eſq;—to Miſs D ſ, nearly related to Lord Fale

14. Iſaac Gued, s, Eſq; ſon of Baron Gueden, to Miſs Moore, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Moore.

16. George Grenville, Eſq; nephew to Earl Temple, to Miſs Nugent, daughter of Lord Clare

18. Sir John Gordon, of Earlſtown, in Scotland, Bart, to Miſs Ann Milne, of Powder hall

20. Rev. Mr. Taylor, Reſtor of Lydington, Wilts, to Miſs Roberts

21. Rev Mr Hatton, of Ampthill, Bedfordſhire, to Miſs Pocklington

DEATHS.

JOHN Smith, Eſq; Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge

Charles James Downhall, Eſq; Member in the Iriſh Parliament

Rev Mr. George Charles Black, Norwood Green

—— Penn, Eſq; one of the proprietors of Penſylvania

Colonel Crompton, of Hampton Wick

Captain Balneaves, at Perth, in Scotland.

Feb. 18. Rev Joſeph Goodwin, 50 years Vicar of Shipton under Whichwood, Oxfordſhire

19. Rev Thomas Heſt, Fellow of Worceſter College, Oxon

23. John Cawne, Eſq; Mayor of Bedford

24. Hon Charles Nugent, in France, brother to the Earl of Weſtmeath

Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, of Riſby, near Beverly, in Yorkſhire

25. Nath Joyce, Eſq; formerly an officer in the Scotch Greys

28. Major William Sparke

March 18. George William Harvey, Earl of Briſtol. He was born Auguſt 31, 1721; ſucceeded to the title in 1750; was one of the ſupporters of the pall the next year at the funeral of his Majeſty's father; was nominated Ambaſſador to Spain in 1751; and ſoon after his return was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, afterwards Lord Privy Seal, and then Groom of the Stole to his preſent Majeſty.—— Having never been married, he is ſucceeded by his brother the Hon. Auguſtus Harvey, to whom he has left an eſtate of 20,000l. a year

31. Right Hon William Lord Boſton. His Lordſhip was born in 1707, created a Peer in 1761, and the ſame year appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales. His Lordſhip married Albonia, daughter of Henry Selwyn, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue, Frederic, now Lord Boſton, William Henry, and Auguſta Georgina Elizabeth, married to Thomas De Grey, Eſq, ſon to the L'd Chief Juſtice De Grey

Mr Richard Mackley, Deputy-Regiſter of the Conſiſtory Court of York

April 1. Lady of Joſeph Dacre, Eſq; and daughter to the late Sir George Fleming, Biſhop of Carliſle.

2. Adjutant Thomas Burge, of 3d regiment of Guards

5. Mary Watkins, Wargrave, Berks, 105

Mrs Humberſtone, Eſher, Surry, 105

Mrs.

Mrs Catharine Herbert, aged 96, ſiſter to Sir Rowland Watſ

Rev Mr Alexander Stuart, one of the Miniſters of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh

Rev Paulet St. John, at Wellingborough, Northamptonſhire

Thomas Redhead, Eſq; of Four-tree-hill; a Governor of the Foundling and St. Bartholomew's Hoſpitals

7. Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bart. of Albyns, Eſſex, Member for Knareſborough. He is ſucceeded by his brother, now Sir William Abdy, of the royal navy

Marquis of Lothian, Knight of the Moſt Ancient Order of the Thiſtle, General of his Majeſty's forces, and Colonel of the 11th regiment of Dragoons. His Lordſhip married Louiſa, only daughter of the late Earl of Holderneſs, by whom he had a ſon, now Marquis of Lothian

9. Rev Sacheverell Bookey, R. R. of Witchingham and St John's Maddermarket, Norwich

10. Rev Mr Kinderley, Rector of Hardwick, Vicar of Walſham St Mary, &c. in Norwich

Rev Mr Rich. Keble, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Newtontony, Wilts

11 Rev Roger Moſtyn, Rector of Chriſtleton, Cheſhire, Prebendary of Windſor and Cheſter. Uncle to Sir Roger Moſtyn, Bt

12. Horace Saunders, Eſq; ſuddenly, in Wimpole-ſtreet

Hugh Roſs, Eſq; St. Mary Axe, merchr

13. Rev Dr Thomas Drake, Rector of Chelſea and Ameriſham

Egerton Baggot, Eſq; of Pipe-hall

14. Relict of Sir Hans Fowler, Bart

16. Cary Creed, Eſq; of Caſtle Cary, aged 88; the bulk of his fortune he has bequeathed to charitable uſes

John Monday, Eſq; of Durſley, Glocesterſhire, aged 99, who by one wife had 21 children, 19 of whom are now living

22. Jam. Creſſett, Eſq; in Albemarle ſtr.

23. Rev William Langford, many years paſtor of the meeting houſe in Little Eaſtcheap

Rev Dr Daniel Burton, Canon of Chriſt Church, Oxford, and Rector of St Peter Poor

25. Peter Dutens, Eſq; of Sackville-ſtr.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Cornwallis, L L. D. to the deanery of the metropolitan church of Canterbury, void by promotion of Dr. Moore to the biſhopric of Bangor

Rev Dr Evelyn, to the deanery of Elney, Ireland

Rev Dr Nathan Wetherell, to a canonry in collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtm.

Rev Mr Thompſon, of Kenſington, to Thatcham R. Berks

Rev Richard Bowles, to St Nicholas R, Abingdon, Berks

Rev Edward Bayley, to Quinſton R. Northamptonſhire

Rev Mr William Jones, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, to St. Paul's R, in the iſland of Nevis, 500l. a year

Rev Rowland Berkeley, L L B, Fellow of New College, Oxon, to Rochford R, Eſſex

DISPENSATIONS.

REV And. Lewis Boiſdaune, Chaplain to the King, to hold Eaſtmeon V, Hants, with Treford R, Suſſex

Rev John Smithie, to hold St Nicholas R, Colcheſter, with Tollis Aunt V.

B—NKR—PTS.

JN. Dunbalin, of Liverpool, bookſeller
Th. Preſton, Liverpool, coachmaker
Wm Wallbank, of Thirſk, Yorkſh. apoth.
Iſaac Abr. Zachariah, Glocester, chapman
Guiſeppe Paganucci, Hart-ſtreet, merchr
Sam Bayton, Bearbinder-lane, fiſhmonger
Edw Collins, Norris-ſtrt, haym. cheeſem.
Jn Kirby, Ratcliffe-highway, baker
W. Woodville, and T. Fletcher, Liverpool, mrs
Ch. Webb, Cold Aſhton, Gl. victualler
Wm Kinleſide, Bride-lane, apothecary
James Randall, Chring croſs, teadealer
Jn Buche, Farmlingham, Suffolk, brewer
Joſh Brichnall, Wildbore Clough, Ch. pedlar
Jn Barnard, Olney, Bucks, miller
Fr Ellwood, Cheapſide, chinabroker
Jn Jones, and Dd Davies, Rocheſter, dealers
Rd Eeaves, Sarhole, Worc. mealman
Benj Bowſer, Stoneferry, Yorkſh, chapm.
Th and Dd Jones, Fakenham, Norf. mrs
George Collins, King's Lynn, merchant
Joſ. Wilſon, Highfield, Yorkſh, merchant
Ellen Whytell, Liverpool, brewer
Edw Palmer, Roſamond's Row, dealer
Wm Munro, Birmingham, factor
Thomas Wickins, Worceſter, Glover
Wm Trevena, jun, Redruth, Cornw. waterm.
Jn. Lambert, Newcaſtle on Tyne, money-ſcr.
Stephen Garrett, Briſtol, linendraper
Cornelius Vaude Wall, London, merchant
James Brunton, Bungay, Suffolk, draper
Henry White, Reading, Berks, bargemaſter
James Bury, Ratcliffe, Lanc. whitſter
Tho Lunn, Cheadles, Staffordſh, maltſter
Tho Dobb, St Paul's church-yd. glaſsman
Rt Jaques, Strand, haberdaſher
Jn Deacon, Wood-ſtreet, goldſmith
Ann Dolley, Witney, Oxf. tallowchandler
Stephen Hale, Calne, Wilts, clothier
Wm Price, Birmingham, maltſter
Wm Milward, jun, Hales Owen, maltſter
Jonathan Millner, Deptford, cheeſemonger
Wm Dixon, Ettington, Yorkſh, carpenter
Anthony Rutherford, Sunderland, mercer
John Owen, Muruzion, Corn w, innkeeper
John Collier, Wood-ſtreet, jeweller
John Raine, Oxford-ſtreet, diſtiller
Samuel Rowlett, King's Lynn, baker
Manoel Fra. Sylva, St Mary Axe, merchr
Edw Strayley, of Macclesfield, Ch. buſtown.
Stephen Taylor. Eaſt Smithfield, cheeſem.
Fra. Scurry, Margaret-ſtrt, timbermerchr
Th. Layton, Dean-ſtreet, watchcaſemaker
John Jones, Winchcomb, Glo. moneyſcriv.

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Conſols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S.Sea Annuit.	S.Sea New Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3per Cent. E.I.Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills diſcount.
March 30	Shut.	Shut	89½a⅝	88⅝a⅞	Shut.	85⅝a¾	25⅝a¾	99	Shut	86⅛a	86⅛	Shut	Shut	61a62s.	½a⅝
31	Ditto	Ditto	89½a⅝	88⅝a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
April 1	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a⅜	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	85½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	do	86½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62s.	¼
2	Sunday.														
3	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	88⅝a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61a62s.	Ditto
4	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a¼	88⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	86½a⅞	86½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
5	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	do	86½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
6	Ditto	Ditto	89½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	86⅝a¾	86⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	⅜a½
7	Ditto	Ditto	89½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	99¼	do	86¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
8	Ditto	Ditto	89⅜a½	88½a89	Ditto	85½a86	Ditto	Ditto	do	86⅞a87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
9	Sunday.														
10	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	89a88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25½	Ditto	do	86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61s.	Ditto
11	Ditto	Ditto	89½	88⅞a½a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	86⅞a87	86½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	60a61s.	Ditto
12	Ditto	Ditto	90	89a½a⅝	Ditto	86	25½a⅞	Ditto	do	87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
13	Ditto	Ditto	90a⅝	89⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	87¼a½	86¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	61a59s.	Ditto
14	Ditto	Ditto	Not. done	Not. done	Ditto				do			Ditto	Ditto		
15	Ditto	Ditto	90½	89⅛a½a⅝	Ditto	86½	Ditto	Ditto	do	88a87⅞	Ditto	156¼a157	Ditto	59a60s.	Ditto
16	Sunday.														
17	Shut.	Ditto			Ditto				do				Ditto		
18	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto				do				Ditto		
19	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	156¼155¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89⅛a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	87⅛a⅜	87	156¼155	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
21	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	88⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	79½a⅞	60a61s.	Ditto
22	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88½a⅞	Ditto	86	Ditto	Ditto	do	87.a½	Ditto	155a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
23	Sunday.														
24	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	99½	do	87⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	79⅞	61a62s.	Ditto
25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	87½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
26	Ditto	Ditto	90	88⅞a89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80¼	Ditto	⅜
27	142½	91a½	90a⅝	89⅛	87 a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	87½a⅞	87⅛a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
28	142½a½	91⅛a½	90⅛a½	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62a63s.	Ditto

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Caſtle-Alley, Royal Exchange.
Where the Value on Lives and Survivorſhips, Reverſions, and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Diſpatch.

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Evenr
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

York 2 pape
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Sâliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MAY, 1775.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 8, to May 13, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	0	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	4	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	2
Surry	6	6	0	0	3	1	2	6	3	10
Hertford	6	4	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	9
Bedford	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	3	15
Cambridge	6	8	4	1	2	10	2	0	2	7
Huntingdon	6	6	0	0	3	3	1	11	2	10
Northampton	7	4	5	0	3	8	2	0	2	10
Rutland	6	10	5	0	3	7	2	4	3	3
Leiceſter	7	3	5	0	3	11	2	1	3	5
Nottingham	6	8	5	0	3	6	2	2	3	8
Derby	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	1
Stafford	7	5	0	0	3	10	2	1	4	4
Shropſhire	7	3	5	8	3	8	1	11	5	0
Hereford	6	8	0	0	3	6	1	11	4	2
Worceſter	7	4	4	8	3	6	2	7	4	1
Warwick	7	4	0	0	3	11	2	6	5	0
Glouceſter	7	2	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	0
Wiltſhire	6	2	0	0	2	11	2	4	4	1
Berks	7	0	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	9
Oxford	6	9	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	4
Bucks	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	2	3	0
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	6	5	3	0	3	0	2	2	3	1
Suffolk	6	1	3	1	2	11	2	0	2	9
Norfolk	6	5	3	7	2	9	1	11	3	5
Lincoln	6	5	4	7	3	1	1	11	3	2
York	6	4	4	11	3	2	2	0	3	4
Durham	5	11	4	0	3	8	2	1	3	8
Northumberland	5	7	3	10	3	1	2	0	3	8
Cumberland	6	5	4	6	3	7	2	4	4	0
Weſtmoreland	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	2	3	4
Lancaſhire	6	4	0	0	3	4	2	1	3	6
Cheſhire	6	11	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0
Monmouth	6	10	0	0	3	11	1	10	0	0
Somerſet	7	1	3	4	3	0	2	4	3	2
Devon	6	10	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0
Cornwall	6	7	0	0	3	10	2	0	0	0
Dorſet	7	1	0	0	4	9	2	3	4	0
Hampſhire	6	8	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	4
Suſſex	6	3	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	4
Kent	6	4	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	11
WALES.										
North Wales	6	6	5	1	3	6	1	9	4	2
South Wales	[illegible]		5	7	3	[illegible]	2	7	3	3

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JUNE, 1774.

June 1774	Wind.		Barom.		Therm.	Weather.
1	S S W	little	29	7½	56	a very fine mild day
2	S	ſtrong	29	8	58	very cloudy at times, with ſmart ſhowers
3	S W	freſh	29	8	57	coarſe chilly day, wet evening
4	N N W	ditto	29	6	56	rain all nt. many heavy ſhowers in day, ſome thund.
5	W S W	ditto	29	6	56	ſeveral ſmart ſhowers and ſunſhine at intervals
6	S W to N	little	29	6	56	fine bright morning, cloudy ſhowery afternoon
7	N N W	ditto	29	8¼	56	many flying clouds, but a fine pleaſant day
8	S S W	ditto	30	½	57	a very fine day, gloomy warm evening
9	Ditto		30	½	62	cloudy gloomy warm day
10	N W	ditto	30		63	ditto, ſome trifling rain
11	E N E	ditto	29	9	63	ditto
12	E	freſh	29	6½	61	chiefly cloudy, rain about an hour in the aftern.
13	S W	ditto	29	5½	61	a fine bright ſummer's day
14	Ditto		29	7½	60	many flying clouds, but a fine day
15	Ditto		29	7½	62	ditto, a little rain in the evening
16	S S W	freſh	29	7½	60	clouds and ſunſhine alternately, but a fine day
17	Ditto	little	29	8	63	wet morning and evening, fine mid-day
18	Ditto	freſh	29	8	63	wet night and morning, fine bright day
19	Ditto		29	8	62	bright hot morning, cloudy cool afternoon
20	Ditto		29	4½	61	a great deal of rain, many heavy ſhowers
21	Ditto		29	4½	60	ditto
22	N W	little	29	7	60	cloudy day, with a few trifling rains
23	S W	ditto	29	8	58	chiefly cloudy. very little ſun or rain
24	W S W	freſh	29	8	59	cloudy morning, fine bright afternoon
25	S S W	ſtrong	29	8	60	chiefly cloudy, but fair
26	Ditto	freſh	29	8	61	a fine bright warm ſummer's day
27	Ditto		29	8	63	a cloudy cool day, but no rain
28	Ditto		29	7½	61	chiefly cloudy, a few ſmart ſhowers
29	Ditto		29	7	63	chiefly cloudy, ſome bright interv. but no rain
30	S S E to N N W	ſtrong	29	6½	63	coarſe day, with ſeveral ſmart ſhowers

Bill of Mortality from April. 28 1771, to May 27,

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	640	1315	Males	668	1359
Females	675		Females	691	

Whereof have died under two years old 473

Between: 2 and 5 — 159; 5 and 10 — 61; 10 and 20 — 42; 20 and 30 — 114; 30 and 40 — 114; 40 and 50 — 112; 50 and 60 — 115; 60 and 70 — 67; 70 and 80 — 69; 80 and 90 — 25; 90 and 100 — 8

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

Laſt Month, for 2s. 2½d. read 2s. 9d.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For MAY, 1775.

Governor JOHNSON's *Speech on the Motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty reſpecting the Situation of Affairs in America. Concluded from p.* 160.

WHAT are the circumſtances that diſtinguiſh and protect the Britiſh colonies from thoſe of other nations? The repreſentatives of the people met in general aſſembly, and the trial by jury.—If the ſyſtem of taxation, by the parliament of Great-Britain, takes place, what being can be ſo credulous as to expect the aſſemblies of the people will ever meet; and it is confeſſed, that Admiralty courts, diſclaiming trials by jury, are neceſſary to enforce this ſpecies of taxation. Here, then, are all the eſſential privileges of an Engliſhman dependent on this queſtion, and the real intereſt of the ſtate is no way concerned in the contrary ſcale, ſince the proſperity of the colonies muſt ever prove the riches and glory of England. Nothing but the abſurd pride, or narrow ignorance of the preſent adminiſtration, can be thrown into it. When once this ſyſtem takes place, we ſhall then feel the tyranny and oppreſſion of governors, with all their train of dependents, as in the provinces of Rome, which are now quoted as an example.

Thus much ſuppoſing the Americans right in the diſpute (as I believe they are); but ſuppoſing them wrong, I ſhall now ſtate their excuſe, and ſee what heart can condemn them, and retain any claims to humanity.

The queſtion concerning the right to tax the colonies, though clear to thoſe who are accuſtomed to think deeply on the principles of free governments, is difficult to common apprehenſions. Monteſquieu has obſerved, "that in deſpotiſm every thing ought to depend on two or three ideas." As for inſtance, is there any thing ſo fit to ſolve this diſpute, as the unity of the Britiſh empire—the ſupremacy of the legiſlative authority of Great-Britain—the omnipotence of parliament? Is there any man ſo ignorant, after having heard thoſe ſounding words, as not clearly to comprehend the whole of the controverſy? Plodding, thinking creatures, who are accuſtomed to conſider the complicated privileges in a free government, from whence the harmony of the whole ſprings, may be puzzled; but men who have never diſturbed their repoſe with ſuch dry conſiderations, can have no doubt on the matter. Be that as it may, certain it is, that the diſcuſſion of this moſt important queſtion was debated in this aſſembly by the greateſt abilities, after the fulleſt information that ever accompanied any political queſtion. The deciſion was in favour of the Americans; the ſtamp act was repealed.—I admit that "principles of expediency" are alleged as the reaſon, in the preamble of the bill; but the men who boldly denied, during this diſcuſſion, the power of taxing the colonies, as conſtitutionally exiſting in the Commons of Great Britain, namely Lord Chatham and Lord Camden (men of as extraordinary talents as ever adorned ſociety), the one was made prime miniſter, the other was created a peer, and Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, the keeper of the King's conſcience! What American could have retained any doubt of his cauſe in the mind of his Majeſty, or the nation, after ſuch a deciſion? The compromiſing act ſoon followed (for the ſake of gratifying a party), violating all the principles of commerce and policy in the lump-giving draw-backs here, exacting duties there, committing the power and authority of the nation on ſubjects which never could produce any effectual revenue, and this in a manner that all men of ſenſe muſt ever condemn.

When

When the Americans ſaw, by this act of parliament, that the great queſtion was likely again to return upon them, in the progreſs of time, through the greedineſs, ignorance, or caprice of ſtateſmen, they met the poſition in its ſly, circuitous, queſtionable ſhape; they recurred to their old principles; they revolted againſt the preamble; they tranſmitted petitions; and, all failing, they entered into non-importation agreements: this produced Lord Hillſborough's circular letter, which I will repeat again and again, till a contrary conduct is purſued; for no ſatisfactory anſwer can be given about it, while the preſent doctrines are avowed. The Americans, thus fortified in their opinions concerning the point of taxation, are unanimous againſt our power, from Nova Scotia to Georgia. If there be any doubt on this fact, why not call Governor Eden? We are told he lately arrived; it would have been becoming to have produced him: but I call on his relations, friends, or any man, to contradict me in this aſſertion, "that the Americans are unanimous againſt this power of taxation, as lodged in the Britiſh parliament." They are reſolved to reſiſt; and ſince you have placed them in a ſituation, where they muſt either be rebels or ſlaves, the blame muſt lie with thoſe who have drove them to this dilemma.

In diſcuſſing the queſtion of reſiſtance, the gentlemen on the other ſide have great advantages. We ſtand on difficult ground, ſince, from its nature, it never can be defined, or admitted as lawful. The firſt officer of the crown has fairly expreſſed my ideas on the ſubject. The principle ſhould never be extinguiſhed in any government, much leſs in a free country; the occaſion muſt ever be referred to the general feelings of mankind. Now, if depriving a trading town of its commerce—if cutting off whole ſocieties from the benefit of the element which God has given them—if proceeding to deprive them of the fiſhery, their ſubſiſtence—if altering their charter, and annihilating all their rights, without hearing them in their defence—if eſtabliſhing, in its ſtead, a new form of government, which leaves all things in confuſion—if erecting a ſyſtem of tyranny in their neighbourhood, and eſtabliſhing (not tolerating) all the abſurdities of the Roman-catholic religion—trial by jury diſmiſſed—*habeas corpus* denied—the repreſentatives of the people determined uſeleſs—inferior duties levied by act of parliament—in ſhort, precedents for the violation of every thing we hold moſt ſacred in this country;—I ſay, if acts like theſe can vindicate reſiſtance, the Americans can quote them, and God and the world muſt judge between us. For my own part, I conſider, with Lord Somers, "that treaſon againſt the conſtitution is the firſt ſpecies of that crime." Acts of parliament are ſacred things, and yet they may be ſo made, grinding the face of mankind, that human nature will revolt at their ſeverity. Dudley and Epſom were hanged for acting—according to act of parliament.

I have now ſtated the arguments which ſhould induce you to pauſe at leaſt before you take this irretrievable ſtep. I ſhall examine next the conſequences.

Suppoſe we ſhould ſucceed in ſubduing the Americans, is it not clear from henceforward that we muſt govern them by military force? Muſt not our army be increaſed in proportion? While his Majeſty retains the power of moving his troops from one part of his dominions to another, can there be any ſafety for the liberties of this country? If the mortification begins at the extremities, will it not ſoon communicate to the centre? Every man acquainted with the hiſtory of nations muſt foreſee the conſequences. If we fail in the attempt, which is the happieſt event that can occur, what difficulties may not diſguſt, irritations, and all the horrors of civil war, engender? while the juſtice and moderation of this country are blotted from the face of the earth, and the accumulated expence, when the ſprings of riches are cut off, muſt ſhake public credit to the very centre.

The noble Lord has hinted, "if repealing the tea tax would do, he would yield that;" and he ſpeaks even faintly on the power of taxation. If theſe are his principles, we are yet more inexcuſable. We are going to puniſh men for maintaining what we are ready to yield, and to engage the nation in endleſs expence, for the ſake of a quiddity; ſince, whether renounced on the principles of expediency or right, the ſatisfaction muſt be equally complete to the Americans.

But the noble Lord alleges, "that yielding the point of taxation would not now do." This is conjecture on his part: but at leaſt it would produce this good effect, we ſhould divide the

Americans;

Americans; we ſhould unite men in this country, and go to the conteſt with better hopes of ſucceſs. The proofs the noble Lord gives for his opinion are ſeveral indiſcreet acts of different meetings ſince the late conſuſion in America. Such detail never affects me. I think no concluſions can be drawn from them.—In all civil wars, when the people are let looſe to reaſon on government, a thouſand abſurd doctrines are broached, Let us apply this to our own country—let us remember all the ridiculous circumſtances which Hudibras has painted better than I can. But ſhould the great cauſe of liberty, in which our anceſtors were engaged, ſuffer from ſuch circumſtances? To their feelings we may truſt; on the reaſoning of the multitude there is little dependance. For my own part, I think with Cardinal De Retz, "that any number above one hundred is at beſt but a mere mob." [*Here the Houſe felt the expreſſions as too ſtrong.*] It never could be my intention to apply the rule to this houſe, long trained in form and diſcipline; though ſometimes there are doctrines and proceedings, even here, that would ſurprize a ſtranger into this belief.

But the noble Lord ſays, "Why not petition firſt, and acknowledge the right, and then we will grant relief." Have they not petitioned? Is there a means of ſupplication and proteſtation they have not tried? I am convinced they went to the crown merely as a mode of introducing their petition here. Now you deny hearing their agents. An honourable gentleman in adminiſtration ſays, "he wiſhed we had heard their petitions." Do not then condemn them for not petitioning, till you have declared your reſolution to hear them. Can it be expected the Americans will act on the innuendos of a miniſter? If you mean fair, why not declare your intentions by ſome binding act? After the Eaſt India company, who will truſt you? You invited them to petition, under hopes and declarations, and afterwards made uſe of this very petition, to deprive them both of their money and their privileges. In the Ceded Iſlands you invited men to ſettle under the royal proclamation, and then levied four and a half *per cent* on their produce, which procedure has lately been condemned in the courts of law. In Canada you have been guilty of a greater violation, as liberty is dearer than property. Here you have deſpiſed the royal proclamation, and forfeited your engagements to mankind. I repeat it again, What man or ſociety of men can truſt you?

The next objection to the Americans is the congreſs. This is now termed an illegal meeting. Government here lay by with great expectation, waiting their reſolves. If they had been favourable to their views, or had any untowards circumſtances broke their union, we ſhould have had much eulogium on the congreſs. Now they have come to reſolves favourable to the liberties of mankind, all his abuſe. I do not know by what law, (except that of common ſenſe,) mankind can be regulated on theſe occaſions. What kind of meeting can that be called, which was held in this place at the Revolution? aldermen and old members of parliament mixing in conſultation. The neceſſity on theſe occaſions gives riſe to the caſe. You wiſhed to know the ſenſe of the people of America. Was ever the judgment of a people ſo fairly taken? Firſt the occaſion is promulgated: the people chuſe repreſentatives; theſe chuſe deputies; the deputies in congreſs publiſh their proceedings, each member returns to his reſpective colony, where his conduct is again approved—no place, no penſion, no bribe, to influence his election, or bias his vote.——But even as to the legality, the manner of meeting is not new; government itſelf called a congreſs in the laſt war, to apportion the quotas of men and troops.

One gentleman has ſaid, "that our ſituation is quite new, and there is no example in hiſtory to direct our ſteps." I ſay there is a caſe directly ſimilar, but we are too conceited to profit from ſuch experience. Philip the Second and his ſeventeen provinces are the counterpart of what we are acting. The debates in his council, on ſending the Duke of Alva into the Netherlands, are applicable in every part. He was adviſed, by two ſenſible men, to repair thither himſelf, and hear the complaints of his people, before he came to ſuch raſh reſolves: but the majority ſaid, as in this caſe, that his glory was compromiſed. It was not religion only, but taxing without conſent of their ſtates, that brought matters to the laſt extremity. The Duke of Alva, it is true, was victorious every where at firſt, but his cruelties were but ſowing the ſerpent's teeth. The Gues, the beggars of the

Briel,

Briel, eſteemed at that time infinitely more deſpicable than the New-England men are repreſented, gave the firſt ſhock to the power of Spain. In comparing the probability of events, can any man ſay Great Britain has ſuch a proſpect of victory in the conteſt, as Spain might then have expected? yet we know the event, and how that mighty empire was rent in pieces. The preſent reſolution hurries us into that ſituation, from which there is no retreating. It obliges the Americans immediately to act. By declaring them in rebellion, they muſt have recourſe to arms: all negotiation is cut off.—I think the word rebellion both impolitic and unjuſtifiable. I beg to know what paper on your table can vindicate that term? The firſt law-officer of the crown ſaid, "A number of men committing treaſon was rebellion." I differ from him in the definition: according to my conception of the phraſe, they muſt be in military array, to effect ſome military purpoſe. One hundred men coining money are not in rebellion, though committing treaſon. Inſurrections to pull down incloſures is not rebellion, though deemed a conſtructive levying war. In the caſe of Purchaſe and Demerce, for pulling down the meeting-houſes, they were convicted of treaſon; but no one ever thought of ſaying the confederates or aſſociates were in rebellion. I think we ſhould be very cautious how we criminate bodies of men on ſuch intelligence. I dare ſay the noble Lord has been deceived himſelf: but this I affirm, he has hitherto conſtantly deceived this houſe. It appears to me, that no intelligence from Gen. Gage can be depended on. I beg the Houſe will attend particularly to what I now ſay, before they engage their lives and fortunes. It appears Gen. Gage has regularly deceived adminiſtration. No event has turned out as he foretold, or gave reaſon to hope; the next letter conſtantly contradicts the expectations raiſed by the former. He ſeems never to have known what they were about—no doubt groſsly impoſed on himſelf—but the facts are undeniable. When he firſt arrived, he writes, the malcontents were abaſhed, and the friends of government would ſoon appear; next, his expectations from the aſſembly were diſappointed, and he diſſolves them in ſurpriſe; then, there would be no congreſs; next, though there would be a congreſs, they would differ and diſagree: in ſhort, led on, and leading others, by vain expectations, till the laſt letter, which announces a total diſaffection, and which I believe to be the true ſtate of the provinces.

Singling out the province of Maſſachuſſetts-bay can anſwer no purpoſe but to expoſe our partiality. It is the cauſe of all, and the other colonies can never be ſo mean as firſt to encourage and then deſert them before the general right is ſettled.

The noble Lord talks next of ſtopping their fiſheries; but he ſays, "the act is only to be temporary." Does the noble Lord think he can turn the channels of trade as eaſily as he can turn the majorities of this Houſe? To explain the idea, ſuppoſing the New-England fiſheries ſtopt, their utenſils muſt waſte and deſtroy. But, will the Engliſh merchant madly increaſe his ſtock, and fit out new ſhips, if the act is merely temporary? If it is perpetual, the people in America are ruined. The conſequence is, that the French muſt, in the end, reap the benefit of all this ſtrange policy.

We are conſtantly ſtating the great obligation we have conferred on the colonies, by our former behaviour towards them: if it was ever ſo good, we can claim no merit from hence, in private or public concerns, to do injury in future. They do not complain of your former behaviour, but they ſay you have altered this very ſyſtem, from whence you would now derive their ſubmiſſion.

There are two arguments of the noble Lord, which I muſt remark upon before I ſit down; the firſt is, "the comparative view of taxation between this country and the colonies, according to the number of inhabitants" His Lordſhip ſays, "We pay about twenty-five ſhillings a head, and they pay about ſix-pence." Who is there ſo unacquainted with political arithmetic as not to know, that the ſmall ſum people pay in taxation is often a proof of their poverty, and the large ſum a proof of their proſperity, by demonſtrating the riches from the greatneſs of the conſumption? Let this kind of reaſoning be applied to Ireland and Scotland, where we know the multitude to be poor in compariſon to the inhabitants of London, whom we know to be rich. Beſides, if the coloniſt does not pay in palpable caſh from his own hand, does not he pay all the taxes on the four millions of manufactures he receives,

receives, and part of thoſe taxes on the raw materials he ſends hither?

The other argument is ſtill more extraordinary. The noble Lord ſays, "If we fail in our attempt of forcing America, we ſhall ſtill be in the ſame ſituation we are in at preſent." What! after our armies have been diſgraced, our fellow-ſubjects deſtroyed, all the irritation of a civil war, public confidence and fair opinion loſt! Does the noble Lord think he will be in the ſame ſituation himſelf? I really ſpeak it with regret; for, perſonally, I have much regard for the noble Lord, and, particularly, becauſe I perceive, from his faint manner of ſtating his propoſitions, that they are not the dictates of his own mind, and that they are forced on him.

I cannot ſee my other mémorandums, and therefore I ſhall conclude, by heartily concurring with the noble Lord who moved for the recommitment of this addreſs.

Sir Robert Smith. If we had ſtopped to hear the merchant's petition, it was juſt the ſame as if we had ſtopped the meaſures of government againſt the rebels, when they were in the heart of the kingdom, to hear petitions from Preſton and Mancheſter. He was therefore for proceeding.

Mr. Burke repreſented the deluſion practiſed by miniſtry, who, in all ſpeeches, argue, that Boſton alone was in rebellion, and that it was an affair with Boſton only; but he ſhewed that all America was concerned, from one end of the continent to the other; that their definition of rebellion was the oddeſt he had ever heard; it muſt be the deſtruction of tea: but *burning* tea was not, in their definition, rebellion, for ſuch a place had burnt it; that *ſpoiling it in damp vaults* was not, in their definition, for it had been ſo treated in ſuch a place. Now, ſaid he, to anſwer their definition of rebellion, tea muſt be drowned like a puppy dog; and even that was not quite enough; it muſt be drowned, and drowned at Boſton. He exerted himſelf to deprecate the ſhameleſs tyranny we exerciſed. He abhorred political as much as he did religious perſecution. His heart ſeemed engaged. He mentioned with horror the idea of tearing a man from his family and friends on the other ſide the Atlantic, and tearing his heart out in Smithfield, ſtiling it the heart of a traitor, becauſe he would not believe in—virtual repreſentation, and becauſe he would not believe that America—was part of the manor of Greenwich. He ſaid, he had, two years before, called their attention to Virginia, the mother colony; and ſhewed, that, in all their proceedings, Virginia had taken the lead; and that, therefore, it was plain it was not Boſton, but America. You have, he concluded, your option, *America* or *this miniſtry*; and he expoſed, with all his wit, the abſurdity of balancing in ſuch a choice.

Mr. Wedderburne replied to Mr. Burke. He ſpoke largely of the goodneſs of Britain to America; thought it highly neceſſary to enforce the laws, and complained much of the diſpoſitions of the Americans being encouraged from hence, by thoſe who avowed their cauſe in England.

Col. Barré allowed, that the Americans might be encouraged by their confidence in having friends at home, when they recollected, that, a few years ago, the Hon. Gentleman's voice was made hoarſe in condemning the meaſures of this country towards America. He reproached the ſpirit of adminiſtration, who, in the Falkland's Iſland buſineſs, and in all foreign tranſactions, readily ſacrificed the honour of the nation; but, in dealings with our own people, when the people's good ought to be the firſt object, pride and dignity was their only principle. He ſhewed, from Count de Guines's memorial, that we had agreed, on that occaſion, to diſarm firſt, but now the Americans muſt ſubmit firſt; and, when they do, they may look to be pardoned, when the miniſters are aſhamed to puniſh.

Ld. North profeſſed good intentions, but did not ſeem to promiſe much ſucceſs in his meaſures. He made ſome diſtinctions between his adminiſtration and the Duke of Grafton's; ſaid he did not mean to tax America; and added, if they would ſubmit, and leave to us the conſtitutional right of ſupremacy, the quarrel would be at an end.

Mr. Mackworth ſpoke againſt the addreſs, and obſerved, that, as the miniſter had declared he did not mean to tax America [which Ld. North did declare], he was for ſtopping ſhort, as he thought it an idle quarrel about words, when we were avowedly to get nothing.

Mr. Sawbridge againſt the addreſs. Two parts in it he could not agree to. Firſt, ſaying the Americans were in rebellion; the ſecond, promiſing to riſk his life and fortune.

This

This debate laſted till half an hour paſt two in the morning, when the Houſe divided; for the recommitment 203, againſt it 288.

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the large inteſtine of a ſtout draught-horſe, about eight years old, belonging to Mr. Truman of this town: it is ſurrounded with network indentures, not much unlike the appearance of a pine-apple.—It was cut where the mark is near the top, to examine the inward texture. — The outſide cuts like buff-leather, and appears like that, both to the naked eye and through a glaſs, excepting in its colour, which is like dirt. The protuberances concentrate, but quickly loſe their buff-like contexture in a darker ſort of dirt, full of ſmall ſhining particles. It weighs four pounds and a half in its preſent dried ſtate; the circular circumference is nearly twenty-one inches, the oblong half an inch more.

The beaſt was fond of licking dirt from walls, and even from the ground, but was not obſerved to have any illneſs till within a month of his death, when he was ſeized ſuddenly on the road, and after that time was unable to work, nor voided any excrement, but made urine as uſual.

Three or four days before his death he ſeemed in uncommon agonies, and beat and tore the ground in a dreadful manner.

It was impoſſible for the moſt ſkilful to know the cauſe of his illneſs, and equally impoſſible to give him relief, had it been known.—I ſhould be obliged to any of your correſpondents, if they could account for that buff-like texture on its outſide, for it does not ſeem like hair. J. Lowe.

Numb. 2. is an exact drawing of a Syren or Mermaid, now exhibiting at London. As it differs materially from that ſhewn at the fair of St. Germaine,

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I.XXIX. to which
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he edges of them
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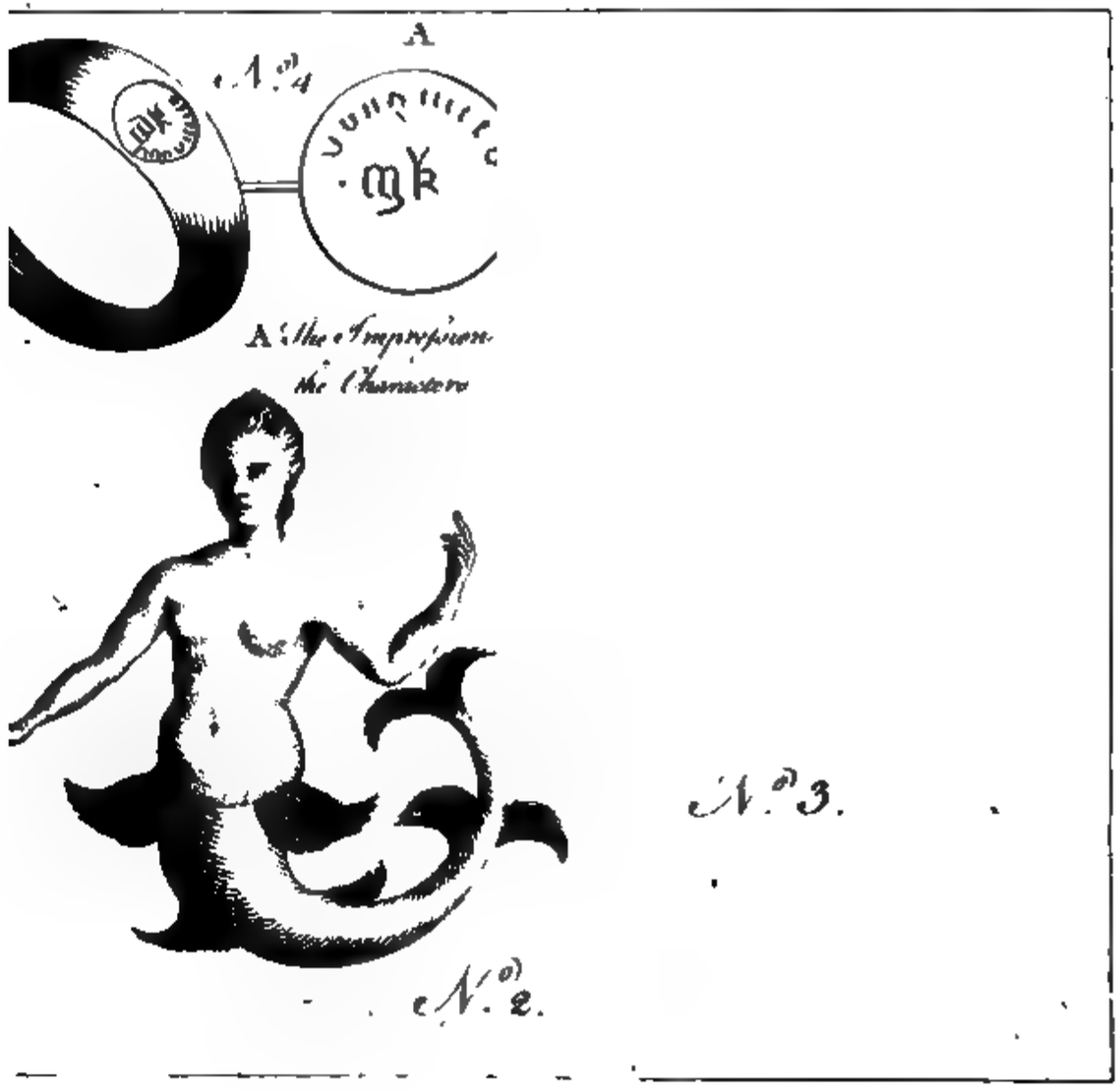
gular, and white;
ped, and its neck
like thoſe of the
thoſe of the human
them are the gills,

for reſpiration, which appear like curls. Some are ſaid to have hair upon the head; but this has none, only rolls inſtead of hair, that, at a diſtance, may be miſtaken for ſhort curls. But its chief ornament is a beautiful membrane or fin riſing from the temples, and gradually diminiſhing till it ends pyramidically, forming a forerop like that of a lady's head dreſs. It has no fin on the back, but a bone like that of the human ſpecies. Its breaſts are fair and full, but without nipples; its arms and hands are well proportioned, but without nails on its fingers; its belly is round and ſwelling, but no navel. From the waiſt downward the body is in all reſpects like the codfiſh. It has three ſets of fins, one above the other, below the waiſt, which enable it to ſwim erect upon the ſea; and it is ſaid to have an enchanting voice, which it never exerts except before a ſtorm.—The proprietor ſays it was taken in the Gulph of Sanchio, in the Archipelago or Ægean Sea, by a merchantman trading to Natolia, Aug. 1774.

Numb. 3. an ancient ſeal found near Topſham, of which an explanation is requeſted.

Numb. 4. repreſents an ancient braſs ring, the inſcription on which a correſpondent would be glad to ſee explained.

A De-


A
N.° 4
A la Imprimerie
de Chanteau
N.° 3.
N.° 2.

A Defence *of Archbiſhop* Secker, *Dr.* Glocester Ridley, *and Dr.* Maclaine.

Mr. Urban,

IN your January Magazine there appears a letter dated from Abingdon, and ſubſcribed by *Philo-Ridleius*. The deſign of it is to make ſome obſervations upon the Memoirs of the late Dr. Glocester Ridley, which you publiſhed in your Magazine for November laſt. The declared motive of the writer is, that the Doctor's reputation and eſtimation might not ſuffer in the part he had taken in the three letters which were written againſt the Confeſſional: and, to give it an air of friendſhip, he ſubſcribes himſelf Philo-Ridleius, and pays the Doctor, to uſe his own expreſſion, *ſome left-handed compliments*. Don't be deceived, good reader; the writer has as much ſincere love for Doctor Ridley, as he has for Archbiſhop Secker; and his eſteem for the firſt is put on, only to make his averſion to the latter appear in a ſtronger light. As to the place he dates from, there is no more truth in regard to it, than there is in his profeſſions of eſteem for Ridley: he was as near to Oxford, when he wrote the letter, as he was to Abingdon; but his averſion to the former place would not ſuffer him even to feign himſelf there. In truth, Mr. Urban, this letter is no production of Abingdon, but of a far diſtant place; and of a perſon, "who," as Dr. Ridley long ſince obſerved, "can multiply himſelf into an army, by aſſuming various forms, to make his attacks more terrible."

My obſervations upon this letter muſt be reduced into ſome order, that I may be able to bring the various reflections of the author within ſome compaſs. Iſt, I propoſe to conſider what he ſays of Archbiſhop Secker. IIdly, What he aſſerts of Dr. Ridley. And, IIIdly, What he declares concerning the occaſion of the production of Archbiſhop Wake's letters, and of the aſſignment of them to Dr. Maclaine.

Firſt, for what he ſays of Archbiſhop Secker.——"Dr. Ridley was pitched upon by the Archbiſhop, as a proper opponent for the author of the Confeſſional, on account of his literary merit; and many, if not moſt, of the facts and arguments in the Letters to the ſaid author, were ſupplied by the Archbiſhop himſelf." Theſe words are quoted by this writer from the Memoirs of Dr. Ridley. His reflections upon them are as follow:—"A circumſtance which, ſurely, does very little honour to Dr. Ridley's literary merit, or to the Archbiſhop's excellent judgment. And I will venture to ſay, becauſe I know it to be true, that, whatever deference Dr. Ridley might think proper to pay to the Archbiſhop, by lending his name to thoſe letters, whenever Dr. Ridley wrote upon ſubjects of his own chuſing, he had no occaſion to be ſupplied with materials from Archbiſhop Secker."—"The *firſt* letter was *totally* the manufacture of Archbiſhop Secker; and all the *literary merit* Dr. Ridley had in the publication of it, conſiſted in his conveying it to the preſs."—"Archbiſhop Secker's politics (whatever were his real principles) led him to exalt church authority to the higheſt pitch, and rigidly to enforce conformity to every thing eſtabliſhed." The author has thought proper to expreſs part of what I have quoted, in another place, in a figurative manner; but neither the elegancy of the metaphor, nor the meaning conveyed under it, for I underſtand his intentions perfectly well, will tempt me to trouble the reader with it.

Archbiſhop Secker was ſuper-eminent in the ſeveral public ſtations which he filled. As a pariſh-prieſt, he was a pattern for every clergyman to follow; diligent and able in his public inſtructions of every kind, exemplary in his life, ready to rebuke vice in whatever ſtation he met with it, with a degree of prudence that few are maſters of, and abundant in his charity to the poor and needy. In his higher ſtations of biſhop and archbiſhop, he was regular in viſiting his dioceſes, open to every clergyman who wanted his advice or aſſiſtance, and not afraid to maintain the truſts repoſed in him, to defend the rights, and to ſupport the conſtitution, of the church over which he preſided. I thought it neceſſary to pay this ſmall, but juſt, tribute to a much-injured character. The author of this letter has poured forth a torrent of abuſe upon it in various publications, under a variety of ſhapes which he has been pleaſed to put on. There is one inſtance, which I will not give him the malicious pleaſure he might receive by retailing to the public, but refer *him* to the page* of his work, and then

* Critical Commentary on the Archbiſhop's Letter to H. Walpole, p. 105.

beg of him to put his hand upon his heart, and ask himself, whether his treatment of the Archbishop be consistent with christian charity, nay, with the humanity of an honest heathen.— I shall conclude what I have said of this part of the Archbishop's character with the excellent words of the learned editors of his works:— † "If a life spent like Archbishop Secker's, and a a spirit such as breathes through every page of his writings, are not a sufficient confutation of all such idle calumnies, it is in vain to think that any thing else can be so. All that his friends have to do, is to wait a little while with patience and temper. Time never fails to do ample justice to such characters as his; which, if left to themselves, will always rise, by their own force, above the utmost efforts made to depress them, and acquire fresh lustre every day in the eyes of all considerate and dispassionate men."

Amidst the multiplicity of business in which the Archbishop must have been engaged, from the several high stations which he so ably filled, one would wonder how he could find time to pursue those studies in the various parts of learning wherein he excelled, and particularly in that to which his sacred profession called him. But he was an excellent œconomist of his time, and withal an early riser, which gave him power to appropriate part of it to his learned pursuits. By this regular allotment of his time, with the use of the noble library at Lambeth, to which he was a munificent benefactor, not only by the great additions he made to it, but by the regular distribution of the whole; (so that he was able to command any book on any subject, by the excellent arrangement of them, through the care of the learned Dr. Ducarel, to whose management they were committed by the Archbishop;) by these means, I say, there were few works of learning going forward, but the Archbishop was able to contribute largely to them, either from his own stores, or those of his library. From both he readily contributed, with an affability almost peculiar to himself. Nor did he shew less readiness and affability in receiving, on any subject, information from others. These are the means of promoting learning, when a good head and liberal mind meet together. The Archbishop had likewise an excellent judgment in adapting men to the works proper for them. Dr. Ridley had been deeply employed in searching into the records of the Reformation, and had just published his Life of Bishop Ridley, when Phillips's Life of Cardinal Pole* made its appearance. The Archbishop looked upon the Doctor as a proper person to answer it. The Doctor readily did, and published a very able Review of it. The Archbishop gave every assistance he could to Dr. Ridley in drawing it up; and yet I never heard that Phillips ever charged the Archbishop with being the author of it.— When the Confessional appeared, in 1766, not the Archbishop alone, but a large majority of the Clergy of the Church of England, were alarmed at the dangerous consequences of it, if it should pass unnoticed. Every establishment of religion, which was possible to subsist, was struck at, and the doctrines of every protestant church were, by plain intimations, to give way to this author's rage for reformation. Some of the best characters, which had been ornaments to the Church of England, were traduced; the higher the character, the more pleasing the game; and the ashes of the dead were violated with the mercyless feelings of a tyrant. Archbishop's Secker's turn of mind, and his high situation in the church, would not suffer him to sit by an idle spectator. He would have been much to blame if he had. He knew the abilities of Dr. Ridley, for he had tried them. He, therefore, applied again to him, to give an answer to this book likewise; and I am sure he gave him every assistance he could, and not only that, but was glad to receive any information from whatever

† Life of him before his Sermons, p. 97.

* Phillips's Life of Pole received four excellent replies to it, from four members of the university of Oxford: from Dr. Ridley, Dr. Neve, Dr. Benjamin Pye, and Mr. Stone. To Dr. Ridley and Dr. Neve the Archbishop gave considerable assistance.— The Church of England has, almost from the beginning of the Reformation, felt attacks from very opposite quarters, from parties that never seem to agree in any thing else. Sure, the object must have something very bright and inviting in it, to attract the eyes of those who would never wish to be thought to look the same way. One of them, it is true, generally acts upon the defensive; the other, always upon the offensive.

whatever quarter it came: as he did in the anſwer to Phillips, the ſame he did in the Letters to the Author of the Confeſſional. That the firſt Letter was *totally* the manufacture of the Archbiſhop, I believe to be abſolutely falſe, and wholly the fiction of this writer. I don't ſpeak without my authority. I have now two letters of the Archbiſhop's before me, which were written to a gentleman who had given him ſome information in a point of hiſtory. The Archbiſhop, after taking notice of the ſubject of the information, ſays,—"I ſhall preſume on your leave to ſend them [the papers] to Dr. Ridley, the *author* of the Letters, &c. who, I am ſure, will think himſelf much obliged to you for them, and for any other informations relative to the Confeſſional, with which you may be pleaſed to favour him."—In another letter to the ſame gentleman, ſpeaking of ſome books he had mentioned to him, which the Archbiſhop had never ſeen, he adds,—"If you will be ſo kind as to lend them to me, I will tranſmit them to Dr. Ridley; and take care, that they ſhall be returned to you."—About this time the *firſt Occaſional Remarks* came out. The Archbiſhop, in the ſame letter, adds concerning them,—"The *Occaſional Remarks* bear the ſtrongeſt internal characters of being written by the author of the Confeſſional; whoſe ſpirit, I much fear, will never grow milder. But I think he hath not hit Dr. Ridley in any thing, but the trifling miſtake about the two Biſhop Barlows." This expreſsly concerns the *firſt* Letter. I will now leave it to the reader to judge, which we are to believe, the Archbiſhop himſelf, or the ſuggeſtions of this wild writer. But don't be ſurprized, good reader, as the character of the Archbiſhop is eminent, and, as this writer obſerves, he is *happily* dead, if he ſhould charge the Archbiſhop with telling a falſhood.

My zeal in defending the memory of the dead (and I hope it will be judged an honeſt zeal where the character is worthy) has carried me beyond my deſigned limits.—I truſt I ſhall be ſhorter in what remains.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Mr. URBAN,

OBSERVING, in the prefatory introduction to the ballad of Edom o' Gordon, in the Reliques of Antient Engliſh Poetry, this paſſage, "whether "this ballad hath any foundation in fact "we have not been able to diſcover," I thought the following extract from Archbiſhop Spotſwood's Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland, might not be an unacceptable preſent to ſuch of your readers as are poſſeſſed of Dr. Percy's entertaining collection. I do not deſire its inſertion with the moſt diſtant view of informing the ingenious editor, as it is not to be ſuppoſed that his accuracy would have left the miſtake uncorrected in a future edition.

"Anno 1571. In the north parts of Scotland, Adam Gordon (who was deputy for his brother the E. of Huntley) did keep a great ſtir, and, under colour of the Queen's authority, committed divers oppreſſions, eſpecially upon the Forbeſes. Arthur Forbes, brother to the Lord Forbes, commonly called Black Arthur, a man both of wiſdom and courage, had, from the beginning of the civil wars, always allowed the King's party, and was at that time labouring to paciſie quarrels amongſt thoſe of his name (for they were ſtriving one with another), that they might be the more able to withſtand their enemies. In end he prevailed ſo far, as he brought his friends to condeſcend upon a time and place of meeting, for taking up their controverſies, and building them together in a ſure friendſhip. Adam Gordon, ſmelling his purpoſe, and fearing the conſequence of it, uſed many policies to keep them ſtill divided; but, when he perceived the meeting would keep, he reſolved to come unto the place, and, one way or other, to impede the agreement. At his coming, he found them treating upon matters, and ſtanding in two companies, a good ſpace one from another, and, as if he had been ignorant of the purpoſe, ſent to enquire wherefore they made ſuch convocations? They anſwered, that they were doing ſome private affairs, wherein he had no intereſt. And being commanded to ſeparate, and return to their houſes, they refuſed: whereupon he invaded them, and falling on that part where Arthur Forbes ſtood, in the very joining, killed him. The reſt, ſeeing him fall, took the flight, and, in the chaſe, many were ſlain; they reckon 120 to have died at that time. Not long after, *he ſent to ſummon the houſe of Tavoy, pertaining to Alexander Forbes. The Lady refuſing to yield, without direction from her huſband, he put fire unto it, a*

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burnt her therein, with children and ſervants, being 27 perſons in all.

"This inhumane and barbarous cruelty made his name odious, and ſtained all his former doings: otherwiſe he was held both active and fortunate in his enterpriſes."

Spotſwood's Hiſt. of the Church of Scotland, p. 259.

Here we have the act of violence and barbarity, which is the ſubject of the ballad, related by a grave and authentic hiſtorian.—I am, &c.

Newcaſtle, May 9. H. H.

The Lord Chamberlain's *Letter to the Right Hon. the* Lord Mayor; *the day after his preſenting to his Majeſty the humble Addreſs, &c. of the Common Hall.* [*See p. 199.*]

My Lord,

THE King has directed me to give notice, that for the future his Majeſty will not receive on the throne any addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, but from the body corporate of the city.

I therefore acquaint your Lordſhip with it, as chief magiſtrate of the city; and have the honour to be,

My Lord, your Lordſhip's
moſt obedient humble ſervant,
HERTFORD.

The Lord-Mayor's *Anſwer.*

My Lord,

IT is impoſſible for me to expreſs, or conceal, the extreme aſtoniſhment and grief I felt at the notice your Lordſhip's letter gave me as chief magiſtrate of the city, "that for the future his Majeſty will not receive on the throne any addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, but from the body corporate of the city."

I entreat your Lordſhip to lay me with all humility at the King's feet, and, as I have now the honour to be chief m
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ty, and this your Lordſhip well knows has created them the hatred of all the partizans of the exiled and proſcribed family. They form the great and powerful body of the corporation, in whom moſt important powers are veſted, the election of the firſt magiſtrate, the ſheriffs, the chamberlain, the auditors of the receipt and expenditure of their revenues, and of the four members, who repreſent in parliament the capital of this vaſt empire. The full body corporate never aſſemble, nor could they legally act together as one great aggregate body; for by the conſtitution of the city particular and diſtinct privileges are reſerved to the various members of the corporation, to the Freemen, to the Liverymen, to the Common Council, to the court of Aldermen. His Majeſty's Solicitor General, Mr. Wedderburn, was conſulted by the city in the year 1771, reſpecting the legality of common halls, and the remonſtrances of the Livery. In conjunction with Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Nugent, he gave an opinion, which I have the honour of tranſcribing from our records;

"We apprehend, that the head-officer of every corporation may convene the body or any claſs of it, whenever he thinks proper;—that the Lord Mayor for the time being, may, of his own authority, legally call a common hall; *and we ſee no legal objection to his calling the two laſt.*—We conceive it to be the duty of the proper officers of the ſeveral companies, to whom precepts for the purpoſe of ſummoning their reſpective Liveries have been uſually directed, to execute thoſe precepts; and that a wilful refuſal on their part is an offence puniſhable by diſfranchiſement."

The city, my Lord, have been careful that all their proceedings ſhould be grounded in the true principles of law and the conſtitution. Notwithſtanding it is the clear right of the ſubject to petition the King for the redreſs of grievances, a right, which ſo many thouſands of our fellow-ſubjects, my Lord, have juſtly thought it their duty very frequently to exerciſe in the laſt ten years, yet the city, from exceſs of caution, took a great legal opinion in the caſe, and I find the following words entered in their journals by the expreſs order of the common-hall.

"The Livery of London legally aſſembled in common-hall, either on Midſummer, Michaelmas, or any other day, have an undoubted right to take into conſideration any matter of pub-

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lie grievance they may think proper. *It is beyond diſpute that the right is inherent in them.*" A jury have likewiſe declared this in a ſolemn verdict.

I have been thus particular, my Lord, on this ſubject from our records, becauſe I differ in one point from the laſt opinion, which I quoted; for I know there is no right or privilege of this free people, or of mankind, but what has been *diſputed*, and even *denied*, by penſioned pens and tongues in the ſervice of the arbitrary miniſters of arbitrary Kings.

Your Lordſhip, I am ſure, will now no longer ſuffer a doubt to remain in your mind, as to the legality of common-halls, or of their extenſive powers, and therefore I preſume to lay claim on behalf of the Livery of London to the ancient privilege of preſenting to the King on the throne any addreſs, petition, or remonſtrance. In this manner have the adreſſes of the Livery conſtantly been received, both by his preſent Majeſty and all his royal predeceſſors, the Kings of England. On the moſt exact reſearch, I do not find a ſingle inſtance to the contrary. This immemorial uſage, in the opinion of the ableſt lawyers, gives an abſolute right, and is as little ſubject to controverſy as any fair and juſt prerogative of the crown. Other rights and privileges of the city have been invaded by deſpotic monarchs, by ſeveral of the accurſed race of the Stuarts, but this in no period of our hiſtory. It has not even been brought into queſtion till the preſent inauſpicious æra. I have an entire confidence, my Lord, that a right left uninvaded by every tyrant of the Tarquin race, will be ſacredly preſerved under the government of our preſent ſovereign, becauſe his Majeſty is perfectly informed, that, in conſequence of their expulſion, his family was choſen to protect and defend the rights of a free people, whom they endeavoured to enſlave.

It cannot eſcape your Lordſhip's recollection, that, at all times, when the privileges of the capital were attacked, very fatal conſequences enſued. The invaſion of the liberties of the nation we have generally ſeen preceded by attempts on the franchiſes of the firſt city in the kingdom, and the ſhock has ſpread from the center to the moſt diſtant point of the circumference of this wide-extended empire. I hope his Majeſty's goodneſs will revoke an order, which might, perhaps, in this light be conſidered as ominous to the people at large, no leſs than injurious to the citizens of this metropolis. Such a meaſure only could quiet the alarm, which has already ſpread too far, and given gloomy apprehenſions of futurity.

The privilege, my Lord, for which I contend, is of very great moment, and peculiarly ſtriking. When his Majeſty receives on the throne any addreſs, it is read by the proper officer to the King, in the preſence of the petitioners. They have the ſatisfaction of knowing that their ſovereign has heard their complaints. They receive an anſwer. If the ſame addreſs is preſented at a levee, or in any other mode, no anſwer is given. A ſuſpicion may ariſe, that the addreſs is never heard or read, becauſe it is only received, and immediately delivered to the Lord in waiting. If he is tolerably verſed in the ſupple, inſinuating arts practiſed in the magic circle of a court, he will take care never to remind his prince of any diſagreeable and diſguſting, however important and wholſome, truths. He will ſtrangle in its birth the fair offſpring of liberty, becauſe its cries might awaken and alarm the parent; and thus the common father of all his people may remain equally ignorant and unhappy in his moſt weighty concerns.

Important truths, my Lord, were the foundation of the laſt humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition to the King, reſpecting our brave fellow-ſubjects in America. The greatneſs as well as goodneſs of the cauſe, and the horrors of an approaching civil war, juſtified our application to the throne. It comprehended every thing intereſting to us as a free and commercial people, the firſt principles of our common liberty, and the immenſe advantages of the only trade we enjoy unrivalled by other nations.

I greatly fear that your Lordſhip's letter, immediately following his Majeſty's unfavourable anſwer to the remonſtrance, will be conſidered as a freſh mark of the King's anger againſt our unhappy brethren, as well as of his diſpleaſure againſt the faithful citizens of his capital. The Livery, poſſeſſing the pureſt intentions, the moſt noble and exalted views for the public good, will comfort themſelves with the appeal to that juſtice in the ſovereign's heart, which cannot fail of ſoon reſtoring them to the royal favour; but the Americans may be driven to deſpair, unleſs a merciful Providence ſhould graciouſly interpoſe, and change the obdu-

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late hearts of thoſe unjuſt and wicked miniſters, who have been ſo long permitted, by divine vengeance, to be a ſcourge both to us and our brethren. The true friends of liberty, I am ſure, will not be remiſs in their duty. I doubt not, my Lord, from that love of your country, and zeal for his Majeſty's glory, which have equally diſtinguiſhed your Lordſhip, that the Livery of London will have your hearty concurrence with them, as well as your powerful interceſſion with the King, for the revocation of the late order. Such a conduct will ſecure to your Lordſhip the eſteem and affection of all good men, and add to the unfeigned reſpect with which I have the honour to be, My Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES.

An EPITOME *of the Nineteen Years Travels and Adventures of* William Lithgow, *in* Europe, Aſia, *and* Africa; *firſt publiſhed about the Beginning of the preſent Century.*

THE ſufferings and peregrinations of this Scotſman, who far outwalked the famous Coryate*, "ſeem," ſays Mr. Granger, "to raiſe him almoſt to the rank of a martyr, and a hero †." His book being very ſcarce, and little known, an abſtract of it may be acceptable, in which we ſhall, in general, omit his deſcriptions, and inſert only his adventures. After making two voyages to the Orkney and Shetland iſlands, and walking all over Germany, Bohemia, Switzerland, and the Low Countries, our author viſited Paris, where he reſided ten months. From thence, on March 7, 1609, he ſet out on foot for Italy, and in forty days, paſſing through Savoy, and over the Alps, arrived at Rome. There probably being too free and unguarded in his ſpeech, and not obſerving the advice given to Milton by Sir Henry Wotton, *I penſieri ſtretti, ed il viſo ſciolto*; after a ſtay of twenty-eight days, he could not have eſcaped the "blood-ſucking inquiſitors," moſt of whom were his own countrymen, had it not been for the aſſiſtance of Robert Meggat, a Scotſman alſo, then reſident in *Burgo di Roma* with the old Earl of Tyrone, who concealed him three days at the top of his Lord's palace, and on the fourth, at midnight, when all the ſtreets and gates were watched for him, conveyed him away, and leaped the wall with him. He then viſited Naples, Virgil's tomb, &c. Having walked four times from one end of Italy to the other, viz. from Valleſe, the firſt town in Piedmont, to Cape Biancho in Calabria, he affirms it to be 900 Italian miles in length, and in breadth 240, from the Adriatic coaſt to the *Riviera* of Genoa. Through *Terra di Lavoro*, by the ſea-ſide, *Campagna di Roma*, and the Duchy of Spaleto, he returned to Loretto. Here he met with a countryman, Mr. James Arthur, whoſe company was moſt acceptable to him. One day, as they were viewing the image of the Virgin, a young luſty woman, buſy at her beads, overpowered by the heat of the throng, fainted away; at which the women near her exclaimed, that "our bleſſed Lady had appeared to her." Immediately ſhe was carried out and laid on the ſteps that lead from the chapel to the church floor, ſome hundreds more ſaluting her with "Saint, Saint, O! everbleſſed Saint!" This being Friday, the woman having travelled all night, to ſave the expence of fiſh had privately eaten a bit of her own cold meat, and drank half a buckale of red wine in a tavern. At laſt, ſaid our author, "Brother Arthur, I will go and open that woman's boſom." He did ſo, and raiſing up her head, a flood of *vingarbo** ſprung down the alabaſter ſtairs, mixed with lumps of indigeſted meat; at which the people being amazed, from a ſaint ſwore ſhe was a devil; and, had not our travellers carried her in haſte from the church to a tavern, they would doubtleſs have ſtoned her to death. Embarking in a frigate at Ancona, Arthur and Lithgow in three days arrived at Venice, where as ſoon as they landed in St. Mark's Place, perceiving a great crowd of people, and in the midſt of them a large ſmoke, enquiring the cauſe, they were told, that a grey friar of the Franciſcan order was burning alive at St. Mark's pillar for debauching fifteen noble nuns, and all within a year. Preſſing forward, they came to the pillar juſt as half his body and his right arm fell into the fire. This friar was forty-ſix years old, and had been confeſſor of that nunnery of Sancta Lucia five years. Moſt of theſe nuns were ſenator's daughters. Theſe fifteen (all

* See Vol. XLI. p. 437.

† Supplement to his Biographical Hiſtory of England, p. 156.

* Sour wine.

pregnant)

pregnant) were ſent home to their fathers palaces, the lady prioreſs, and the reſt were baniſhed for ever, the nunnery was raxed to the ground, the revenues were given to the poor, and the church converted to an hoſpital. Here our travellers ſeparated, Arthur returning homeward, and Lithgow proceeding to Greece and Aſia; but firſt viſiting Padua, Verona, and Ferrara. At Padua he ſtaid three months, learning Italian of one of his countrymen, Dr. John Wedderburn, an eminent mathematician, who afterwards ſettled in Meravia. At his return to Venice, he embarked in a carmoeſalo for Zara Nova in Dalmatia; but meeting with a violent ſtorm, they were driven for ſhelter into the port of Parenzo in Iſtria. Thence ſailing by the iſles Briani, the ruins of Pola, the iſles Sangego, Oſero, &c. on the 8th day they arrived at Zara, where our traveller got a paſſage in a Greek carmoeſalo for Leſina, the largeſt iſland in the Adriatic. He afterwards ſailed ſucceſſively to Raguſa, and the iſland of Corfu. Near the iſland of St. Maure the veſſel was attacked by a Turkiſh galley of Biſerta, from which, after a long and doubtful fight, they eſcaped by favour of a ſtorm, and took ſhelter in Cephalonia (formerly Ithaca), having ſeven of the crew killed, and eleven wounded, among the latter our traveller in his right arm. Over this iſland he travelled, and on the ſecond day hired a little boat to carry him to Zant (anciently Zacynthus), twenty-five miles diſtant, where a Greek ſurgeon cured his wound. He there embarked in a frigate for Peteraſſo (or Patras), the capital of the Morea, where quitting the ſea, he joined a caravan of Greeks bound for Athens, paſſing through Laconia, and the hilly and (now) barren country of Arcadia, encamping one night in the uninhabited villages of Argos and Mycenæ, and finding, in ſhort, no remains of ancient Greece, but the name. In ſeven days he arrived at Athens, from whence he took ſhipping for the iſle of Serigo (of old, Cythera), where, during his ſtay at Capſalo, the captain of that fortreſs having killed a prieſt whom he had found one night in a brothel, the governor of the iſland depoſed and baniſhed him. In the ſame boat Lithgow alſo embarked and ſailed to Candia, or Crete. Through this whole iſland he travelled twice, which no traveller in Chriſtendom had done before. On ſetting out for Canea, being informed of the danger of robbers, he put his money in exchange, and had ſcarce gone twelve miles, when he was beſet by three Greeks and an Italian, who beat him cruelly, robbed him of all his cloaths, and ſtripped him naked, adding many threats; till, at length, the Italian, perceiving he was a ſtranger, and could not ſpeak the Cretan tongue, aſked him in his own language, where was his money? He replied, he had only 80 *bagantinos*, which ſcarce amounted to eight-pence Engliſh. Not crediting theſe words, the robber ſearched all his cloaths and budget, but found nothing except his linnen, and recommendatory letters from ſeveral princes, particularly the Doge of Venice, whoſe ſubjects they were: this moved the Italian to compaſſion, and he earneſtly intreated the others to ſave our traveller's life. At length, they reſtored to him his pilgrim's cloaths and letters, but kept his blue gown and *bagantinos*, and, as a paſſport, gave him a ſtamped piece of clay to ſhew to any of their companions, if he met them, the band conſiſting of twenty. Travelling that day 37 miles, he reached, at night, the miſerable village of Pickehorno, where he could find neither meat, drink, lodging, nor any refreſhment. The Candiots, a barbarous people, thronging round him, ſeemed amazed at his wanting both company and their language: a compaſſionate female having privately made him ſigns that his death was concerted, he ſtole away from them in the night, and lay till morning in a cave by the ſea-ſide, *hungry and thirſty, and his heart fainting in him.*

At ſun-riſing, he quitted his lurking-place, and about noon reached Canea, the ſecond city of Crete, anciently Cydon. While he was there, ſix galleys arrived from Venice, in one of which was a young French gentleman, a proteſtant, born in Languedoc, who had been condemned by the ſenate to the galleys for life, for being acceſſary to the death of a young noble Venetian, in a quarrel concerning a courtezan. Having leave from his captain to come on ſhore with a keeper, wearing an iron bolt on his leg, our author commenced an acquaintance with him, and greatly compaſ-

ſionating

ſionating his misfortune (being at Venice when the accident happened), contrived his eſcape, at the hazard of his own life, by means of an old Greek woman, his laundreſs, who lent him an old gown and a black veil for a diſguiſe. Accordingly, Lithgow invited the keeper to the tavern, where, with deep draughts of Leanic, he intoxicated this Argus, and left him aſleep. Then diſburdening his friend of his irons, he cloathed him in a female habit, and ſent him out of the town, conducted by the Greek woman, and when paſt the guard and gate, our traveller followed with his cloaths, and interchanging them, directed him over the mountains to a Greek convent, where he might be entertained till the Malteſe galleys or men of war ſhould touch there in their way from the Levant.

In his way back, our author was met by two ſoldiers of his nation, Smith and Hargrave, who were coming to inform him that the officers of the galleys and ſeveral ſoldiers were ſearching the city and the fields for him. Adviſing with them how to reach the Julian monaſtery, St. Salvador, where he lodged, they conducted him in at the Eaſtern (the leaſt frequented) gate of the city, where three other Engliſhmen (of the garriſon) were that day on guard; and with them happened to be eight French ſoldiers their friends, who alſo agreed to eſcort him. Near his lodging, four officers and five galley ſoldiers ran to ſeize him; when the Engliſh and French drawing their ſwords deſperately wounded two of the officers. Meantime, a reinforcement coming from the galleys, Smith, leaving the reſt engaged, ran with Lithgow to the monaſtery. At length, the officers of the garriſon relieved their own ſoldiers, and drove back the others to the galleys. Soon after, the general of the galleys came to the monaſtery, and examining our traveller concerning the fugitive, he made ſuch a defence that nothing could be proved againſt him. Nevertheleſs, he choſe to remain in ſafeguard in the cloyſter till the galleys were gone. Being diſappointed of a paſſage to the Archipelago, Lithgow reſolved to viſit the city of Candia; and in his way paſſed by the famous haven, and thro' the pleaſant valley of Suda, by the city of Rethimos, the labyrinth of Dædalus, and mount Ida; near which he diſproved the aſſertion of there being no venomous creature in Crete, by killing two ſerpents and a viper. Being diſappointed in Candia, he was forced to return to Canea the ſame way he went; where ſoon after, an Engliſh renegado, named Wilſon, arrived from Tunis in his way to Rhodes; and after ſome converſation with his countrymen (the Engliſh ſoldiers), hearing that Lithgow was a Scotchman, he ſpoke as follows: "My elder brother, the maſter of a ſhip, was killed at Burnt-iſland, in Scotland, by one Keere; and though he was beheaded, I have long ſince ſworn to be revenged on the firſt Scotchman I ſhould ſee or meet, and, therefore, I am determined to ſtab this man to-night as he goes home to his lodging;" deſiring their aſſiſtance, which two of them promiſed, but the other three refuſed. Meantime, Smith found him at ſupper in a father's houſe, where acquainting him with this conſpiracy, he was eſcorted to his lodging by Smith and three Italian ſoldiers, paſſing by the ruffian and his confederates, who, ſeeing his treachery diſcovered, made his eſcape.

Smith having thus moſt eminently ſerved him twice, firſt in freeing him from the danger of galley-ſlavery, and now in ſaving his life, Lithgow reſolved to return the obligation, by diſcharging his debt to his captain, which was only forty eight ſhillings ſterling, and thereby procuring him his liberty, after having ſerved three captains fifteen years. This our traveller happily accompliſhed, and embarked him for Venice. Lithgow ſtaid in Canea near a month, before he could procure a paſſage for the Archipelago, and, at laſt, left the monaſtery (he ſays) with regret, as the four friars, his hoſts, gave him frequent and large draughts of Malmſey, though often againſt his will. Every night, too, they forced him to dance with them; but their muſic was drunkenneſs, and theſe beaſtly ſwine were every night ſo drenched, that they had not power to go to their beds, but where they fell they lay till morning. In ſhort, during the twenty days of his being there, he never ſaw any one of them truly ſober.

In this iſland he travelled on foot above 400 miles, and, after a ſtay of fifty-eight days, he embarked in a fiſhing-boat for Milo, one of the Cyclades, diſtant 100 miles.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

IT generally happens, that framers of whimſical ſyſteme (who attempt to reduce a thouſand anomalies to ſome few general principles) do, in the midſt of their zealous purſuits, commit ſome extravagancies, which caſt a ridicule upon the reſt of their honeſt labours. I ſhall not trouble you with obſolete examples of this truth; but only remark, that, in a modern work, which the ſpecimen preſented in your Magazine induced me to read, viz. *Bryant's* late work on Ancient Mythology, one of that learned writer's chief principles is, that the accounts related in the Old Teſtament of the ancient patriarchs, &c. gave riſe to a great part of the heathen mythology. I had thought this notion ſo ſufficiently exploded, as never to have been maintained again. Let us ſee how well Mr. Bryant ſupports it. He pretends, that, among the cities in Aſia, there were various remains and traditions concerning Noah's ark; in particular, that ſeveral coins are ſtill extant, whereon Noah's ark and name are inſcribed, of which he preſents us with one, containing, on the reverſe, a ſquare cheſt with two human figures incloſed in it, their heads only appearing above the cheſt. This is plainly Noah's ark, he ſays; nay, even the very name of Νωε, in Greek letters, is inſcribed on it. Alas! I wiſh, with Feſtus to St. Paul, that learning has not made him mad: for, behold! this pretended name of Noah is only the remainder of the city's name Αλεξανδρεων, which is inſcribed as the legend round the coin; but there not being room for the three laſt letters to be continued round the edge of the coin, the artiſt engraved them on the cheſt in the middle of the coin, in a reverſed manner, as exhibited in the margin.

One ſhould have thought, that this would have eaſily occurred to Mr. Bryant himſelf; ſince he preſents us with another coin, exhibiting the like cheſt, with the letters ΝΗΤΩΝ inſcribed on the cheſt, which he acknowledges, in a note, to be the continuation of the city's name where the coin was ſtruck, the former half of which is inſcribed round the edge of the coin as before, with this only difference, that the reading of the letters is not reverſed as in the foregoing caſe; and both together form Μαγνητων.—Of this coin alſo ſee a repreſentation in the margin. I am, Sir, &c.

Anecdote of Lieut. Obrien.

OCtober 8, 1747, the Dartmouth man of war, of 50 guns and 300 men, Captain James Hamilton, being cloſely engaged, off Cape St. Vincent, with the Glorioſo Spaniſh man of war, of 74 guns and 750 men, blew up, and all the crew periſhed, except 17, who were taken up by the boats of the Prince Frederick and Duke privateers, then in company. Of theſe none were of any rank, except Mr. Obrien, a young gentleman of Ireland *, one of the Lieutenants. He was taken up, recovered to his ſenſes, floating on the carriage of a gun, on which he had been blown out of the ſhip into the water. He was a gentleman of great eaſe in behaviour, and of an happy readineſs of wit. His firſt ſalute to the Captain of the Prince Frederick was, "Sir, you muſt excuſe the unfitneſs of my dreſs to come aboard a ſtrange ſhip; but really I left my own in ſuch a hurry, that I had no time to ſtay for a change." Of all the perſons ſaved Mr. Obrien was the only one who could give any account of the af-

* The writer of *Commodore Walker's Voyages* is miſtaken in ſaying, that "this gentleman, in whoſe preſervation Providence ſo remarkably interpoſed, is THE PRESENT HEIR to the title and eſtate of the Earl of Inchiquin, of Ireland," he being a younger brother of that gentleman, (who married Lord Inchiquin's daughter, Lady Orkney,) and ſince dead.

fair, which was this: Being ſent on a meſſage from Captain Hamilton to the officer who commanded below, as he was down between decks, he was met by the gunner who attended the magazine, ſtaring wild and trembling. He aſked Mr. Obrien where the Captain was? "Where ſhould he be but upon deck," ſays Mr. Obrien; "but what's the matter?" "O! Sir, the magazine!"—at which word the exploſion happened; and he knew no more till he found himſelf floating upon his new bark in the midſt of the ſea. His eſcape was the more extraordinary, as he was between decks when the exploſion happened; which one would imagine to be a certain place of death. But he was, in all ſuppoſition, blown out ſideways, thro' a port-hole, in the ſame direction in which the carriage was ſent alſo, and ſo alighted on it as it buoyed up in the water; for he affirmed, that he did not get upon it by ſwimming or catching hold of it, as he found himſelf on it the moment he was ſenſible.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a former paper (ſee Vol. XLIII. p. 79, col. 2,) I ſent you a liſt of the Engliſh Peers deſcended from perſons eminent in the law, to which I have now added a catalogue of the Scotch and Iriſh Peers, who derive their origin from anceſtors who have flouriſhed in the ſame profeſſion. Other writers, better acquainted with the peerage of thoſe kingdoms, might, perhaps, enlarge the account, which, for want of the proper books, I cannot do at preſent. The Scotch Peers are, the Earls of Rothes, Elgin and Kincardin, Haddington, Lauderdale, Loudon, Kinnoul, Dumfries, Finlater, Leven, Balcarras, Aberdeen, Marchmont, Roſeberry, Stair, Cromarty (title forfeited in 1746); Viſcounts Oxenford (extinct), Kilſyth (forfeited in 1715), Oliphant, Lovat (forfeited in 1746), Balmerino (forfeited in 1746), Napier, Fairfax, Halkerton, Ballenden, and Nairn (forfeited in 1746).—The Iriſh Peers are, the Earls of Rochford, Mornington, Mexborough, Howth, Bellamont; Viſcounts Bulkeley, Kingſland, Liſburne, Middleton, Grimſton, Barrington, Gage, Palmerſton, Jocelyn, Glerawley, Clan-William; Barons Carberry, Aylmer, Forteſcue, Longford, Coleraine, Annaly, Mulgrave, and Lifford.

S. W.

Mr. URBAN,

DR JOHNSON's incomparable account of a journey to the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, which you have lately recommended with equal juſtice and candour, is the occaſion of my ſending you the following remarks. At page 102 he obſerves, that 'even ſo lately as in the laſt years of King *William* a battle was fought between the clans of Mackintoſh and Macdonald of Kepoch.' The following extract from page 47, 48, of 'A Brief Inquiry into the Genealogy and preſent State of ancient Scotiſh Surnames, 1723*,' will indiſputably prove that for *William* we ſhould ſubſtitute *James*, and will alſo give a more exact repreſentation of the affair:

"The late Laird of Mackintoſh, in the year 1687, endeavouring to diſpoſſeſs Macdonald of Kepoch, of a large tract of lands by force, raiſed twelve hundred of his own men, and obtained, from the government, the concurrence of a company of regular forces, under command of Captain M'Kenzie, of Suddey. Kepoch, with a few more than the half of that number, encountered with M'Intoſh, and his party, and entirely defeated the ſame, with the death of Captain M'Kenzie, and a great many others; having taken M'Intoſh priſoner, and obliged him to renounce his pretenſions to thoſe lands, for which Kepoch was denounced rebel: but the revolution coming on the ſubſequent year, he was not further proſecuted for that affair, and the preſent Laird of M'Intoſh having given him a new grant of theſe lands, he continues in poſſeſſion of the ſame."

Our inſtructive author, at page 184, ſeems to agree with Mr. Boyle in calling *kelp* a ſea plant †; though a very different account of it is given by Mr. Borlaſe, from page 119 to page 123, of his 'Obſervations on the Iſlands of Scilly, 1756,' 4to. which is worthy of the attention of the naturaliſt; who may alſo ſee our traveller's notion

* By William Buchanan, of Auchmar; who has added it to his "Hiſtorical and Genealogical Eſſay upon the Family and Surname of Buchanan: Glaſgow, 1723." 4to. It is a work fraught with curious information, not elſewhere to be met with.

† See the word *Kelp* in Johnſon's dictionary; where, however, the author himſelf deſcribes it differently from the inſtance there adduced from Boyle.

of

of peat, at page 235-6, confirmed in Dr. Birch's "History of the Royal Society, iv. 93."

At p. 374 there is, surely, some inaccuracy in the description of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which is said to have been "never finished; for the change of religion intercepted its progress, before the cross isle was added, which seems essential to a *Gothic* cathedral." Other persons have noticed a cross isle, but of no length, in this cathedral; and this appears clearly to be the case in the very fine prospect of the town of Glasgow, in Slezer's "Theatrum Scotiæ, 1718," folio, at plate 17. That cross isles, however, are not essential to a Gothic cathedral, the 25th and 27th plates, in Slezer, evidently demonstrate; in which the cathedrals of Dunkeld and Dumblane have no cross isles.

A passage, at page 374, of this Journey, mentioning the session in the college of Glasgow, as commencing on October 10, and continuing to June 10, induces me to imagine, that, in page 33, where the session is said to continue *eight* months at *St. Andrew's*, we should substitute *Glasgow*; as at page 12 we are expressly told, that the annual session, or, as the English call it, the term, lasts only *seven* months at St. Andrew's.

Before I lay aside my pen, give me leave to take notice of a passage in another ingenious northern traveller, whose "Voyage to the Hebrides, in 1772," is in almost every body's hands. At page 164, Mr. PENNANT remarks, that "large possessions in the Isle of BUTE were granted to Sir John Stewart, son of Robert ii. by his beloved *mistress*, Elizabeth More; and it has continued in that line to the present time." The insinuation of illegitimacy *in that line*, retailed from the inaccurate and partial George Buchanan, is void of any foundation in truth, if the following note of the learned and accurate Ruddiman cannot be disproved. His words are: "Nobilissimus Cromartiæ Comes, Thomas Rymerus Angliæ Historiographus, Ludov. Innesius Scotici Collegii apud Parisienses Gymnasiarcha, ex quamplurimis documentis authenticis, in Scotia, Anglia, et Gallia, adhuc exstantibus, luce meridiana clarius demonstrarunt, 1. Elizabetham Moram primam fuisse, non secundam, Roberti ii. *uxorem*: 2. Eam non modo ante ipsius regni initium, sed et nuptias cum Eufemia contractas, mortuam fuisse: 3. Joannem Stuartum Elizabethæ filium, regnante adhuc Davide Brussie, et diu antequam pater ipsius Robertus rerum potiretur, a Rege Davide, universisque Scotiam incolentibus, legitimum Roberti filium ac hæredem semper habitum fuisse. Eandem rem itidem illustrarunt D. Geo. Mackenzaeus Advocatus Regius, D. Jac. Dalrymplius, Josua Barnesius, Rob. Bradius, Geo. Crafordius, Jo. Sagius, Pat. Abercrombius, &c. ad quos lectores istarum rerum curiosos remitto *."

Mr. WALPOLE, in his "Catalogue of Noble Authors," ii. 229-30, mentions the Earl of Cromarty's vindication of Elizabeth More, and seems to think it a point "of little consequence, and difficult to be ascertained." But, surely, truth is always to be esteemed of consequence in whatever matter; and as to the difficulty of investigating it in this case, had he or Mr. PENNANT recollected the copious testimonies adduced by Ruddiman, I am persuaded, from that candour which always accompanies liberal minds, that they would not have expressed themselves in so exceptionable a manner. A regard to truth, and to truth alone, has given rise to these strictures of your occasional correspondent, VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN,

THE *Marmora Oxonienſia*, published under the care of Mr. Chandler, is a work, which, without doubt, does great honour to our country; yet there are some imperfections in it, which easily might and ought to have been removed. I shall take the first opportunities to point out some few, which will be chiefly confined to the chronologic dates of the Parian marbles. This is not from any view to diminish the merit of the work, but rather to shew the danger of altering the original text of any manuscript or inscription, agreeably to the rash conjectures of hasty critics; and also to shew how implicitly critics follow one another, so that when any erroneous criticism is once made, it becomes very difficult ever to remove it again. I shall begin near the conclusion of the dates on these marbles, and ascend upwards, agreeably to the mode of calculation employed in them.

* Annotat. ad Geo. Buchanani Rerum Scoticarum Hist. Lib. IX. page 432. Edinb. 1715, folio.

EPOCHA

EPOCHA 76. Ἀφ' ἧς Φωκεῖς τὸ ϖ Δελφοὺς [ἱερὸν ἐσυλήσαν Ἀρχέλας Ἀθη]νησι Καφισοδώρου. The words between the crotchets are defaced in the marbles, and restored only by the conjecture of Lydiat (I believe), but in which he has been implicitly followed by Prideaux and Mr. Chandler; yet they may be demonstrated to be erroneously restored even from that very author Diodorus, to whom those authors refer. Selden had committed a different kind of error, which is foreign to our purpose. The date and name of the archon Cephisodorus may be right, but it was not then that the Phocæans *plundered* the temple of Delphi (ἐσύλησαν); they only in that archonship *took possession* of the town and temple, *occupaverunt*, κατελάμβανον. This is particularly shewn both by Diodorus and Pausanias. If the words of the latter are quoted accurately by Selden in his note to the Canon Chronologicus, inserted in Prideaux's *Marmora*, they are, Οἱ Φωκεῖς κατελάμβανον τὸ ϖ Δελφοὺς ἱερόν. *Paus. lib.* 10. But the narration of Diodorus is still more explicit. He does not, indeed, expressly determine (as some pretend), whether it was under Cephisodorus, or his successor Agathocles, that the Phocæans *took possession* of Delphi, but only relates under the latter archon, that Demophilus had written a history of this war, called the sacred war, from the beginning to the end. He places the beginning of the war itself in the third year after Cephisodorus, when Callistratus was archon; and, after relating what had occasioned it, he adds, that Philomelus with his Phocæans then *palam promulgavit, se non oraculi diripiendi animum habere*; and that he had only *taken possession* (*occupavit*) of the town, which contained the temple, because it belonged to the district of the Phocæans; and that he was ready *Græcis omnibus sacrarum opum rationem reddere*. It was not until the following year under Diotimus, that he really *plundered* the temple; *Cum ejus res* (says Diodorus) *pecuniam ingentem exposceret, coactus est injicere manus rebus sacris, et oraculum diripere* lib. 16. Thus it is plain, that the event referred to in the marbles, was not the *plundering* of Delphi, which did not happen until the 4th year after Cephisodorus, but only the *occupation* of the temple; and instead of ἐσύλησαν we should read some such word as κατελάμβανον. Moreover, the original of this epocha must have contained more than the above words inserted to supply it, including the date, which I have omitted; for the 72d and 73d lines of the original, which are both compleat, fill up, each of them, about two lines and one-half of the printed copy in the *Marmora*, &c. and the former rather more; whereas the 87th line, containing this epoch, fills up only one line and one-fourth of the printed copy, and the words between the crotchets with the date cannot possibly fill up the remainder; for this line ends in the middle of Ἀθη]νησι. Here, then, we find an imperfection in Mr. Chandler's manner of copying the original. The space on which the letters are effaced ought to have been measured, and expressed in proper proportion in the printed copy; which would have enabled us to form better conjectures concerning what was wanting by seeing the space which contained it before it was effaced. We shall, accordingly, meet with some just corrections of former editors, which Mr. Chandler himself has made by this means; and which ought therefore to have suggested to him to afford the same means to others in every line: whereas the asterisks, by which he denotes that something is effaced, end sometimes in the middle of the third printed line, sometimes near the beginning of it, and sometimes in the middle of the second printed line; which leaves us entirely at a loss to guess how much of the original line is wanting.

EPOCHA 67. Mr. Chandler has in his copy of the original, Σωκράτης φιλοσοφος ἀλλυτικὸν ϖ ἀη (70); yet in the common letter-text, wherein he supplies what is effaced in the original, instead of ϖ we find [βιους] between crotchets. Now, what does this indicate? If he did not clearly find ϖ in the marble, why did he insert it in the printed copy? If he did find it in the original, and insert it in the printed copy, why does he change it to βιους in the common letter-text? If it was doubtful which was the real word in the original, why did he not point out that doubt, by writing in the common letter-text ϖ [η βιους]. Words inserted between crotchets he generally employs to denote what he supplies by conjecture in place of what is effaced; but he ought invariably to keep to the same use of the same method; and not employ the same method to denote his own

own conjectural corrections of what is not effaced? How elſe ſhall we be able to interpret his marks? In the preſent caſe, indeed, it is of no importance to the ſenſe; but in other caſes it is, wherein we find the dates of the original often diminiſhed by means of theſe ſame crotchets in his common letter-text; which leaves us in doubt, whether the foundation for theſe variations is from the obſcurity of the half-effaced marble, or whether they are only conjectural corrections of his own, becauſe he found the real date of the marble to diſagree with the date of other authors, and what he imagined to be the true date. I ſhall point out inſtances of this, and even in the preſent epocha. But, in regard to the preſent caſe, we ſhall find, that all other editors read βιων; yet they only inſerted in the original as ,,O,, with aſteriſks on both ſides, and alſo omitted, as being (they thought) effaced, ſeveral letters of other words in this line, which are inſerted by Mr. Chandler as clearly legible. If, then, he intended βιων only as a various reading, he ought (if conſiſtent with himſelf) to have placed it at the bottom in a note; for he ſets out with collecting at the bottom all the various readings, but ſoon quits that method, which is, indeed, to be lamented. I hope he was not induced to quit this method by recollecting what Le Clerk ſays ſomewhere, that there cannot poſſibly be various readings in a marble inſcription; which is no better than a quibble: for, if different perſons think that they diſcover different letters in an inſcription, does not this amount to the very ſame, as if they actually ſhould find different letters in different MSS. of the ſame work.

Upon the whole, as Mr. Chandler does not undertake in this work the part of a commentator, but only of a faithful editor, in order to give us true copies of the originals, why does he mutilate and adulterate his original here by introducing ſuppoſitions and corrections of his own intermixed with his copy of it, ſo that we are in doubt, at every ſtep, whether the reading of the original be itſelf ambiguous, or whether only the ſuppoſed errors of what is evidently read therein are amended by Mr. Chandler: but whether they be real errors of the ſculptor or not, yet ſuch as they are, ſuch certainly they ought to have been faithfully repreſented by the editor. It is of advantage even to know what the ſculptor's errors are, if he has committed any.

The date of this 67th epocha is ΗΔΔΔΙΙΙΙ (*i.e.* 237). Thus Mr. Chandler inſerts it in his copy of the original; we muſt, therefore, preſume, that theſe figures are all plainly legible there, more eſpecially as we find that Prideaux and all others give us the ſame. Nevertheleſs, in the common letter-text, Mr. Chandler gives us the figures as follow, ΗΔΔΔΙΙ[Ι]. Now, what are we to underſtand by theſe crotchets? According to analogy we muſt ſuppoſe, that the two units of the original are not legible, therefore, by conjecture, Mr. Chandler has inſerted only one, as being more conſiſtent with the true date. If they be not legible, why did he inſert them in the copy? If they be legible, why does he expunge them again in his common letter-text? If they be doubtful, why did he not inſert in his common letter-text, ΗΔΔΔΙΙΙΙ η [Ι]; we ſhould then have been able to conceive clearly what he meant. But after the foregoing example of ων, altered by conjecture to βιων, we can now only conceive, that the ſingle unit is a mere conjecture of his own in order to correct the ſculptor's error, which makes him diſagree with other chronologers. But then, even in this, Mr. Chandler is very inconſiſtent with himſelf; becauſe, if he corrected this error of the ſculptor in one epocha, why did he not do the ſame in all the epochas before this; for the like error is to be found in every one of the ſuperior dates, as Prideaux acknowledges in theſe words, *Chronici autor uno anno antecedit, quod non tantum in hac epocha (ſc. 63), ſed in omnibus fere aliis ab eo factum obſervo.* Yet Mr. Chandler has not made this correction in a great number of the preceding ones, *ex. g.* epoch. 60 and 63, and many others. Theſe, then, are ambiguities, imperfections, and inconſiſtencies, which one would have wiſhed not to have met with: but there are others ſtill worſe; for the above corrections may perhaps be juſt, although improperly introduced; but we ſhall find ſome corrections made by Mr. Chandler which are not juſt; and made where there is no occaſion for any correction whatever, as I ſhall ſhew in my next.

S.

Letter

Letter on an Eſtabliſhment for the Benefit of Widows, concluded.

IN the table already inſerted (ſee p. 175), the value of 1l. annuity is multiplied by the 30l. annuity, and the product is multiplied by the number of widows, who together ſhould receive the ſums as in the totals, to purchaſe for themſelves the ſaid annuities;—or, which is the ſame thing, thoſe ſums ſhould be ſet apart, to form the *ſeparate* fund to ſecure the payments to annuitants:—in which caſe the ſtate of the ſociety's capital joint-ſtock would be as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
558 Members had, in May 1768, ſubſcribed 5 guineas each, to form a capital joint-ſtock of	2929	10	0
Half-year's Intereſt thereon, at 3½ per cent.	51	5	4
Second Subſcription, Nov. 1768, of 2l. 12s. 6d. each, by ſame *number* of Members	1464	15	0
8 new Subſcribers pay 2l. 12s. 6d. each more	21	0	0
	4466	10	4
Intereſt —	78	3	3½
Third Subſcr. May 1769	1464	15	0
10 new Subſcribers	26	5	0
	6035	13	7½
4 Widows, aged 46 (ſee laſt table and notes), claim	1389	0	0
	4646	13	7½
Intereſt —	81	6	4
Fourth Subſcr. Nov. 1769	1464	15	0
8 new Subſcribers	21	0	0
	6213	14	11½
5 Widows, aged 46½, claim	1725	15	0
	4487	19	11½
Intereſt —	78	10	9½
Fifth Subſcr. May 1770	1464	15	0
10 new Subſcribers	26	5	0
	6057	10	9
4 Widows, aged 47, claim	1372	8	9½
	4685	1	11½
Intereſt —	81	19	9
Sixth Subſcr. Nov. 1770	1464	15	0
16 new Subſcribers pay	42	0	0
	6273	16	8½
4 Widows, aged 47½, claim	1361	8	0
	4912	8	8½
Intereſt —	85	19	4½
Seventh Subſcr. May 1771	1464	15	0
18 new Subſcribers pay	47	5	0
	6510	8	0½
8 Widows, aged 48, claim	2700	19	2½
	3809	8	10½
Brought forward	3809	8	10½
Intereſt —	66	13	4½
Eighth Subſcr. Nov. 1771	1464	15	0
16 new Subſcribers pay	42	0	0
	5382	17	2½
8 Widows, aged 48½, claim	2679	2	5
	2703	14	9½
Intereſt —	47	6	3
Ninth Subſcr. May 1772	1464	15	0
16 new Subſcribers pay	42	0	0
	4257	16	0½
8 Widows, aged 49, claim	2657	5	2½
	1600	10	10
Intereſt —	28	0	2
Tenth Subſcr. Nov. 1772	1464	15	0
10 new Subſcribers pay	26	5	0
	3119	11	0
7 Widows, aged 49½, claim	2515	16	0
	603	15	0
Intereſt —	10	11	3
Eleventh Subſcr. May 1773	1464	15	0
12 new Subſcribers pay	31	10	0
	2110	11	3
4 Widows, aged 50, claim	1307	5	7
	803	5	8
Intereſt —	14	1	2
Twelfth Subſcr. Nov. 1773	1464	15	0
8 new Subſcribers pay	21	0	0
	2303	1	10
5 Widows, aged 50½, claim	1621	1	0
	682	0	10
Intereſt —	11	18	8½
Thirteenth Subſ. May 1774*	1464	15	0
10 new Subſcribers pay	26	5	0
	2184	19	6½
3 Widows, aged 51, claim	964	16	0
	1220	3	6½
Intereſt Nov. 1774	21	7	7½
	1241	11	2
† 4 Wid. aged 51½, claim	1276	1	7
Deficient of Payment ‡	34	10	5
Intereſt May 1775		12	1
5 Widows, aged 52, claim	1582	13	0
Deficient of Payment	1617	15	6

However promiſing the ſtock of 19,005l. 17s. 10d. before the 14th ſubſcription in the former calculation, might appear, it is found, when examined thus particularly, inſufficient

* After this 13th ſubſcription, the directors are ſuppoſed to enquire into the ſtate of the ſociety, and, finding it inſufficient, forbear further ſubſcriptions.

† See Mag. for March, p. 126, paragraph 1, to ſhew, that 11, or (2 others marrying) the following 9 widows, would be entitled to annuities.

‡ Here the upper ſum, becauſe it is the leaſt, has been ſubſtracted from the lower.

for

for a fund to ſupport the widows that *then* would be intitled to annuities. The deficiency is not only 1617l. 15s. 6d. but alſo whatever *expences* may have been, with intereſt, added thereto; —and this even notwithſtanding every favourable allowance has been given *to* the ſtock, ſuch as admitting the widows to be *much older* than it is probable they would be in reality, by which their annuities are granted cheaper than they ought to be, eſpecially to the widows of the *new* members, who may have died while their number was increaſing to 142; and alſo by eſtimating thoſe annuities by Mr. Simpſon's Table of Mortality, though it is likelier the widows would not die ſo faſt as the Breſlaw Table ſuppoſes.

Though this calculation ſhews a deficiency, yet the ſociety may be ſtill in poſſeſſion of 19,005l. 17s. 10d. their former ſtock in Nov. 1774;—but the different methods of ſtating the accounts might tempt the directors to think of increaſing the annuities in the former caſe, whereas, by this method, they would be ſenſible of their inability to do ſo.

All the newly-eſtabliſhed ſocieties, excepting one ‖, have been managed by *extremes*; either to perſiſt in their inadequate and unjuſt plans, or elſe to *diſſolve*. It may be almoſt incredible hereafter, that but *one*, out of ſuch a number, had prudent and judicious managers, who choſe the golden mean.

It is ſaid, that the ſtate of the Laudable Society for Benefit of Widows is now a *ſecond* time before parliament; for which willful, needleſs, and expenſive diſpute, there is, perhaps, but one reaſon—(for it is hoped the admiſſion of attornies, which moſt other ſocieties exclude, has not proved detrimental), —and that one is, the calculations that have been made for that ſocie y, which the directors publiſhed an. 1772. Thoſe who would prove the preſent ſtate to be *permanent* do it by ſuch an abſurd ſuppoſition, that reaſon cannot poſſibly admit; and even thoſe able calculators, who ſo ingeniouſly and fairly prove the *contrary*, even they err in ſome particulars—one of which is at p. 38, where it is ſaid, "*Every member, in that caſe* §, *ought to have not only the whole of what he has ſubſcribed returned to him, but* INTEREST *for the ſame.*"—Perhaps it may be this aſſertion (made *haſtily*, no doubt,) which makes one party exert itſelf ſo ſtrenuouſly to obtain a *diſſolution* of the ſociety; but the members of that party may be aſſured, that, *in that particular*, they have been miſled as much as thoſe who have been taught to believe that their fund is permanent.

The truth is, that, allowing for fluctuation in the chance of mortality, the members of ſuch a ſociety, even when on a *permanent* and *juſt* plan, cannot be intitled to the return of one ſubſcription, if the widow is allowed annuity in caſe the member dies the *firſt* year. And when the caſe is that widows are not entitled, except the member had been ſuch *one compleat year*, then, and at whatever time, after paying the firſt widows, the ſociety ſhould diſſolve, the members could, with *juſtice*, receive no more than one year's ſubſcription back, and that with only one year's intereſt *at moſt*. When widows are not entitled, unleſs the member had been ſuch *two* full years, then *two* years ſubſcriptions only could be returned; and ſo for any number of years. No more ſubſcriptions could *ever* be returned, but for the *ſame* number of years that a member is obligated to be ſuch, before his widow is allowed to become entitled to an annuity.

Be this doctrine as novel as it may, it is certainly true; and, to increaſe the myſtery, if it be one, the *longer* a member has ſubſcribed, the *leſs* he ought to receive back.

Should this appear almoſt incredible *to ſome*, it is hoped the wonder will ceaſe, when it ſhall be explained in a manner *even clearer* than this or the preceding calculation; which, as well as pointing out the errors in the ſeveral calculations made for that ſociety, is intended to be done, as ſoon as leiſure from other very preſſing avocation will permit.

When one party ſhall be convinced, that a reformation of their plan is *indiſpenſably* neceſſary; and the other ſhall underſtand, that, with equity, they could have but *little* return from their ſubſcriptions, if the ſociety were

‖ The Laudable Society for Benefit of Age; whoſe very ſenſible and upright managers, particularly the worthy Preſident, Vice-Preſident, and thoſe on the extra committee, take infinite pains to eſtabliſh that ſociety on a firm and moſt equitable foundation.

§ In caſe the ſociety were going to break up.

to diſſolve; diviſion may then ceaſe, and both parties *unite*, in examining and amending whatever defects may be found in the plan of a ſociety, which you, Mr. Urban, have well obſerved to be of the utmoſt conſequence to ſociety, being a real benefit to the public; on which account it will receive all the aſſiſtance in the power of, if acceptable from,

The Author of Calculations of the Value of Annuities, deduced from firſt Principles, by plain Arithmetic only.

The Flight of Henry de Bourbon, *Prince of* Condé, *firſt Prince of the Blood-Royal, from* France. *Concluded from p.* 171.

IT being now clearly perceived, that the principal deſigns of the French King were intended againſt Flanders, by the whole weight of his arms being directed to that frontier; the Archduke and the Spaniards, with all the beſt efforts and proviſions in their power, went on preparing themſelves to ſuſtain it.

In the mean time, very warm and cordial anſwers were come from Spain, which aſſured them of receiving, in a ſhort time, the ſupply of money they had deſired, with all other matters which were further neceſſary, not only for the making a powerful oppoſition, but even for carrying the war into the King's own dominions: whereupon the Archduke, having taken courage, raiſed more men, and came to a reſolution of taking into the Flemiſh army 1000 horſe and 1500 foot of the troops of the Archduke Leopold, which for want of money he could no longer ſupport. He named, at the ſame time, Philipville, a ſtrong place in the county of Namur, on the confines of Champagn, for his place of arms; and determined to take the field himſelf, in caſe the King of France ſhould ſet the example.

Monſieur de Preaux, however, did not ceaſe to continue his negotiations at Bruſſels. The Princeſs, alſo, in this interval, ſeemed to lead a very uncomfortable and diſconſolate life, openly ſtyling the palace of the Archduke her priſon: nay, ſhe herſelf, by an expreſs declaration in writing, had made application to their Highneſſes, as by a juridical proceſs, to be ſet at liberty. She paſſed whole days without ſuffering herſelf to be ſeen; and ſhewed, by every token of abhorrence, that her continuance in this manner at Bruſſels was to her matter of infinite affliction, and a moſt hateful violence.

At Paris, his Majeſty of France, ſhewing himſelf more reſolute than ever in his warlike intentions, and ſtill giving it out that he deſigned to aſſiſt Brandenburgh, and Newburgh, in his own perſon, held a freſh conference upon the ſubject with the Flemiſh Ambaſſador, mentioning to him the free paſſage which he ſhould deſire to have through Luxembourg. The Ambaſſador immediately advertized the Archduke of this demand. The King's pretence was eaſily underſtood; and the Archduke, perceiving that the granting or refuſing to his Majeſty this demand, was of the utmoſt conſequence to his affairs, often ruminated upon it himſelf, and held frequent conſultations with his general officers, on what was beſt to be done in ſo critical a ſituation.

Amongſt others there were two gentlemen, at this time, of great reputation in the Flemiſh army; the one a Spaniard, to wit, Don Lewis de Velaſco, General of horſe; and the other a native of Flanders, the Count de Bucoy, General of the Artillery: both of them had paſt through almoſt all the inferior poſts of the army with univerſal applauſe, and both of them were equally eſteemed both for generalſhip and valour; but upon this occaſion they differed widely in their ſentiments, as well concerning the anſwer that was to be returned, as with reſpect to the mode of conducting the war, in caſe things ſhould be reduced to extremity.

Velaſco was for granting the paſſage demanded, and for forming an army of obſervation to watch the motions of the enemy, but, by all means, for avoiding coming to an engagement with an army double in number to that of the Archduke's, compoſed of the flower of the French troops, headed by the King in perſon, attended by the prime nobility of France, and joined, perhaps, by the veteran troops of the United Provinces.

Bucoy oppoſed this cautious conduct; declared for vigorous meaſures; was for denying the paſſage demanded by the King, and for attacking his army, if he attempted to force the paſſage required, before he could be joined by the expected reinforcement from the Dutch frontiers.

The reaſons offered by thoſe two Generals, in ſupport of their reſpective

positive opinions, were confessedly strong; but the Marquis Spinola inclined more to the latter than to the former, whether it was that the reasonings of the Count de Bucoy impressed him more strongly than the others did, or that this resolution, because it was the more vigorous of the two, he was willing to esteem it also the more advantageous. He discovered a wonderful eagerness to be shining on so glorious a theatre, as that of meeting in the field with the King of France, a sovereign of such dignity, and so consummate a general. Besides, he was piqued by various affronts, given and received during the intrigues of the Princess of Condé with the French, from whence, perhaps, his impatience to come to blows with them might grow the stronger.

The Pope, in the mean while, was labouring with his paternal remonstrances, and the warmest solicitations, to incline the several princes, interested in an event of such vast importance, to continue in their former pacific disposition; and, for this purpose, he had particularly dispatched two Nuntio's Extraordinary; one, who was the Archbishop of Nazareth, to the Court of France, and the other, which was the Archbishop of Chieri, to that of Spain.

But, behold! in the midst of all this hurry and bustle, a rumour all of a sudden reached Brussels, that the King of France had been assassinated; it was at first faint and precarious, but afterwards, through the great importance of such an event, grew stronger and more authentic; and soon afterwards it was found to be true. The fact was this; on the fourteenth of May, as the King was driving about Paris, in his coach, to view the triumphal arches which were prepared for the approaching most sumptuous coronation of the Queen *, he was stabbed by the hand of an abject wretch, whose name was Ravillac. This fellow, who, for the sake of depriving the King of his life, was so desperate as to chuse to lose his own, had plunged a long knife twice into one of his sides. A miserable fate! that a King so illustrious should be made to fall by so base a hand! and to fall at the very point of time when his grandeur was in its zenith, and when the whole kingdom of France seemed to be infinitely too narrow to confine his views. But from hence princes may learn, and even the most powerful amongst them, what miseries walk hand in hand with their felicity, and how often, on the tragic theatre of this world, they furnish out the most fatal, disastrous, and lamentable scenes.

Upon the death of the King, the Prince of Condé came post to Brussels; and in an instant was to be seen a very different face of things. The Frenchmen had lost their former ardour, and the Spaniards were under a strong temptation to take the field, in a conjuncture so favourable. However, at length, more peaceable counsels prevailed, and a good understanding was cultivated by them and the Archduke with the Queen Regent, the mother of the young King †. Various and towering thoughts also occupied the mind of the Prince of Condé. He pretended, that, being first Prince of the blood, the chief management of the affairs of the nation ought to devolve upon him, during the King's minority. He pretended likewise to the reversion of the office of Grand Constablery of France, after the decease of his wife's father. But it must have created infinite jealousy to have put this employment into his hand, and much more to have entrusted the government of the kingdom to his management. Wherefore, as to both the one and the other of these his pretensions, he suppressed the public declaration of them, and contented himself with the hopes, that, on his return to France, he should receive full satisfaction in other matters.

The Archduke and the Infanta were, at that juncture, at Marimonte, and the Princess of Condé was there with them. She, also, being changed with this new turn that things had taken, began to discover a desire of being reconciled to her husband, and of returning into France along with him.

Condé went immediately to Marimonte, to compliment the Archduke and Infanta, by whom he was received with the same civilities he had experienced before; and he, on his part, shewed himself sensible of the obligations he had to them, for so many demonstrations of their favour, in regard to his affairs. The same acknowledgements were made by him to the Spanish ministers: and these first audiences being

* This is a small inaccuracy of our author's, for the Queen was crowned the day before, at St. Denis, and these preparations were made for her solemn and public entry into Paris.

† Lewis XIII. then about nine years of age.

finiſhed, he returned to Bruſſels, where he abode ſome days with the Prince of Orange, and then went back to Marimonte, in order to go from thence for France. He did not ſee the Princeſs at that time; but a reconciliation between them enſued very quickly afterwards, in France; and the affection which the Prince always ſhewed towards her was fully recompenſed, on her ſide, by her bringing him children, and not leſs by every valuable and engaging good quality.

To fetch the Princeſs from Flanders, and to thank the Archduke and the Infanta for lodging her ſo near their own perſons, the Conſtable, her father, ſent the Counteſs D'Anvergne, who was alſo his daughter, but by another wife*, to Marimonte. To the ſame place the Queen diſpatched, in like manner, Monſ. de Baro, to viſit Condé, and to invite him to Paris; and a great number of other French gentlemen of rank ſucceſſively came thither to compliment him, and to offer him their ſervice. He then departed at the end of three days, and was received, on the confines of France, by his mother †; and being met every where, and complimented by a numerous train of nobility, he entered, at length, attended by an incredible concourſe of people, into the city of Paris. Now, Condé affording us this cycle of incidents, a freſh inſtance of that ſport and diverſion which fortune every day makes amongſt us, in regard to our mortal affairs, it may be rationally made a doubt, whether the manner of his departure from France was more unhappy, than his return afterwards into the kingdom was fortunate. He went away like a fugitive, and with manifeſt danger of being over-taken and ſeized, and of leading his life, afterwards, for a long ſpace of time, amidſt the miſeries and horrors of a priſon; but, returning home ſo ſoon after, and in ſuch a triumphant manner, he ſeemed to appear, by theſe emblems of honour and ſovereignty, to have been rather a King, than a Prince of the blood royal.

Mr. URBAN,

I Deſire you will oblige an old correſpondent by inſertng the following extract from Macpherſon, in the Magazine for May. This account was extracted by Mr. Malet, from the pocket-book of a friend.

"Dr. Sheridan, the deprived Biſhop of Kilmore, told me (May 20th, 1711), that he was preſent at the execution of Sir Phelim O'Neale, in Ireland, for being the chief actor in the Iriſh maſſacre; and that Col. Hewſon coming towards the ladder, Sir Phelim made his public acknowledgments to him, in a grateful manner, for the civil treatment he had met with during the whole courſe of his impriſonment; and only wiſhed that his life had been taken from him in a more honourable manner. To this Colonel Hewſon anſwered, that he might ſave his life if he pleaſed, only by declaring, at that preſent, to the people, that his firſt taking arms was by virtue of a commiſſion under the broad ſeal of King Charles I. but Sir Phelim replied, he would not ſave his life by ſo baſe a lye, by doing ſo great an injury to that Prince.—'Tis true, he ſaid, that he might the better perſuade the people to come unto him, he took off an old ſeal from an old deed, and clapt it to a commiſſion he had forged, and ſo perſuaded the people that what he did was by the King's authority: but he never really had any commiſſion from the King. This the Biſhop told me he heard him ſay."

To offer a pardon to that moſt execrable and blood-thirſty rebel O'Neale, upon condition of unjuſtly accuſing his innocent ſovereign, was a crime of ſo tranſcendent a magnitude, that the memory of the perpetrators of it ſhould be held in eternal deteſtation and abhorrence of all honeſt men. S. W.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE here encloſed a very accurate repreſentation of the phænomenon about the ſun on Thurſday the 27th of laſt month, as it appeared at Bexley, in Kent, where it was ſeen very diſtinctly between the hours of one and three in the afternoon. If you think it worth engraving, it is at your and your readers ſervice. W. B.

[**] Theſe phænomena are not very uncommon. In 1749 one was ſeen at Appleby, in Yorkſhire, and very accurately deſcribed in our Magazine for that year, to which we refer, Vol. xix. p. 202. We do not find, however, that any thing remarkable followed that appearance; but ſince this ſeen in Kent, the weather has been remarkably dry and cold, the wind ſhifting from N. E. to N. W. with blighting fogs and froſty nights. Scarce any rain in 30 days.

* I do not find this daughter of his mentioned by Dr. Anderſon, in his Genealogical Tables.

† Carola Catharine, daughter of Lewis III. Duke of Thouars; ſhe died 1629.

29. *Letters from* ELIZA *to* YORICK. *No bookseller's name.*

OF these letters* there are thirteen, most of them very short, but all of them as sentimental as if they had been penned by Yorick himself. They are published, it seems, without the Lady's consent; for, having indulged her friends with copies of them, one of these, *a lady of distinction*, communicated them to the editor. For Mr. Sterne's character of them, take his own words: "Who taught you the art of writing so sweetly, Eliza?——You absolutely have exalted it to a science: When I am in want of ready cash, and ill health will permit my genius to exert itself, I shall print your letters as *finished essays, by an unfortunate* Indian *lady*.

"The style is new, and would almost be a sufficient recommendation for their selling well, without merit: but the sense, natural ease, and spirit, are not to be equalled, I believe, in this section of the globe—nor, I will answer for it, by any of your countrywomen in yours."

One reason given in the preface for publishing these answers is, "to secure the lady's reputation from the smallest shadow of censure, and to evince that her ideas were not less pure than her *Bramin's*." Whether this be the true and the sole reason, we will not determine; but one cannot help smiling at a publisher's pretending to "send these letters into the world without any recommendation, except their own intrinsic merit," after having offered all that could be said in their praise both by himself and Mr. Sterne. The "*** family," mentioned in our last as "very harshly treated by Yorick," are here, in one letter, defended by Eliza, as being "certainly misrepresented," but, in another, are "given up to his ardency," with a determination "not to write to them any more:"—an excess of complaisance, which is not quite excuseable, as Eliza appears to have been more candid, and did not *give up* this family from conviction.

The most striking passage in the whole collection (in our opinion, at least,) is the following: "But you grow merry—you ask, If ever I should become a widow (heaven avert the hour!), whether I would marry again? Whether I would give my hand to some rich nabob?

"I think I should never give my hand again†—as I am afraid my heart would not go with it. But as to nabobs, I despise them all—those who pretend to be christians, I mean.

"Have they not depopulated towns, laid waste villages, and desolated the plains of my native country? Alas! they have fertilised the immense fields of India with the blood of its inhabitants—they have sacrificed the lives of millions of my countrymen to their insatiable avarice — rivers of blood stream for vengeance against them—widows and orphans supplicate heaven for revenge.

"Then, can those spirits, who have waded through blood, be congenial with the soul of Eliza?—Could Yorick's hapless Indian bear the idea of an union with the murderers of her countrymen?— No — shame and poverty be first my portion!"

Whether the "idea of an union" with her Bramin, married as they both were, should have been expressed, or how it was received by Mrs. Sterne and Mr. Draper, we cannot pretend to determine: but, surely, the correspondence would have been rather more *delicate* and *platonic*, if that passage had been omitted. Having given Yorick's farewell, we shall now add the Lady's: "Farewell, worthiest of men—feeling being! thou art all sentiment — farewell — I will—I will cherish the remembrance of thee—You tell me how you esteem me—how affectionately you love me—what a price you set upon me. I esteem thee with equal ardour—I love thee with equal affection—I prize thee as ardently—let me be ever dear to thy heart—and an inhabitant of thy memory.

"I will *reverence myself* for my Yorick's sake—I will, my Yorick, who is thy friend for ever,

"I will sing thy little stanza to Hope in my matin and evening orisons—yet I cannot help deploring our separation.

"Farewell, my Bramin, my faithful monitor, farewell.

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* For an account of Yorick's, to which these are answers, see p. 188.

† Yet soon after she says, "Were I a widow, and thou a widower, I think I would give my hand to thee, preferable to any man existing.—I would unite in the purity of heart with my monitor—I would wed thy soul," &c.

"May

" May proſperity attend thee, and peace crown thy days with felicity

" Thine affectionately,

" Thine everlaſtingly,

" Adieu, adieu, adieu!

ELIZA."

To a heart like Sterne's ſuch a counterpart muſt have been an invaluable treaſure. And, on the whole, Mrs. Draper has very juſtly characterized her own letters, by ſaying that ſhe has " taken the utmoſt pains to ſteal Yorick's ſentiments, Yorick's manner, the delicacy of his expreſſions, the purity of his diction; in fine, as much as poſſible in her writings, to be Yorick:" his breaks — —, inſtead of ſtops, not excepted,

30. *The ancient and preſent State of the City of* Oxford. *Chiefly collected by Mr.* Anthony à Wood; *with Additions by the Rev. Sir* John Peſhall, *Bart. 4to. pp.* 408. Rivington.

" THIS work is chiefly the *reſult*" (as the editor quaintly expreſſes it) " of Mr. Anthony à Wood, in his MSS. No. 8491, in Bib. Bodl." and " the account of the muſic-room, and its inſtitution, is the *effect* of the ingenious and very worthy Profeſſor, Dr. William Hayes." It contains the hiſtory of the foundation of this city, its antiquity, ſituation, ſuburbs, diviſion by wards, walls, caſtle, fairs, religious houſes, abbey of St. Frideſwade, churches, as well thoſe deſtroyed as the preſent, with their monumental inſcriptions, mayors, members of parliament, and, in ſhort, a profuſion of elaborate materials, collected by that very induſtrious but rude artificer, Wood, and not much poliſhed or well digeſted by this Reverend Baronet, though a ſon of Iſis. From the ſmall ſpecimen we have given of his ſtyle, little elegance or ornament can be expected. To antiquarians, however, the work may be uſeful, and to ſuch, therefore, we recommend it. One remarkable and very modern occurrence, in the annals of this city, Sir Jo. Peſhall, however, has omitted, viz. the humiliation and offerings of the mayor and his brethren in St. Stephen's Chapel, and their pilgrimage to a certain caſtle not unlike Bocardo, in the year 1768, ſee Vol xxxviii. pp 91, 122. Our author's deſcriptive talents may be collected from the following ſentence: " Oxford is better ſeen than deſcribed. The magnificent colleges, and other moſt noble edifices, ſtanding in and giving

[illegible] ſtreets, the elegant gar- libraries, the [illegible] rivers that [illegible]ye, the ſweet- [illegible]ing and fre- [illegible], and the po- [illegible]harmony and [illegible] mention the [illegible]s that conti- [illegible]ſs their ſatis- [illegible]r it the de- [illegible]he kingdom,

A new map of the city, and views of All Saints, St. Mary's, and St. Giles's churches, are inſerted.

31. *The Hiſtory of the Univerſity of* Oxford, *from the Death of* William the Conqueror, *to the Demiſe of Queen* Elizabeth. *4to. pp.* 264. Rivington.

" THIS continuation of the above is *emitted* to the learned world," the editor tells us, "by the ſame hand," and " the ſame credit," he need not doubt, will be given to it. He has here undertaken " to correct the numerous errors ariſing from want of better evidence in *Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon.*"

"How far this attempt deſerves notice, the opinions of the learned will (he ſays) decide." For our part, what we have ſaid of the former hiſtory, *mutatis mutandis*, we think, is applicable to this. One piece of intelligence we are glad to learn, viz. " that a continuation of the hiſtory of the Oxford *literati* from 1695, when A. Wood ends, to the preſent time, is in hand, by the ingenious and very learned Mr. Swinton, Keeper of the Archives."

32. *A Deſcription of the Cathedral Church of* Saliſbury. *4to. pp.* 144. Baldwin.

TO a particular account here given of the city of Old Sarum, and of the ſeveral eminent antiquaries who have written concerning it, are annexed an enquiry into the ſtate of it in the times of the ancient Britons and Romans, and an architectonical deſcription of the cathedral, chiefly collected from the ſurvey taken by that great architect, Sir Chriſtopher Wren, at the requeſt of Biſhop Ward, and from the curious obſervations made upon that admirable ſtructure, by the late ingenious ſurveyor, Mr. Francis Price, which have furniſhed this work alſo with ſeveral copper-plates.

To

To these tracts are added, I. A survey of the chapels, monuments, and grave-stones, with their inscriptions. II. An account of the Bishops of Old and New Sarum. III. Observations pointing out particular parts of the cathedral which are subject to become weak or defective, with the causes of it. IV. A list of the dignities and prebends, with the order of the days of preaching annexed, and an account of the reserved annual revenues of the estates appropriated to each respectively.

Though far less elegant in his style than the edifice which he celebrates, this writer shews great precision and knowledge of his subject, and to his concluding "observation, addressed to those who are so prejudiced in favour of the Grecian architecture, that nothing which is Gothic will *go down* with them," we heartily subscribe. "True it is, that, when an architect examines this, or any other Gothic structure, by Grecian rules, he finds only deformity. But the Gothic architecture has its rules, by which, when it comes to be examined, it is seen to have its merit, as well as the Grecian. The question is not, which of the two is conducted in the simplest or truest taste; but whether there be not sense and design in both, when scrutinised by the laws on which each is projected."

This mode of reviewing our cathedrals we hope will soon become general, as this is the third that has lately been surveyed and described with taste and ability *.

33. *Poems, chiefly rural*, 8vo, 2s. 6d. Murray.

THIS collection is ascribed to Mr. Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, who has also figured, as a critic and philosopher, in *an Analysis of Shakespeare's principal Characters*, lately printed, and well received by the public. It consists of "Odes, Idyllions, and Anacreontics, Rural Tales, Runnymead, Corsica, Elegy on the death of a lady, Miscellaneous verses, and the Progress of Melancholy." For one of his idyllions, our readers, we dare say, will thank us.

TO A LADY.

"To thee, sweet smiling maid, I bring
The beauteous progeny of spring;
In every breathing bloom I find
Some pleasing emblem of thy mind.
The blushes of that opening rose
Thy tender modesty disclose,
These snow-white lillies of the vale,
Diffusing fragrance to the gale,
No ostentatious tints assume,
Vain of their exquisite perfume;
Careless, and sweet, and mild, we see
In these a lovely type of thee.
In yonder gay enamell'd field
Serene that azure blossom smil'd;
Not changing with the changeful sky,
Its faithless tints inconstant fly,
For unimpair'd by winds and rain
I saw th' unalter'd hue remain:
So, were thy mild affections prov'd,
Thy heart by fortune's frowns unmov'd,
Pleas'd to administer relief,
In troublous times would solace grief.
These flowers with genuine beauty glow;
The tints from nature's pencil flow:
What artist could improve their bloom?
Or meliorate their sweet perfume?
Fruitless the vain attempt; like these,
Thy native truth, thine artless ease,
Fair, unaffected maid, can never fail to please."

Several of these pieces were written at Petersburgh.

34. *The Muses and Graces on a Visit to* Grosvenor-Square, *pp.* 11. New.

THIS little collection consists of the Ballads sung by the maskers at Mrs. Crewe's ball, March 22, 1775, and written by Lady Craven, Mrs. Crewe, Sir Charles Bingham, and Caleb Whitefoord, Esq. The following may serve for a specimen:

A new BALLAD.

To the tune of "*Push about the brisk bowl.*"

YE vot'ries of pleasure, so frolick and gay,
To whom sullen care is unknown;
To masking and revels fair *Crewe* points the way,
And teaches you here the *bon ton*,
Bon Ton, &c.

Here Beauty displays her *high plumes* to our view,
Here all her bright feathers are shown;
Though none of them wave on the tresses of *Crewe*,
Yet she to each *heart* gives the *ton*.

See *Devonshire* nodding her plumes in the air!
From *Venus* she's borrow'd her zone:
With wonder and rapture to gaze on the fair,
Ev'ry sense must confess is *bon ton*.

The blushes of *Hebe* in *Craven* display'd
More fresh than the rose that's just blown:
Her frolicks and whimsies so pleasing are made,
They quickly become the *bon ton*.

On

* Mr. Bentham's Ely, and Mr. Gosling's Canterbury, are the two other descriptive works to which we allude.

On *Sefton* and *Bouverie* who feaſts his fond eye,
Will ſoon find his heart not his own:
To conquer his paſſion, ah! why ſhould he try?
To love them, he'll find, is *bon ton.*

If lips vermil-tinctur'd, and teeth iv'ry white,
Excite in your breaſt a ſoft-moan;
Of *Stanhope* and *Barrymore* fly from the ſight—
Refuſals with them are *bon ton.*

Who *Pembroke* and *Jerſey* unmov'd can behold,
Muſt ſure be as dull as a drone: [fold—
To theſe his ſoft paſſion none dare to un-
There ſilence in love is *bon ton.*

The peeviſh old prude, who our paſtime decries,
And *cants* out her ſpleen with a groan;
Such folly we'll pity, ſuch cenſure deſpiſe—
To ſcorn her ſhall be the *bon ton.*

No lolling, no yawning, no drowſy *ennui*,
No heart cold and hard as a ſtone;
Theſe modiſh infirmities here you ſha'n't ſee,
They here cannot be the *bon ton.*

Here faſhion with reaſon for once ſhall unite,
And wit ſhall attend at her throne;
True taſte ſhall embelliſh the feaſt of this night,
And, ſummon'd by *Crewe*,—give the *ton.*

35. *Verſes addreſſed to the Queen, with a New Year's Gift of Iriſh Manufacture. By Lord* Clare. 4to.

THE Poet Laureat (it ſeems) has this year given his muſe a holiday *, on account, we ſuppoſe, of the new year commencing on a Sunday, and if that be the true reaſon, his Majeſty's birth-day will this year alſo be unſung. Be that as it may; this Hibernian Peer, (whoſe *Faith* we laſt year commemorated, Vol. XLIV. p. 276,) has loyally ſupplied the deficiencies, and no leſs gallantly addreſſed his poem to the Queen, in which, after a conciſe apoſtrophe to her Majeſty, he gives the following deſcription of the miſerable condition of his countrymen, by means of ſeveral Engliſh laws, which lay a reſtraint on the commerce of Ireland:

" And O! might poor Ierne hope,
In ſober freedom's liberal ſcope,
To ply the loom, to plough the main,
Nor ſee heaven's bounties pour'd in vain,
Where ſtarving hinds, from fens and rocks,
View paſtures rich with herds and flocks;
And only view, forbid to taſte,
Sad tenants of a dreary waſte.
For other hinds our oxen bleed;
Our flocks for happier regions feed,
Their fleece to Gallia's looms reſign,
More rich than the Peruvian mine,
Her fields with barren lillies ſtrown,
Now white with treaſures not her own.
In vain Ierne's piercing cries
Plaintive purſue the golden prize;
While all aghaſt the weaver ſtands,
And drops the ſhuttle from his hands.
Barter accurſt! but mad diſtreſs
To ruin flies from wretchedneſs.
Theirs be the blame, who bar the courſe
Of commerce from her genuine ſource,
And drive the wretch his thirſt to ſlake
With poiſon, in a ſtagnant lake.
" Hence ports ſecure from ev'ry wind,
For trade, for wealth, for pow'r deſign'd,
Where faithful coaſts and friendly gales
Invite the helm and court the ſails,
A wide deſerted ſpace expand,
Surrounded with uncultur'd land.
Thence poverty, with haggard eye,
Beholds the Britiſh ſtreamers fly;
Beholds the merchant doom'd to brave
The treacherous ſhoal, and adverſe wave,
Conſtrain'd to riſk his precious ſtore,
And ſhun our interdicted ſhore.
Thus Britain works a ſiſter's woe;
Thus ſtarves a friend, and gluts a foe.
" Yet ſhall this humble gift impart
The tribute of a loyal heart;
And thou with ſmiles benign receive
('Tis all that loyal heart can give).
When on thy robe with mingled rays,
The ruby and the diamond blaze;
Unmindful of Golconda's prize,
Thou mark'ſt our rapture-ſparkling eyes;
Faintly her gems their luſtre prove,
Loſt in the flame of Britain's love.
And when the ruſtic chorus ſing,
In artleſs notes, God ſave the King;
Although, with unmelodious prayer,
In ſtrains like mine they rend the air;
Thy raviſh'd ears forget the lyre,
E'en while thy hands the ſtring inſpire:
Such notes, when grateful crowds rejoice,
Hymn ſweeter than a Seraph's voice;
And ſuch, along the ſwarming ſhore,
Loud echo'd to the cannon's roar;
While Britain's glory ſhone diſplay'd,
In all the pride of pomp array'd;
Where, ſovereign of the briny flood,
Her guardian genius ſmiling ſtood."

The acts juſt paſſed *in favour* of Ireland, may, perhaps, induce his Lordſhip to ſing a *palinodia.*

36. TAXATION, TYRANNY. *Addreſſed to* Samuel Johnſon, LL.D. pp. 80. Bew.

THIS writer controverts the Doctor's expreſſion *ſupreme power*, as too indefinite and arbitrary, in the following paragraph, " The *ſupreme power* of every community hath the right of requiring, from all its ſubjects, ſuch con-

* This induced ſome people to imagine that the Laureat was dead; a notion which was confirmed by his nameſake, " Paul Whitehead," dying about that time.

contributions as are neceſſary to the public ſafety, or public proſperity;" and expoſes his ſeverity to the Whigs, p. 7, where he ſpeaks "not of men merely, but of Whigs, of Whigs fierce for liberty, and diſdainful of dominion," inſiſting that "the liberty for which they plead is conſtitutional, and the dominion which they diſdain is arbitrary;" to Dr. Johnſon's poſition that "a tax is a payment exacted by authority, from part of the community, for the benefit of the whole," he replies, that "we acknowledge no authority, which can exact a tax from any part whatſoever of the community, without the free conſent of that part;" obſerves, that "the aſſertion that *there can be no limited government*, however plauſibly ſupported, is falſe in fact, as reſiſtance is a legal meaſure, when the ſupreme authority proceeds to lengths where juſtice utterly forſakes it;" inſiſts, that, "by *Magna Charta*, the Bill of Rights, &c. it was granted and *confirmed*, that no *ſubject* ſhould be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge, not ſet by common conſent of parliament; that our coloniſts are *ſubjects*, and that in the Britiſh parliament they are not repreſented;" and adds, "To a writer of your gay and lively turn it is not wonderful that the reſolutions of the Congreſs ſhould prove the ſtore-houſe of materials for a merry jeſt; and who ſhall call in queſtion your fortunate ability to determine, that *the Coloniſts are free from ſingularity of opinion*, and that their wit hath *betrayed them to hereſy*, whilſt you favour us with ſuch inſtances of penetration as the aſſurances, that *all generally received axioms are little doubted*, and that *he who will enjoy the brightneſs of ſunſhine, muſt quit the coolneſs of the ſhade*." Our writer then laments that a violent contention between the mother-country and her children is not ſufficiently alarming to ſecure it from a miſerable jeſt, from hinting to the coloniſts "to encircle with a diadem the brows of Mr. Cuſhing!" to the Doctor's compariſon of the legiſlature of a colony, to the veſtry of a pariſh, anſwers, that "the privileges of veſtries are confined within a narrow compaſs, to the impoſing of ceſſes, collecting payments, and applying monies, and that, for mal-adminiſtration of theſe powers, the official members, and frequently the whole body, are amenable, not only to the higheſt, but to the loweſt courts of juſtice,—while the legiſlature of the colonies, like that of Great-Britain, extends itſelf over important national objects, and admits of no appeal,—in this widely differing from a merely parochial community." For more particulars of this publication we muſt refer to the work at large, which is written with much clearneſs and preciſion.

[*** *There were other anſwers to Dr.* Johnſon's *pamphlet; but, after peruſing what is ſaid in this and the former, ſee p.* 189, *the unprejudiced reader will, we doubt not, think himſelf ſufficiently informed.*]

37. *The Non-Conformiſts Memorial: being an Account of the Miniſters who were ejected, or ſilenced, after the Reſtoration, particularly by the Act of Uniformity, which took place on* Bartholomew day, Auguſt 24, 1662. *Containing a conciſe View of their Lives and Characters, their Principles, Sufferings, and printed Works; originally written by Dr.* Calamy. *Now abridged, and the Author's Additions inſerted, with many farther Particulars and new Anecdotes. By* Samuel Palmer. *To which is prefixed an Introduction, containing a brief Hiſtory of the Times in which they lived, and the Grounds of their Non-Conformity. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. or in Weekly Numbers, at 6d. each.* Harris.

THE deſign of this work may be collected from this very copious title-page. We ſhall therefore only add, that the editor deſerves the thanks of his diſſenting brethren in particular, and of all the friends of chriſtian liberty in general, for the additions and improvements which he has made to a valuable work, which has now been many years out of print. And we alſo think, that, in his preface, Mr. Palmer has irrefragably refuted a reflection which Dr. Burn, in the preface to his *Miſcellaneous Sermons*, has unaccountably thrown on thoſe conſcientious miniſters, as an *unlettered* tribe, with not *one rational* preacher among them, being rather of opinion, with Mr. Locke, that very many of them were *worthy* and *learned*, as well as *pious* and *orthodox*. The work is embelliſhed with the following heads, ‡ Baxter, ‡ Owen, ‡ Howe, Doolittle, ‡ Gouge, ‡ Tuckney, ‡ Goodwin, ‡ Clark, ‡ Bates, Vink, Jeſſey, Poole, ‡ Charnock, Vincent, Ray, ‡ French, ‡ Flave,

‡ Flavel, Cole, ‡ Caryl, Wadsworth, ‡ Calamy, ‡ Jenkyn, Jacomb, ‡ P. Henry, ‡ Manton. Those marked thus ‡ are from original paintings; and that of Baxter, in particular, drawn by Riley, is one of the best that we have seen.

The encouragement given to this publication will, we hope, induce the editor to execute his intention of publishing an account of the most eminent dissenting ministers *since* the ejectment.

38. *A Sermon preached before a Provincial grand Lodge of Free Masons, at* Faversham, Kent, *on the Festival of St.* John *the* Evangelist, Dec. 27, 1774. *By* Hopkins Fox, *M. A. late Fellow of* Trinity College, Cambridge, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon Lord* Sondes. 1s.

THIS sermon is dedicated to the Right Worshipful Charles Frederick, Esq; Provincial Grand-Master of Kent, (who, we think, is also adjutant of the first regiment of foot guards,) whom the author compliments on his "gentlemanly address, polite education, good sense, &c." and recommends to him "the valour of a soldier, the morality of a man, the benevolence of a mason, and the charity of a christian." In the discourse, though we observe several technical terms of masonry, for which several texts of scripture are introduced, there is nothing peculiar, unless it contains some latent mysteries, known only to the *free and accepted*, as the moral virtues here inculcated are no less essential to all christians, than to the fraternity. We only wish, that *brother Fox* had been more sparing of his *trowel* in the dedication; and must add, that, at the threshold, "The very polite manner,—*have* a claim," &c. though it may be good masonry, is certainly bad grammar.

39. *The Lives of those eminent Antiquaries* Elias Ashmole, *Esq; and Mr.* William Lilly; *written by themselves.* 8vo. *pp.* 399. Davies.

THIS volume contains "1. William Lilly's history of his life and times, with notes by Mr. Ashmole; 2. Lilly's life and death of Charles I. and 3. The life of Elias Ashmole, Esq; by way of diary; with several original letters to and from Mr. Ashmole. Published by Charles Burman, Esq."

Though some curious anecdotes are interspersed, we think the republic of letters would have sustained no loss, if most of the materials, of which this work consists, had remained in the obscurity from which they have now been rummaged; as in master Lilly's calculation of nativities, mosaical rods, casting of figures, &c. (*entertaining* as the editor thinks them) we have not the least faith, any more than in the "English Prophecies, relating to the life and death of Charles Stuart;" nor can imagine that any reader will be curious to know how often squire Ashmole was "sweated, vomited, and purged*," or whether he "scratched the skin off" his "rump on the right side" or the left†.

Whether by accident or design we know not, as it is not mentioned in the *Errata*, Mr. Burman's dedication from "Newington" is dated "Feb. 17, 16 7;" which it requires the skill of a Lilly to decypher.

40. *Mrs.* Dobson's Life *of* Petrarch, *concluded from our last, p.* 188.

TO our account of this work, in which Petrarch, well known as he was before as a lover and a poet, appears to great advantage as a friend, a politician, a philosopher, and a divine, we shall now add a few extracts, collected chiefly from his own letters. Of an old, faithful fisherman, who was his domestic at Vaucluse, he gives the following character:

"He is," says he, "an aquatic animal, brought up among fountains and rivers, and seeking his livelihood in the rocks; but a very good man, merry, docile, and obedient. To say simply that he was faithful, would be too little; for he was fidelity itself. He understood agriculture, and every-thing relative to a country life. It was a maxim with him, that whatever was sown the 8th of the ides of February, in the soil of Vaucluse, could not fail of being fruitful."

'He had a wife, of whom Petrarch has given this description:

"Her face is so withered, so scorched by the sun, that, were you to see her, you would think you beheld the deserts of Lybia or Ethiopia. If Helen, Lucretia, or Virginia, had possessed faces like hers, Troy would have existed still, Tarquin would not have been driven from his kingdom, nor Appius have died in prison. But, though the

* See the Diary *passim*.
† See pp. 363 and 368.

face

face of my farmer's wife is black, nothing can be whiter than her soul. She does not feel the want of beauty; and, to look on her, one would even say it became her to be ugly. No creature, was ever so faithful, humble, and laborious.

"At the season when the grasshoppers can scarcely support the heat of the sun, she passes her life in the fields; her hardy skin defies even the fury of the dog-days. At night, when she returns, she works in her house like a young person just arisen from sleep. Never any complaints, never the least murmur, nothing that shews the smallest variation of temper, escape her. She lies on a bed of leaves; all her food is a black, gritty bread; her drink a sharp wine, which tastes like vinegar, and with which she mixes a great deal of water. If any one presents her with more delicate food, she rejects it, because it is not that she has been accustomed to."

Some years after, among the many friends whom he lost and lamented, may be reckoned this faithful domestic. Though Petrarch was then just arrived at Avignon, at the desire of two Cardinals, his friends, to kiss the feet of the new Pope, Innocent VI. he instantly sent them the following excuse, which does honour both to his head and heart:

"If Regulus, the terror of the Carthaginians, being in Africa, and charged with an important negociation, blushed not to ask his dismission of the Senate, because the man was dead who cultivated his field; why should I blush to make such a request to my two illustrious patrons, who am charged with no public, and who have few private affairs? Yesterday, I lost the guardian of my retreat: he was not unknown to you: he cultivated for me a few acres of very bad land. I fear not from you the answer made to Regulus by the Senate: "Continue to work for the republic; she will take care of your field." The field of Regulus was at Rome; mine is at Vaucluse, a place you are scarcely acquainted with. Scipio, the other scourge of Africa, and commanding with success in Spain, asked his dismission also, because his daughter had no portion. I am in the same case at present; my library, which I consider as my daughter, has lost its friend. That rustic man, whom I can never lament as he deserves, had more prudence, and even urbanity, than is often to be found in cities; and, besides this, he was the most faithful animal that the earth ever produced: to him I confided my books, and all that was most dear to me. I was absent three years from Vaucluse; at my return, nothing was wanting, nor a single thing displaced. He could not read, but he loved letters; he preserved with extreme care my choicest books, which he knew from being long accustomed to them, and how to distinguish my works from those of the ancients. When I gave a book to his care, he expressed great joy, and pressed it to his breast with a sigh; sometimes he named the author with a whisper. To behold him at this moment, one would have thought, that the sight or the touch of a book rendered him wiser and happier. I have spent fifteen years with him, and confided to him my most secret thoughts, as I would have done to a priest of Ceres; and his breast was to me the temple of faith and love. I left him two days ago slightly indisposed, to obey your orders; his old-age was sound and vigorous, and he is dead. Yesterday he died, asking for me continually, and calling upon the name of the Lord. His death affects me extremely, but I should have regretted him still more, if his age had not foretold that I must soon have lost him. Illustrious Prelate! * let the man depart, who is useless to you, but of very great importance to his field and to his library."

"Petrarch obtained the favour he desired without much difficulty. The sorrows of our poet, it is observable, seldom came single. The first of his friends whom he lost and bewails was Thomas de Caloria, with whom he had studied at Bologna, and always kept up a correspondence: soon after, just as he was preparing to set out for Lombez, of which he was Canon, at the desire of that prelate (James Colonna), to lay his poem called Africa, and the poetical crown which had just been given him at Rome, at the feet of the man whom he adored, he received the mournful news of the Bishop's death; "which," he says, "happened on the very day that he had seen him in a vision (which he relates) in his garden: an accident, however, which, he is pleased to say, gave him no faith in drea[illegible]." Scarcely were his tears dried up for the Bishop of Lombez, when they

* Rather "Prelates."

were

were again called forth for good Father Dennis (Biſhop of Monopolis), who had been his director and his friend; "the flower of poets, the ſearcher into futurity, the glory of Italy." Another friend (as he muſt be called), whom our poet loſt in the ſame year, was Robert K. of Naples, "the glory of Kings, the honour of his age, the chief of warriors, and the beſt of men." He had invited Petrarch to his court, was a zealous admirer of his works, and had given him his own robe to wear at his coronation. A letter from Petrarch to this Prince, and his behaviour in his laſt moments, impreſs us with the higheſt idea of his character. The dreadful commotions that enſued at Naples, occaſioned by the vices of his grand-daughter Queen Joan, and the aſſaſſination of her huſband Prince Andrew, of Hungary, at the very door of her bedchamber, by her lovers, her confidents, and her ſervants, a crime, however, of which ſhe was acquitted, "being only 18 years of age, and extremely beautiful," cannot but remind us of Mary Queen of Scots. But to return to Petrarch's loſſes: the cataſtrophe of five of the Colonnas killed at Rome, in the inſurrection of Rienzi, the Tribune, (1347,) was another thunder-ſtroke to him: and within a year he loſt his Laura, whom alſo he ſaw, we are told, on the morning of her death, in a dream. His great friend and protector, Cardinal Colonna, died three months after; a loſs which was ſoon ſucceeded by that of the Cardinal's father, old Etienne (or Stephen) Colonna, then at the age of a hundred, who, Petrarch ſays, predicted the immature deaths of his children. In the following year (1349), two other friends of our poet, Luke Chriſtian, a canon of Modena, and Mainard Accuiſe, abbot of St. Anthony at Placentia, going from Avignon to viſit Petrarch at Parma, and, not finding him at home, left a letter in his library, informing him that they were gone to make a tour through Italy, and at their return would concert with him the means of living together. Petrarch's cook, whom he diſpatched with an anſwer, brought him back an account that his friends had been attacked by robbers, on Mount Appennine, that Mainard was murdered, and that Luke was wounded and fled. To add to theſe diſtreſſes, the Biſhop of Padua, James de Corrare, was ſtabbed in his palace, in the midſt of his friends and ſervants, by a relation and dependent; his firſt, his darling friend Socrates * died of the plague; Simonides and Barbatus fell victims to the ſame diſtemper: he loſt alſo Lælius ‖, one of his beſt and oldeſt friends; his patron Nicholas Acciajoli, Grand Seneſchal of Naples; and, laſtly, his dear friend the Cardinal de Cabaſſole: ſo that Boccace was almoſt the only friend that ſurvived him. The connection of thoſe two poets muſt have been mutually delightful, and few ſummers could have had ſuch charms as that which they paſſed together at Venice. Boccace, we are told, called Petrarch his maſter, and owned that to him he owed the converſion of his heart; for which that there was ſome occaſion, his Decameron is a proof. It is remarkable, that, tho' they had been connected twenty-four years, Boccace never ſhewed him that work; and our author met with it by chance, not long before he died. This reſerve, we would willingly ſuppoſe, was owing to Boccace's conſciouſneſs of its too great freedom, which could not but diſguſt the purity of his friend. Pleaſing is the trait of Philip de Cabaſſole, at Avignon, running to embrace Boccace, though he knew him not, in the preſence of the Pope and the Cardinals, and aſking with impatience for news of his dear Petrarch. No mention (it is obſervable) is made in this work of Chaucer being preſent at Milan, at the marriage of the Duke of Clarence, and of his being there introduced to Petrarch, as Mr. Warton has affirmed (we know not on what authority, ſee Vol. XLIV. p. 427) in his Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry. Chaucer himſelf, however, has aſſured us of his being acquainted with our bard at Padua, and that he learned from him the Clerke of Oxenford's Tale (Patient Griſilde); an incident which we wonder our author has omitted. We ſhall, therefore, inſert the paſſage:

"I woll you tell a tale, which that I
Learned at Padow, of a worthy clerke,
As preved is by his words and his werke.
He is now dead, and nailed in his cheſt,
I pray to God, ſend his ſoul good reſt.
Fraunces Petrarke, the laureat poet,
Hight this ilke clerke, whoſe rhethorike
ſweet .

* Lewis, of Bar le Duc, ſtyled by Petrarch Socrates, from the equality of his temper.

‖ Lello Stephani, of Rome, named Lælius, from his wiſdom and fidelity.

Enlu-

Enlumined all Itaile of poetrie,
As Livian did of philoſophy,
Or law, or other art perticulere:
But death, that wol not ſuffer us dwellen here,
But as it were the twinkling of an eye,
Hem both hath ſlaine, and all we ſhall dye."

The Clerke of Oxenford's Prologue.

And Mr. Dryden, in the preface to his Tales, ſays that "this ſtory was the invention of Petrarch, by him ſent to Boccace, from whom it came to Chaucer;" but Petrarch only tranſlated it from Boccace into Latin, and dedicated it to him. Certain it is, that Boccace was not of the party at the above-mentioned wedding, prevented, probably, by his poverty, which he makes no ſcruple frequently to own. At this feaſt, Petrarch was ſeated at the firſt table, where, except himſelf, there were none but princes and nobles. That in all our author's letters, which ſo frequently mention Laura, her huſband never ſhould be named, ſeems extraordinary;—ſo that we know very little of him, or her family, but by her will, ſtill extant, in which ſhe makes him her heir, and leaves legacies to all her children. Curious is the account of a ſchoolmaſter of Pontremoli, old and blind, who, knowing our poet only by fame, travelled on foot to Naples, and from thence to Rome, back to Pontremoli, and thence to Parma over the Appennines, purpoſely to *ſee him*, as he termed it; as are alſo the anecdotes of Malpighi, one of the moſt learned men of that century, who in his youth lived with Petrarch, and ſeemed formed expreſsly for him, till he was ſeized with the madneſs of travelling,—a madneſs, however, for which his maſter might have made ſome allowance, as he himſelf had been frequently ſeized with the ſame, when unſettled by his hopeleſs paſſion. But we ſhould never end, were we to enlarge as we wiſh on the ſtriking paſſages in theſe volumes. We will now, therefore, cloſe them with one of the ſonnets, which, tho' Mrs. Dobſon has choſen to write it without diſtinguiſhing the lines, is really blank verſe, and as ſuch, therefore, we ſhall print it without altering a ſingle ſyllable:

"Stream, ever limpid, freſh, and clear,
Where Laura's charms appear renew'd!
Ye flowers that touch her gentle breaſt!
Ye happy trees on which ſhe leans!
Ye ſcenes embelliſh'd by her ſteps!
If grief ſhall cloſe theſe wretched eyes,
May ſome kind hand, when I am dead,
Cover me with this happy earth,
And lightly ſpread it round my tomb;
'Twill ſhed delight on my abode,
'Twill make me fearleſs of its gloom.
And when my fair majeſtic nymph
Shall viſit this delightful ſpot;
When ſhe ſhall view my ſilent duſt,
And mark the change her love has wrought,
Then will ſhe waft a gentle ſigh,
Then will ſhe drop a tender tear;
And, like an infant at the breaſt,
Who cannot ſpeak its ſoft diſtreſs,
So will the heart of gentle Laura bleed,
And in ſad ſilence treaſure up its woe."

The epitaph which Francis I. compoſed for Laura (promiſed in our laſt) is as follows:

"En petit lieu compris vous pouvez voir
Ce qui comprend beaucoup par renommée.
Plume, labeur, la langue, et le devoir
Furent vaincus par l'aimant de l'aimée.
O gentile ame, étant tant eſtimée,
Qui te pourra louer qu'en ſe taiſant?
Car la parole eſt toujours reprimée,
Quand le ſujet ſurmont le diſant.

Mr. URBAN,

THAT the Archdeacon of Cleveland hath expreſſed the ſenſe of a propoſition in a tract called *An Eſſay on Eſtabliſhments in Religion*, in words which are not found in the ſame arrangement in that *Eſſay*, is true (ſee p. 161.); but that he has, in thoſe words, miſrepreſented the ſenſe of that propoſition, is a miſtake: for, if the greatneſs and power of government were eſſentially beneficial to ſociety, as the terms of the propoſition clearly impiy, and if chriſtianity did not, at its firſt appearance, promote the greatneſs and power of government, to *a degree equally conſiderable* with that to which the falſe and corrupt eſtabliſhments, put down by chritianity, had promoted them, chriſtianity eſſentially injured ſociety,

I am, &c. *A Country Vicar.*

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ODE

O D E

On the Pleaſure ariſing from VICISSITUDE.

Left unfiniſhed by Mr. GRAY.

With Additions (in Italics) *by Mr.* MASON.

NOW the golden morn aloft
Waves her dew-beſpangled wing;
With vermil cheek, and whiſper ſoft,
She wooes the tardy ſpring:
Till April ſtarts, and calls around
The ſleeping fragrance from the ground,
And lightly o'er the living ſcene
Scatters his freſheſt, tendereſt green.

New-born flocks, in ruſtic dance,
Friſking ply their feeble feet;
Forgetful of their wintry trance,
The birds his preſence greet;
But chief, the ſky-lark warbles high
His trembling thrilling extacy;
And, leſſening from the dazzling ſight,
Melts into air and liquid light.

Riſe, my ſoul! on wings of fire,
Riſe the rapt'rous choir among;
Hark! 'tis Nature ſtrikes the lyre,
And leads the general ſong.
Warm let the lyric tranſport flow,
Warm, as the ray that bids it glow,
And animates the vernal grove,
With health, with harmony, and love.

Yeſterday the ſullen year
Saw the ſnowy whirlwind fly;
Mute was the muſic of the air,
The herd ſtood drooping by:
Their raptures now that wildly flow,
No yeſterday nor morrow know;
'Tis man alone that joy deſcries
With forward and reverted eyes.

Smiles on paſt Misfortune's brow
Soft Reflection's hand can trace,
And o'er the cheek of Sorrow throw
A melancholy grace;
While Hope prolongs our happier hour,
Or deepeſt ſhades, that dimly lower,
And blacken round our weary way,
Gild with a gleam of diſtant day.

Still, where roſy Pleaſure leads,
See a kindred Grief purſue;
Behind the ſteps that Miſery treads
Approaching Comfort view:
The hues of bliſs more brightly glow,
Chaſtis'd by ſabler tints of woe,
And blended form, with artful ſtrife,
The ſtrength and harmony of life.

See the wretch, that long has toſt
On the thorny bed of pain,
At length repair his vigour loſt,
And breathe, and walk again:
The meaneſt floweret of the vale,
The ſimpleſt note that ſwells the gale,
The common ſun, the air, the ſkies,
To Him are opening Paradiſe!

Humble Quiet builds her cell,
Near the ſource where Pleaſure flows;
She eyes the clear cryſtalline well,
And taſtes it as it goes.

While, far below, the madding crowd
Ruſh headlong to the dangerous flood,
Where broad and turbulent it ſweeps,
And periſh in the bottndleſs deeps.

Mark where Indolence and Pride,
Sooth'd by Flattery's tinkling ſound,
Go, ſoftly rolling, ſide by ſide,
Their dull but daily round:
To theſe, if Hebe's ſelf ſhould bring
The pureſt cup from Pleaſure's ſpring,
Say, can they taſte the flavour high
Of ſober, ſimple, genuine Joy?

Mark Ambition's march ſublime
Up to Power's meridian height;
While pale-ey'd Envy ſees him climb,
And ſickens at the ſight.
Phantoms of danger, Death, and Dread,
Float hourly round Ambition's head;
While Spleen, within his rival's breaſt,
Sits brooding on her ſcorpion neſt.

Happier he, the peaſant, far,
From the pangs of Paſſion free,
That breathes the keen but wholeſome air
Of rugged penury.
He, when his morning taſk is done,
Can ſlumber in the noon-tide ſun;
And bic him home, at evening's cloſe,
To ſweet repaſt, and calm repoſe.

He, unconſcious whence the bliſs,
Feels, and owns, in carols rude,
That all the circling joys are his,
Of dear Viciſſitude.
From toil he wins his ſpirits light,
From buſy day, the peaceful night;
Rich, from the very want of Wealth,
In Heaven's beſt treaſures, Peace and Health.

SONNET. *On the Death of Mr.* Rd. Weſt, (1742,) *Son of Lord-Chancellor* Weſt, *of* Ireland. *By the Same.*

IN vain to me the ſmiling mornings ſhine,
And redd'ning Phœbus lifts his golden fire;
The birds in vain their am'rous deſcant join;
Or cheerful fields reſume their green attire.
Theſe ears, alas! for other notes repine,
A diff'rent object do theſe eyes require.
My lonely anguiſh melts no heart but mine;
And in my breaſt th'imperfect notes expire.
Yet morning ſmiles the buſy race to chear,
And new-born pleaſure brings to happier men;
The fields to all their wonted tribute bear,
To warm their little loves the birds complain:
I fruitleſs mourn to him that cannot hear,
And weep the more, becauſe I weep in vain

EPITAPH *on Sir* Wm. Peere Williams, *Bart. a Captain in* Burgoyne's *Dragoons, killed at the Siege of* Belleiſle, *in* 1761. *By the Same.*

HERE, foremoſt in the dangerous paths of fame,
Young WILLIAMS fought for England's fair renown;
His mind each muſe, each grace adorn'd his frame,
Nor Envy dar'd to view him with a frown.

At Aix his voluntary ſword he drew,
There firſt in blood his infant honour ſeal'd;
From fortune, pleaſure, ſcience, love he flew,
And ſcorn'd repoſe when Britain took the field.
With eyes of flame, and cool undaunted breaſt,
Victor he ſtood on Belleiſle's rocky ſteeps:—
Ah! gallant youth, this marble tells the reſt,
Where melancholy Friendſhip bends and weeps.

[N. B. This epitaph was compoſed at the requeſt of Mr. Frederick Montagu, who intended to have inſcribed it on a monument at Belleiſle, but, from ſome difficulty attending the erection of it, this deſign was not executed.]

[*The above three poems are taken from Mr.* Gray's *Works, juſt publiſhed, of which, and the Memoirs of his Life by Mr.* Maſon, *an account ſhall be given in our next.*]

An EPITAPH *in a Country Church-yard. By a Widower.*

WEEP not for me, my only dear;
I am not dead, but ſleepeth here.
Therefore make haſte, prepare to die,
For ſhortly you muſt come to I.

[In a fortnight this diſconſolate mourner married again, and an ingenious gentleman wrote

The Anſwer.

I am not dead, my deareſt life,
For I have got another wife;
Therefore I cannot come to thee,
For I am going to bed to ſhe.

From the Spaniſh. *By Mr.* Garrick.

FOR me my fair a wreath has wove,
Where rival flowers in union meet;
As oft ſhe kiſs'd the gift of love,
Her breath gave ſweetneſs to the ſweet.

A bee within a damaſk roſe
Had crept, the nectar'd dew to ſip;
But leſſer ſweets the thief foregoes,—
And fixes on Louiſa's lip.

There, taſting all the bloom of ſpring,
Wak'd by the ripening breath of May,
Th' ungrateful ſpoiler left his ſting,
And with the honey flew away.

To him only who feels the juſtneſs of the Character.

IF yet the mole that heaves thy dirty breaſt,
Reſtleſs itſelf, can let another reſt;—
If yet thoſe thoughts can form, thoſe opticks know,
A ſight more grateful than domeſtic woe;—
Awhile the licence of thy tongue command.
Nor call freſh thunders from an injur'd hand!
Survey the world!—Glance round thoſe friendly eyes,
And mark what themes for gen'rous pleaſure riſe!
To charm thy ſoul benign, the fates agree;
Graves, ruin, ſickneſs, militate for thee:
For thee the founder'd bark no more returns;
For thee, the widow, thee, the orphan mourns;
For thee, detraction taints the virgin's name;
For thee, the plund'rer lights a midnight flame;
For thee, are ſilent *Gray's* and *Goldſmith's* lyres;
For thee, 'midſt wealth and honour, —— expires!
While caſual woes thus heap thy gloomy ſtore,
Say, reverend malice! would'ſt thou faſhion more?
Still can'ſt thou twine misfortune's thorny wreath?
Still riſe unfated from a feaſt of death?
Still, wrapt in clouds, with poiſon'd ſhafts deſtroy,
And ſcowl around the pale, ſepulchral joy?
Could'ſt thou bid ſleep each manly couch depart,
Or lodge a vulture in each female heart,
No public triumph would theſe acts attend;—
Thou dar'ſt not ſhew the undiſſembled friend:
Thy doors to fame has fear for ever barr'd;
And women's wrongs a woman ſhall reward.
Adieu! and bleſs the pen, whoſe modeſt aim
Aſſails thy temper, but protects thy name.—
Controul thy tongue; compoſe thy ruffled brow;
While conſcience tells thee,—not a friend haſt thou:
Too well thou know'ſt thy ſavage reign is paſt;
Nor folly's ſelf will flatter thee at laſt.—
Then grapt to innocence a tranſient eaſe,
Nor meanly venture where thou can'ſt not pleaſe;
No more the curſe of libell'd worth enſure,
Accuſe the guiltleſs, or inſult the poor;
Its honeſt gains let trade in comfort ſhare,
Nor envy women for the lace they wear;
For know—in rags ſhall truth conſpicuous. ſhine,
While treach'ry ſculks beneath a robe like thine.—
Theſe careleſs lines, when *Urban* ſets them free,
Obſcure to many, will be clear to thee.

IMPROMPTU. *On the ſailing of the* Cerberus *with the three General Officers on the* American *Expedition.*

BEhold the Cerberus th'Atlantic plow,
Her *precious* cargo Burgoyne, Clinton, Howe,
Bow! Wow! Wow!

On the Storm of Thunder and Lightning on Tueſday, April 18, *the Day thoſe Generals embarked.*

THE chiefs embark, and clouds involve the ſkies,
Storms ſweep the ſeas, and bluſtering winds ariſe;
The heav'ns themſelves, red with uncommon ire,
Their thunders hurl, and flaſh indignant fire.
O Thou! who rul'ſt the earth, and guid'ſt the flood,
Have mercy on the innocent and good:
Oh! ſpare the land, and let thy vengeance fall
On thoſe who dare whole nations to inthral;
Send thy own thunders on the guilty head,
And, to appeaſe thy wrath, ſtrike the vile monſters dead.
But oh! reſtrain the hand of civil war,
And let thy favour'd nations ceaſe to jar:
Then ſhall our vows in all thy temples riſe,
And praiſe aſcend in incenſe to the ſkies!

HAMDEN.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *ſince the paſſing the* Boſton *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 201.

IN the courſe of theſe proceedings, we have already taken notice of a paper preparing by the Aſſembly of New-York, to be preſented to the Britiſh parliament, in order to lay the foundation of a reconciliation. This paper has ſince been tranſmitted to England, and on the 15th inſtant was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Mr. E. Burke, and was as follows:

To the Hon. the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, *and* BURGESSES *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in* PARLIAMENT *aſſembled.*

The REPRESENTATION *and* REMONSTRANCE *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COLONY *of* NEW-YORK.

"IMPRESSED with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty and affection to our moſt gracious ſovereign, and zealouſly attached to his perſon, family, and government; we, his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the repreſentatives of his antient and loyal colony of New-York, behold with the deepeſt concern the unhappy diſputes ſubſiſting between the mother-country and her colonies, convinced that the grandeur and ſtrength of the Britiſh empire, the protection and opulence of his Majeſty's American dominions, and the happineſs and welfare of both, depend eſſentially on a reſtoration of harmony and affection between them;—we feel the moſt ardent deſire to promote a cordial reconciliation with the parent ſtate, which can be rendered permanent and ſolid only by aſcertaining the line of parliamentary authority, and American freedom, on juſt, equitable, and conſtitutional grounds. To effect theſe ſalutary purpoſes, and to repreſent the grievances under which we labour, by the innovations which have been made in the conſtitutional mode of government ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, we ſhall proceed, with that firmneſs which becomes the deſcendants of Engliſhmen, and a people accuſtomed to the bleſſings of liberty, and at the ſame time with the deference and reſpect which is due to this auguſt aſſembly, to ſhew,

"That from the year 1683 till the above-mentioned period, this colony has enjoyed a legiſlature, conſiſting of three diſtinct branches, a governor, council, and general aſſembly, under which political frame the repreſentatives of the people have uniformly exerciſed the right of their own civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colony.

"It is therefore with inexpreſſible grief that we have of late years ſeen meaſures adopted by the Britiſh parliament, ſubverſive of that conſtitution under which the good people of this colony have always enjoyed the ſame rights and privileges ſo highly and deſervedly prized by their fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain; a conſtitution in its infancy modelled after that of the parent ſtate, in its growth more nearly aſſimilated to it, and tacitly implied and undeniably recognized in the requiſitions made by the crown, with the conſent and approbation of parliament.

"An exemption from internal taxation, and the excluſive right of providing for the ſupport of our own civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in this colony, we eſteem our undoubted and unalienable right as Engliſhmen; but, while we claim theſe eſſential rights, it is with equal pleaſure and truth we can declare, that we ever have been, and ever will be, ready to bear our full proportion of aids to the crown for the public ſervice, and to make proviſion for theſe neceſſary purpoſes, in as ample and adequate a manner as the circumſtances of the colony will admit. Actuated by theſe ſentiments, while we addreſs ourſelves to a Britiſh Houſe of Commons, which has ever been ſo ſenſible of the rights of the people, and ſo tenacious of preſerving them from violation, can it be a matter of ſurpriſe, that we ſhould feel the moſt diſtreſſing apprehenſions from the act of the Britiſh Parliament, declaring their right to bind the colonies in all caſes whatever?—a principle which has been actually exerciſed by the ſtatutes made for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, eſpecially for the ſupport of Government, and the other uſual and ordinary ſervices of the colonies.

"The trial by a jury of the vicinage, in cauſes civil and criminal ariſing within the colony, we conſider as eſſential to the ſecurity of our lives and liberties, and one of the main pillars of the conſtitution, and therefore view with horror the conſtruction of the ſtatute of the 35th of Henry the VIIIth, as held up by the joint addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament in 1769, adviſing his Majeſty to ſend for perſons guilty of treaſons, and miſpriſions of treaſons, in the county of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in order to be tried in England; and we are equally alarmed at the late acts, impowering his Majeſty to ſend perſons guilty of offences in one colony to be tried in another, or within the realm of England.

"When we conſider that the cognizance of cauſes ariſing on the land, has, by the wiſdom of the Engliſh conſtitution, been appropriated to the courts of common law, and the juriſdiction of the Admiralty confined to cauſes purely marine, we regard the great alterations that have been made in that wholeſome ſyſtem of laws, by extending the powers of the

courts of Admiralty, authoriſing the Judge's certificates to indemnify the proſecutor from damages he might otherwiſe be liable to, giving them a concurrent juriſdiction with the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American ſubject of his trial by a jury, as deſtructive to freedom, and injurious to our property.

"We muſt alſo complain of the act of the 7th of George the Third, Chap. the 59th, requiring the legiſlature of this colony to make proviſion for the expence of ſupplying troops quartered amongſt us with the neceſſaries preſcribed by that law, and holding up by any other act a ſuſpenſion of our legiſlative powers till we ſhould have complied; as it would have included all the effects of a tax, and implies a diſtruſt of our ſteadineſs to contribute to the public ſervice.

"Nor in claiming theſe eſſential rights do we entertain the moſt diſtant deſire of independence on the parent kingdom: we acknowledge the parliament of Great-Britain neceſſarily entitled to a ſupreme direction and government over the whole empire, for a wiſe, powerful, and laſting preſervation of the great bond of union and ſafety among all the branches. Their authority to regulate the trade of the colonies ſo as to make it ſubſervient to the intereſt of the mother-country, and to prevent its being injurious to the other parts of his Majeſty's dominions, has ever been fully recognized; but an exemption from duties on all articles of commerce which we import from Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh plantations, or on commodities which do not interfere with their products or manufactures, we can juſtly claim; and always expect that our commerce will be charged with no other, than a neceſſary regard to the trade and intereſt of Great-Britain and her colonies evidently demands: at the ſame time we humbly conceive that the money ariſing from all duties raiſed in this colony ſhould be paid into the colony treaſury, to be drawn by requiſitions of the crown to the General Aſſembly, for the ſecurity and defence of the whole empire.

"We cannot avoid mentioning, among other grievances, the act for prohibiting the legiſlature of this colony from paſſing any law for the emiſſion of a paper currency to be a legal tender in the colony: our commerce affords ſo ſmall a return of ſpecie, that, without a paper currency, ſupported on the credit of the colony, our trade and the change of the property muſt neceſſarily decreaſe. Without this expedient we never ſhould have been able to comply with the requiſitions of the crown during the laſt war, or to grant ready aids on any ſudden emergencies. The credit of our bills has ever been ſecured from depreciation by the ſhort periods limited for their duration, and ſinking them by taxes raiſed on the people; and the want of this power may, in future, prevent his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects here from teſtifying their loyalty and affection to our gracious ſovereign, and from granting ſuch aids as may be neceſſary for the general weal and ſafety of the Britiſh empire; nor can we avoid remonſtrating againſt this act, as an abridgment of the royal prerogative, and a violation of our legiſlative rights.

"We muſt alſo complain of the act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, impoſing duties on certain articles imported into the province of Quebec, and reſtricting the importation of them to the ports of Quebec, and St. John's, on the river Sorel, by which the commerce formerly carried on by this colony with the Indians, is in a great meaſure diverted into another channel; as, by the extenſion of the bounds of that province from Hudſon's-bay to the Ohio, by a ſtatute of the ſame ſeſſions, a great extent of country is cut off from this colony, in which hitherto the moſt lucrative branches of the Indian trade were purſued; and by directing the duties on the articles neceſſary for that commerce to be paid only at the above ports, which are ſo very remote from this and the other colonies, that the importation of them by thoſe places will be attended with ſuch a heavy expence as to amount to a total prohibition: theſe acts, in our opinion, bear with peculiar hardſhip on the people of this colony, when we reflect on the vaſt ſums of money which have been expended by our legiſlatures in conciliating the friendſhip of the ſavages, and the eſſential ſervices which were derived to the Britiſh arms during the laſt war from our alliance with, and influence over them, founded on a free and unreſtrained commerce. We are at a loſs to account why articles imported from the continental colonies, and imported into the province of Quebec, ſhould be loaded with heavier duties than thoſe brought from the Weſt-India iſlands, by which, while we are deprived of a moſt lucrative branch of commerce, we behold a diſcrimination made between us and the ſugar colonies to our prejudice, equally injurious and unmerited.

"Nor can we forbear mentioning the jealouſies which have been excited in the colonies by the extenſion of the limits of the province of Quebec, in which the Roman Catholic religion has received ſuch ample ſupports.

"Intereſted as we muſt conſider ourſelves in whatever may affect our ſiſter colonies, we cannot help feeling for the diſtreſſes of our brethren in the Maſſachuſſets bay, from the operation of the ſeveral acts of parliament paſſed relative

to

to that province, and of earneſtly remonſtrating in their behalf. At the ſame time we alſo muſt expreſs our diſapprobation of the violent meaſures that have been purſued in ſome of the colonies, which can only tend to encreaſe our misfortunes, and to prevent our obtaining redreſs.

"We claim but a reſtoration of thoſe rights which we enjoyed, by general conſent, before the cloſe of the laſt war; we deſire no more than a continuation of that antient government to which we are entitled by the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and by which alone can be ſecured to us the rights of Engliſhmen, attached by every tie of intereſt and regard to the Britiſh nation, and accuſtomed to behold with reverence and reſpect its excellent form of government. We harbour not an idea of diminiſhing the power and grandeur of the mother-country, or leſſening the luſtre and dignity of parliament; our object is the happineſs which, we are convinced, can only ariſe from the union of both countries. To render this union permanent and ſolid, we eſteem it the undoubted right of the colonies to participate of that conſtitution whoſe direct end and aim is the liberty of the ſubject; fully truſting that this Honourable Houſe will liſten with attention to our complaints, and redreſs our grievances, by adopting ſuch meaſures as ſhall be found moſt conducive to the general welfare of the whole empire, and moſt likely to reſtore union and harmony among all its different branches.

"*By order of the General Aſſembly,*
JOHN CRUGER, *Speaker.*"

The above remonſtrance appears to have been tranſmitted to Briſtol by the Charming Peggy, which ſailed from New-York the 27th of March, and arrived at Briſtol on the 2d of May. She brought, beſides the above, a firm, dutiful, and loyal petition to the King, and a memorial to the Lords, neither of which have been attended with the wiſhed-for ſucceſs, notwithſtanding the Miniſtry had purpoſely given an opening to the General Aſſembly of New York to ſhew their moderation by acquieſcing in the terms of the conciliating clauſe propoſed by Lord North (ſee p. 101). From the favourable diſpoſition of the above Aſſembly in diſclaiming the authority of the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, hopes were entertained that the whole province was ready to ſubmit, and that the acts of the Britiſh Parliament would be acknowledged as binding, by thoſe who had rejected the reſolutions of the Congreſs as of no force; but in this Government appear to have been miſtaken. The Aſſembly ſeem to be of opinion, that the acts of both are alike unconſtitutional; and the ſenſe of the people, if it may be collected from their late proceedings, is wholly in favour of the Congreſſional ſide: for, notwithſtanding the vote of their repreſentatives, by the lateſt accounts received from thence, they were again proceeding to chuſe delegates to repreſent the province in the Congreſs that was to meet on the 10th inſtant; nor has the following circular letter, directed to the ſeveral Governors, by the Secretary of State for the American department, had the leaſt effect to influence their conduct on that occaſion:

"SIR, *Whitehall, Jan.* 4, 1775.

"— — — —

deration and prudent conduct, has been able to preserve the ſtricteſt diſcipline among his troops, ſo the civil magiſtrates, on their part, have been equally vigilant in reſtraining the exceſſes of the common people. The complaints that have been juſtly founded have in general been redreſſed, and, except the ordinary irregularities occaſioned by liquor, no material injury has been done by the ſoldiers to the inhabitants, nor by the inhabitants to the ſoldiers, except by refuſing them ſupplies. But this pacific temper will probably ſoon have an end. When the ſuccours arrive, the intentions of government cannot be long concealed. Some inſults have already been offered, which the injured parties have prudently overlooked. On the 16th of March (the day the provincial congreſs had recommended for faſting and prayer), a party of the 4th regiment, when the people were aſſembling, pitched two market-tents within ten yards of their place of worſhip, and, with three drums and three fifes, kept beating and playing during the whole time of divine ſervice. On the 17th, Col. Hancock's fine ſeat near the Common was mal-treated, the fences broken down, and the encloſures defaced; and, on the 18th, the Neck-guard ſeized 13,425 muſket-cartridges, with 300lb. weight of ball, private property, which the General refuſed to reſtore on the application of the owner. Theſe are the preludes, perhaps, to hoſtilities of a more ſerious nature, which will lead to the diſcovery of the intentions of the miniſtry in tranſporting to America ſo formidable a force.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A Letter from the Iſle of Man remarks, that, for ſeveral days together, about the middle of April laſt, the tides were lower at the different ports of that iſland, than can be remembered by the oldeſt man living. The like has been obſerved on the weſt coaſt of this kingdom.

April 24.

Was held the anniverſary of the Society of Antiquaries, when the following members were choſen officers for the year enſuing:

Rev. D. Miles, Dean of Exeter, Preſidt.	Daniel Wray, Eſq;
Sir J. Ayloffe, bt. V. P.	* Hon. H. Cavendiſh
Hon. D. Barrington, V. P.	* Rich. Dalton, Eſq;
Sir W. Blackſtone, kt	* Jas. Dargent, M.D.
O. Sal. Brereton, Eſq; V. P.	* Jas. Halifax, D.D.
Mr Joſ. Colebrooke, Treaſurer	* Rich. Kaye, D.D.
R. Gough, Eſq; Director	* W. Hen. Duke of Portland
Mic. Lort, B. D. V. P.	* Sir J. Pringle, Bart.
Th. Morell, DD. Sec.	* Sir Edm. Thomas, Bart.
W. Norris, M.A. Sec.	* Mar. Tunſtall, Eſq;
	* Hon Brownlow, Ld Biſhop of Worceſter

Thoſe marked thus * are new elected.

The ſame day the Preſident and Directors of the lately-eſtabliſhed Society for the Recovery of perſons apparently drowned, heard a ſermon in favour of the inſtitution, preached at St. Bride's, by the Rev. Mr. Harriſon, and afterwards dined together, when eleven out of eighteen perſons, who have been ſaved within the laſt twelve months, were introduced to the Society, as living proofs of the importance of the inſtitution.—See our Preface to Vol. XLIV.

April 25.

The Houſe of Commons reſolved, that painted earthen ware, *except galley tiles*, of the manufacture of Europe, be imported and ſold in this kingdom, and that the duty on ſuch importation ſhall be 10l. 10s. for every 100l. according to the true value thereof.

The body of the Rev. Mr. Newnham was found floating in Pen-Park-Hole, after five weeks fruitleſs ſearch.—See p. 201.

April 26.

Was held the anniverſary feaſt of the Governors, &c. of the Lying-in-infirmary, when 457l. was collected towards the ſupport of that charity.

The iron cheſt belonging to the Court of Requeſts, St. Margaret's hill, was broke open, and robbed of 170l.

April 27.

A Dutch galliot was ſet on fire by lightning off the Land's-End, by which accident ſhe was conſumed, and every ſoul on board periſhed. An Engliſh ſloop in company could afford them no relief.

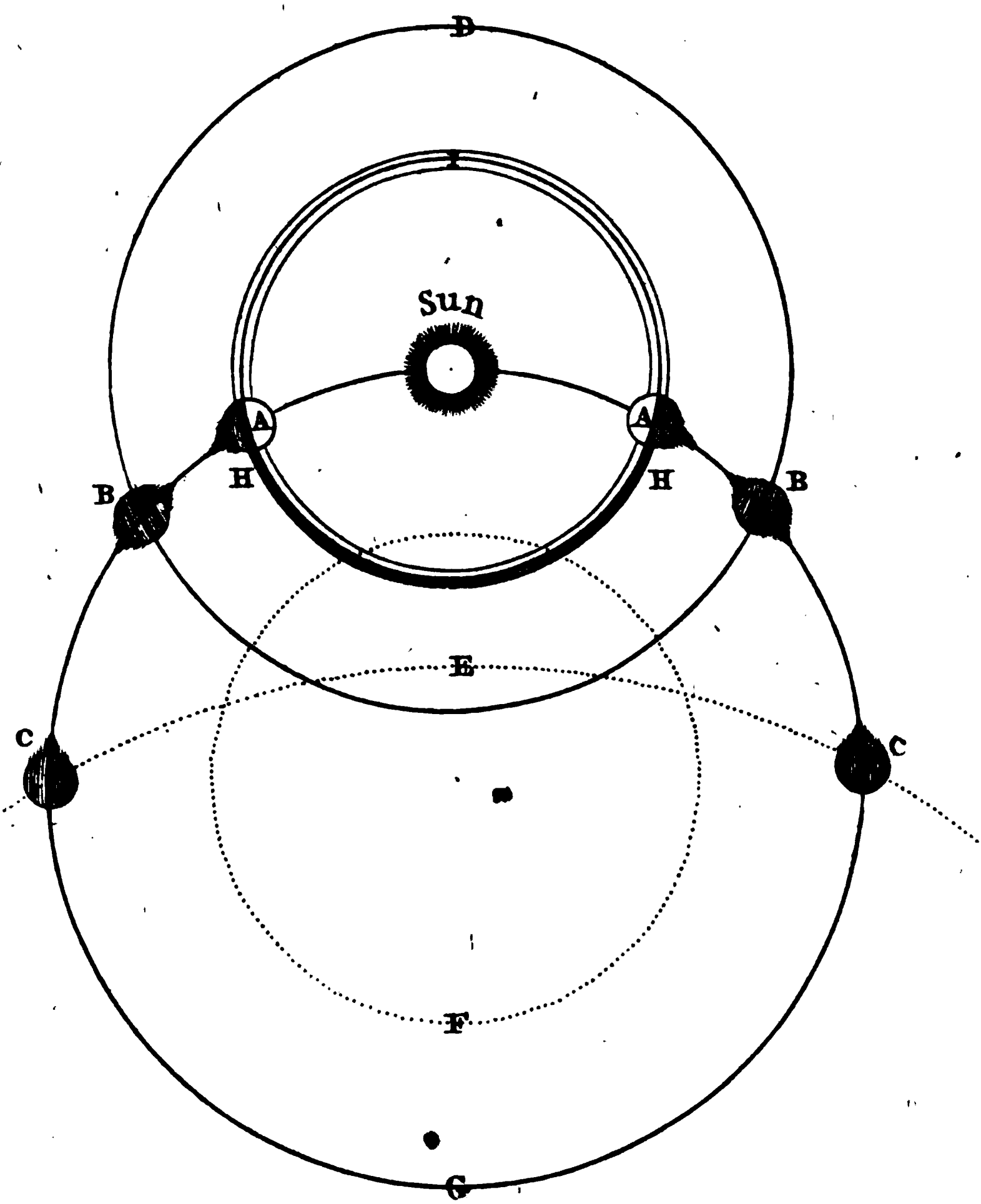
The Grenville Indiaman, with Lord Pigot on board, ſailed from St. Helen's for Bombay, of which place his Lordſhip has lately been appointed Governor.

The curious phænomenon, of which Mr. Bayley made a drawing at Bexley, (ſee the plate), was obſerved at Chatham barracks (as appears by a letter from thence publiſhed in the papers) with great exactneſs. About a quarter after one in the afternoon, ſays the letter-writer, "I ſaw a true regular circle (coloured) round the ſun; the diameter of the circle, with a Hadley's quadrant, I made 45 degrees, 34 min. Another white luminous circle, a part of whoſe periphery at that time went through the ſun's centre, by obſervation made the diameter 98. There was another concentric circle (coloured alſo) at about 5 deg. from that round the ſun, and ſegments of two more coloured at places very bright, which were alſo concentric to each of the other circles. The light of the ſun was ſomewhat opake, by our ſhadows, as if two or three digits were eclipſed. The whole of this, without any variation, appeared upwards of an hour and twenty minutes."

By comparing this account with that of our correſpondent, Mr. Bayley, we cannot help remarking the different appearance of the ſame phænomenon at

places

A Phenomenon of the Sun, as it appeard on Thursday April 27.th 1775, at Bexley, Kent. Drawn by I. Bayly.



places ſo very near as Bexley and Chatham, which does not exceed the 8th part of a degree. At Bexley, two mock ſuns were ſeen A A *(vide plate)*, nearly as bright as the real ſun, of which no notice is taken in the letter from Chatham; B B were other mock ſuns of a bright white, glaring to the eye, but ſeen in water coloured like the rainbow; C C were mock ſuns of a fainter white, and D (the luminous circle at Chatham) appeared very faint at Bexley; E and F appeared like broken circles at Bexley, the ſame nearly as at Chatham; as did G, the large circle, whoſe periphery paſſed through the ſun; but the ſmall inner circle round the ſun appeared at Bexley, from H to H, of a moſt beautiful rainbow colour, the other part of the circle was more faint.

April 28.

The Europa Eaſt Indiaman, Captain Pelly, arrived in the Downs from Bombay. She had been out ſo long, that it was feared ſhe had been loſt.

This day 24 tranſports with troops for Boſton ſailed from Corke.

April 29.

The ſeveral perſons apprehended for the riot and reſcue in Moorfields, (ſee p. 99) were tried at Hicks's Hall, when ſome were ſentenced to be impriſoned in Newgate three years, others five, and the moſt notorious of them for ſeven.

April 30.

A terrible thunder-ſtorm, accompanied with guſts of wind, and hailſtones of uncommon magnitude, did conſiderable damage in ſeveral of the middle counties, particularly in thoſe of Northampton and Buckingham, where it unrooſed houſes, tore up trees by the roots, deſtroyed the bloſſoms, and broke many windows. Some perſons were killed by the lightning in other parts.

During the ſtorm of thunder and lightning, which was very terrifying, ſome villains got into the houſe of Mr. Berry, in Rolls-buildings, and carried off plate and other valuable articles to the amount of 2000l. and upwards.

MONDAY, MAY 1.

The Muſeum Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 57,808, drawn a blank, was, as firſt drawn ticket, entitled to 100l.

Lord Petre, attended by all the great officers of the fraternity, laid the firſt ſtone of a new free-maſon's hall, now building in Great Queen-ſtreet, after which they proceeded to Leather-ſellers hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided, which, however, was much interrupted by a quarrel that happened between a military officer and a clerk in office, which in the end produced a duel, wherein the latter (the aggreſſor) loſt his life.

Tueſday 2.

This day the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wedneſday, ended, at which the following priſoners were capitally convicted, viz. Daniel Gregory and William Barrett, for a highway robbery on Hounſlow-heath; Thomas Palmer, for a burglary near Old-ſtreet-ſquare; Michael Conway and Tho. M'Donald, for a burglary in Wapping; Tho. Wood, for ſtealing cattle on Epping-foreſt; Henry Jordan and Frederic Williams, for houſe-breaking in Queen's-ſquare; Sam. Storer and Sam. Croſs, for breaking open a butcher's ſhop, and ſtealing meat; John Hines and Tho. Tunks, for houſebreaking, in Stepney pariſh; John Toppings, for horſe-ſtealing; and Richard Walthall, for ſtealing from Mr. Chr. Alderſon, to whom he was clerk, two warrants, one for 213l. the other for 156l. 4s. for which he had received the money.

At this ſeſſions, Thomas Bates, late a ſerjeant in the third regiment of Guards, was tried for the murder of his wife, and found guilty of manſlaughter only. He bore a very good character, ſhe a very bad one, which, no doubt, had great weight with judge and jury, as one witneſs ſwore poſitively that he had *threatened to butcher her*.

Wedneſday 3.

Lord North opened the budget, and ſtated in a very maſterly manner the minutiæ of the public accounts, debtor and creditor. The ſupplies, he ſaid, would amount to 5,562,000l. the ways and means would amount to upwards of 6,500,000l. conſequently there would be a ſurplus of 1,000,000l. His Lordſhip propoſed to pay off 1,000,000l of 3 per cents. at 88 per cent. and to have a lottery of 60,000 tickets, the ſame as laſt year, to be ſubſcribed for by ſuch perſons as held ſtock prior to the 24th of April, 1775, each perſon ſubſcribing to have ſix tickets, at 12l. 10s. each for his 100l. and the remaining 13l. to be paid in caſh; and, in order to prevent the like accident that happened laſt year in the ſubſcribing at the Bank, his Lordſhip propoſed, that on Monday next the Bank doors ſhould be open from nine o'clock in the morning, to ſix in the evening, for the purpoſe of every ſtock-holder ſubſcribing: and, as many perſons would ſubſcribe more than ſufficient to fill the ſubſcription, his Lordſhip farther propoſed, that a day ſhould be appointed to ſettle the ſubſcription, when every ſtock-holder that had given in his name, ſhould be a ſubſcriber in proportion to the ſum he had ſpecified in his note delivered in; no one to ſubſcribe more than 20,000l. nor leſs than 100l.

Thurſday 4.

Arrived a mail with government diſpatches in 28 days from New York, by which advice has been received that ſome inſurgents had aſſembled in Cumberland

berland county and had committed one of the judges and ſeveral of the king's officers to goal, and threatened all who ſhould preſume to put the late acts of parliament in execution with the like puniſhment.

By private advices to merchants it appears that the non-importation agreement is very ſtrictly obſerved, and that ſeveral ſhips that have arrived with cargoes from England have been obliged to depart without breaking bulk.

Saturday 6.

This day's Gazette confirms the appointment of Lieut. Gen. John Irwin to be Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's land forces in Ireland; alſo to be Governor of Londonderry and Calmere fort, and to be of his Majeſty's Privy-Council in Ireland.

Orders were this day ſent to the different ſea-ports for the guard-ſhips to receive all ſeamen who ſhall voluntarily enter into his Majeſty's ſervice.

Sunday, May 7.

Monday 8.

Advice was received at the Admiralty-office of the ſafe arrival at Portſmouth of the N… am, and Orford … m. Hartland's … ndies.

His … onfer the honour … ont Hotham, … me kiſſed hands … f the Barons o…

We… eeting of the S… the collection … amounted to 655l. 17s. which, with 210l. 16s. 3d. collected at the rehearſal, made up the ſum of 866l. 13s. 3d.—62l. 8s. leſs than laſt year.

…ndos was … council. … Ilcheſter … mptroller …

… ton, Eſq; … lint, and … nes, and …, in room … d of Ply…

… ſon. Houſe … nd remon… aſſembly of … n debate, … r for Briſtol, diſtinguiſhed himſelf, was rejected. (See p. 247.)

Wedneſday 17.

Lord Camden preſented a petition to the Houſe of Peers for the repeal of the act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual Proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North-America;" which was alſo rejected.

Thurſday 18.

One of his Majeſty's electoral meſſengers arrived from Hanover, with the melancholy account, that her Majeſty Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway, died at Zell on the 10th inſtant, about midnight, of a malignant fever, after an illneſs of five days, to the great grief of their Majeſties and all the royal family.—On this news being made public, the Earl Marſhal gave notice, that it was expected, *that all perſons do put themſelves into decent mourning.*

Friday 19.

Was held the anniverſary meeting of the guardians of the Aſylum for Female Orphans, when the collection amounted to no more than 100l. 14s. 6d. though a charity of the moſt humane and laudable kind.

Monday 23.

The following bills received the royal aſſent by commiſſion:—the bill to enable the different univerſities, &c. to hold in perpetuity the copy-right of books given or bequeathed to them for the advancement of learning—(There is a clauſe in this act to reſtrain the univerſities from ſelling their right to bookſellers, &c.);—the bill to repeal an act againſt erecting cottages;—the bill to empower juſtices to adminiſter oaths relative to the poor;—with other private and road bills, to the number of 76.

Tueſday 23.

Great diſturbances have lately happened among the ſhipwrights in Chatham-yard, and no leſs than 180 of them have refuſed to work; and this day the Secretary of the Admiralty went down to make

…ſwer the ſaid indictment, whenever called upon by the King and her Peers in Parliament aſſembled.

Friday 26.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers in the uſual ſtate, and gave the royal aſſent to—the bill for ſettling Buckingham-houſe on the Queen, in lieu of Somerſet-houſe;—for redeeming 1,000,000l. three per cent. annuities, and for eſtabliſhing a lottery;—for granting a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund for the ſervice of the preſent year;—for the ſupport of the civil government of Quebec;—for the encouragement of the fiſheries carried on from Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh dominions in Europe;—for giving a public reward for the diſcovery of a northern paſſage to the weſt or ſouthern ocean of America;—to an act to enable the Speaker of the H. of C. to iſſue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to ſerve in parliament, in the room of ſuch members as ſhall die during the receſs;—to enlarge the term of letters-patent to William Clockworthy, for the ſole uſe of a diſcovery of certain materials for the making of porcelain;—and to ſeveral private bills.

After which, his Majeſty put an end to the ſeſſions by the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot, in juſtice to you, forbear to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction in your conduct, during the courſe of this important ſeſſion.

"You have maintained, with a firm and ſteady reſolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of parliament, which I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable; you have protected and promoted the commercial intereſts of my kingdoms; and you have, at the ſame time, given convincing proofs of your readineſs (as far as the conſtitution will allow you) to gratify the wiſhes and remove the apprehenſions of my ſubjects in America; and I am perſuaded, that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt, in the end, reſult from meaſures formed and conducted on ſuch principles.

"The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that, as well from the general diſpoſitions of other powers, as from the ſolemn aſſurances which I have received, I have great reaſon to expect the continuance of peace. Nothing on my part, conſiſtent with the maintenance of the honour and intereſt of my kingdoms, ſhall be wanting to ſecure the public tranquillity.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"It gives me much concern, that the unhappy diſturbances in ſome of my colonies have obliged me to propoſe to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from compleating the intended reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the chearfulneſs and public ſpirit with which you have granted the ſupplies for the ſeveral ſervices of the current year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have nothing to deſire of you, but to uſe your beſt endeavours to preſerve and to cultivate, in your ſeveral counties, the ſame regard for public order, and the ſame diſcernment of their true intereſts, which have, in theſe times, diſtinguiſhed the character of my faithful and beloved people, and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and reſpected abroad."

Then both Houſes of Parliament were prorogued by the Lord Chancellor to Thurſday, the 27th day of July next.

Sunday 28.

Capt. Danby, from New-York, arrived expreſs from Southampton in the evening, with diſpatches for the Government. By the ſhip in which he came there were letters, dated April 25, containing the particulars of an affair that happened on the 19th, between a detachment from General Gage's army, and the provincial militia of Maſſachuſetts-bay, in which about 40 of the latter are ſaid to have been killed, and about 20 wounded. The loſs of the former, by the American account, in killed and wounded, exceeds 200.

The following is the ſubſtance of the account, as handed about, but of which the Government diſclaims all knowledge:

"General Gage having heard that the inſurgents were drawing ſome cannon a few miles from Boſton, he diſpatched an officer with ſome troops to demand them to be delivered up, which the inſurgents refuſed to comply with.—A ſecond meſſage was ſent, when the officer informed them, that he muſt obey his orders, which were, in caſe of refuſal to ſurrender them, that he muſt fire on thoſe that ſurrounded them, but which he hoped they would prevent, by immediately relinquiſhing them. This they abſolutely refuſed to do; on which the troops fired on them, and killed about 60. On this the country aroſe, and aſſiſted the inſurgents to load the canon, and they directly fired upon General Gage's troops, which did great execution, near 100 being killed, and 60 wounded. The noiſe of the cannon alarmed General Gage, who immediately ſent Lord Percy, with a large party of troops, to enquire into the matter. When his Lordſhip came to the place he heard the officers account of the diſpute, and then returned back with the troops to General Gage's intrenchments, as he did not find any authority he had to proceed further in it."

Wedneſday 31.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new conſtruction, ſo light as to be carried by a man on horſeback, and which

carry balls from four to seven pounds weight, and 10,000 stands of arms, were shipped from the Tower, in the course of the present month, for the use of the troops in America.

The Caribbs at St. Vincent's are not yet so far subdued as to suffer their district to be surveyed with impunity; one of the gentlemen employed on that service has lately been shot through the head, and the rest intimidated. The murderers have been pursued, and two of them have lost their heads.

Three placarts have been lately published at Copenhagen: the first prohibits the exportation of potter's clay from the Isle of Bornholm; the second, the importation of foreign fustians, called there *Olmerdugg*, or *Parchents*; and the third forbids the importation and use of foreign tin-plates in Denmark, Norway, and the principalities of Slesswick and Holstein, except what are called the large black iron plates. *Gaz.*

Insurrections have been general in France, on account of the dearness of corn; many of the ringleaders have been seized and executed without trial; but the cry for bread is yet unredressed.

Births.

April 25 HER Royal Highness the Princess of Asturias, of a princess

28 Lady of George Anson, Esq; a son

29 The Right Hon the Countess of Essex, a son

May 4 Wife of a perukе-maker in Portland-street, two sons and a daughter

May 22 Lady of Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart, a son

Marriages.

REV John Savage, Rector of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss Charlotte Wiltshire, of the same place

Robert Duke, Esq; of Lake, Wiltshire, to Miss Jane Rathleigh, of Swathling, near Southampton

—— Angus, Esq; at Thoubald, Herefordshire, to Miss Treadway, niece to Sir Andrew Lindsey, Bart

April 27 James Barber, Esq; of Upwey, Dorsetshire, to Miss Simons, of Sackville-street

May 1 Charles Baldwyn, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Salop, to Mrs. Palmer, of Alton, Warwickshire

The Rev Thomas Pentycross, Rector of St Mary's, Wallingford, Berks, to Miss Allen, of Preston Crowmarsh, Oxon

Henry Hobhouse, Esq; Clifton, Gloucestershire, to Miss Jenkins, daughter of the late Rev Mr. Jenkins, Canon Residentiary of the cathedral of Wells

2 William Cleveland, Esq; Paddington, to Miss Mary Lewis, Brook-street, Grosvenor square

6 Governor Boochier, to Miss Foley, daughter to Thomas Foley, Esq; Member for Herefordshire

8 Edward Tighe, Esq; of the Middle Temple, to Miss Jones, Sackville street

9. William Lavingston, Esq; Faringdon, Berks, to Miss Newsham, of Welbeck street, Cavendish-square

10 Barckley Kennet, Esq; Alderman of Cornhill Ward, to Mrs Smith, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

11 Mr. Croft Jackson, of Lad-lane, to Miss Polly Barwick, third daughter of James Barwick, Esq; of the same place

13 William Gooch, Esq; second son to Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. of Bonacre Park, Suffolk, to Miss Villa Real, heiress of the late William Villa Real, of Edwinston, Nottinghamshire

Benjamin Blades, Esq; of Hull, to Miss Kitty Scott, of the same place

14 William Bowden, Esq; Lynn, Norfolk, to Miss Jemima Rawlinson, of Kensington

15 The Right Hon Frederic Ld Boston, to Miss Methuen, of Corsham house, Wilts

Rev John Arden, of Longcrofts, Staffordshire, to Miss Hamar, of Hampstead

16 Major-general Henry Campbell, of Boquhan, Scotland, to Miss Crawfurd, of Jordanhill

21 The Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, to the Hon Miss Conway, daughter to the Earl of Hertford

23 Nathan Gundry, Esq; of Dorsetshire, to Miss Palmer a relation to the Duke of Northumberland

Deaths.

THE Rev Mr Gomond, Rector of Little Birch, Herefordshire

Daniel Mulleery, at Lincy, Ireland, aged 127

John Cresset, Esq; Joint Comptroller of the Army Accounts

Dr Greene, one of the Chaplains to Chelsea Hospital

John Wenyeve, Esq; Brettenham-hall, Suffolk

Rev Mr. West, Rector of Mepal, and Vicar of Sutton, in the isle of Ely

Tindal Thompson, Esq; at Malton

April 17 Miss Mary Douglas, sister to the Lady of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart

26 The Hon Henry Grimstone, of a paralytic disorder

The Rev Peter Boehler, a *Bishop* of the Brethren's Church in Fetter-lane

27 Robert Phipps, Esq; Marsh-street, Walthamstow

28 The Rev Thomas Curteis, D D, Rector of Seven-Oaks, in Kent

29 The youngest son of James Cocks, Esq; Spring Gardens

William Neave, Esq; merchant, Salt-hill

James Lee, Esq; Epping Forest

30 William Monk, Esq; Battersea

May 1 Mr Israel Lyons, eminent for his extraordinary genius and extensive knowledge, particularly in botany, mathematics, &c. He accompanied Capt. Phipps

in

in his Voyage to the North Pole, as principal aſtronomer (ſee Vol. XLIV.); and was the author of the tables annexed to the account of that voyage, and of ſeveral other ingenious publications. He has left many valuable notes and obſervations for an edition of Dr Halley's works collected into a volume, which he had juſt prepared for the preſs, with the ſanction of the Philoſophical Society.

Her Grace the Ducheſs of Montagu

Thomas Lloyd, Eſq; Bronwith, Cadiganſhire

John Preſton, Eſq; Clerk of the Papers in the King's Bench

Humphry Coates, Eſq; late a candidate for Weſtminſter

2 John Macdonald, Eſq; of Clemsfield, Stirlingſhire

3 Rob. Ireland, Eſq; agent for the army

Hon George Hamilton, at Bath

Hon George Boſcawen, Lieutenant-general of land-forces, &c.

4 Joſhua Franklin, Eſq; formerly a Turkey merchant

Rev Sam. Holcombe, Preb. of Worceſter

Right Hon Lady Sophia Lambert, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Cavan

Rev Tho. Llwyd, Rector of Hornſey

5 Joſ. Parlebeine, Eſq; Chelſea

Wm Banks, Eſq; Wynſtanley, Lancaſh.

John Johnſon, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Inſurance office

6 Jam. Heggie, Eſq; at Pitleſſie, Scotland

Thomas Mellinton, Eſq; architect

7 John Lewis, Eſq; many years an attorney of Clifford's-inn

Thomas Du Biſſon, Eſq; Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare

Rev Mr. Oldfield, Vicar of Merton, Eſſex

8 Wm Rhodes, Eſq; Bond-ſtr. ſuddenly

Rev Mr Kays, of Wickwar

10 Her Majeſty Carolina Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway, of a malignant fever, at Zell —A general mourning is ordered by authority

10 Mr Alexander Joſephs, formerly a Diſſenting Miniſter

Geo. Quarme, Eſq; Comiſſioner of Exciſe

12 Rd Maitland, Eſq; Mark-lane

Tho. Walmeſley, Eſq; Shenfield, Eſſex

13 Dr Nich. Robinſon, an eminent phyſician, author of ſeveral valuable treatiſes in phyſic and philoſophy

Rev Oliver Jones, Senior Chaplain of Chriſt Church, Oxford

Rev Mr Nott, one of the Minor Canons of Worceſter cathedral

Thomas Alleyne, Eſq; of Barbadoes

15 The Lady of —— Lutwiche, Eſq; in Park lane

Thomas Roſtock, Eſq; St James's-ſtreet

16 Fra. Waſtie, Eſq; Cowley, near Oxford

19 John Shakeſpear, Eſq; Alderman of Aldgate Ward

Joanth. Howes, aged 106, E. Smithfield

20 The Hon Mr Montagu, uncle to the Earl of Sandwich

Miſs Johnſon, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen

21 Jonathan Parrie, Eſq; Church-row, near Hampſtead

22 Sir Francis Vincent, of Stoke D'Abernon, Surry, Bart. Member for the county.—He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Fra. Vincent, Bt.

25 Tho. Wincoſte, Eſq; Orchard-ſtreet

DISPENSATIONS.

REV Thomas Moſtyn, to hold Llanycykil R, Merionethſhire, with Chriſtleton R, Cheſter

Rev William Webber, M A, to hold Selſey and Birdſhaw R R, Suſſex

Rev Salubury Price, D D, to hold Little Marlow V, Bucks, with Buckland R, Surry

John Cheſter, M A, to hold Brockworth and Leigh V V, Glouceſterſhire

Wm Bromley Cadogan, to hold the V. of St Giles, Reading, with Chelſea R, Middleſex, worth 652l. per ann.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV Matthew Kenrick, to Blechingly R, Surry

Rev Dr T. Fothergill, to a Prebend in Durham

Rev John Huddesford, to Lidd V, Kent, void by the promotion of Dr Brownlow North to the ſee of Worceſter

Rev Henry Bathurſt, L L B, and Rev Edward Smallwell, B D, to the dignity of Canons in the cathedral of Chriſt Church, Oxford

Rev Peter Pinnell, D D, to a Prebend in the cathedral church of Chriſt, Rocheſter

Rev John Cleaver, Vicar of Frodſham, Cheſhire, to a Prebend in Cheſter cathedral

Rev Wm Nance, to Boxley V, Kent

Rev —— Deake, A B, to the R R of St Bride, Monmouthſhire, and St Atham, Glamorganſhire

Rev Charles Cave, to South Kilworth R, Leiceſterſhire

Rev Thomas Bellas, to Holdenby R, Northamptonſhire

B—NKR—PTS.

ELIZ. Hatfield Preſton, Briſtol, milliner

Jac. Lea, Bewdley, Worceſterſh. mercer

Tho. Rogers, St Mary le Bone, conſtactor

Rd Garfield, Henſington, Oxfordſh. carrier

James Spence, St Martin's-lane, Weſtm.

John Bradock, Stockport, Cheſhire, and James Bradock, Lawrence-lane, London, warehouſemen

Tho. Hillcoat, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſmith

John Smith Mercer, Ash, Kent, grocer

Rob. Lindſay, Cateaton ſtreet, carpenter

Lowther Peele, Holborn, goldſmith

Wm Alcock, Weſtm. brandy-merchant

Smithſon Waller, Barnard Caſtle, Durham, brandy-merchant

Tho. Hilton, Tottenh. court road, chairmak.

Edward Blechynden, Holborn, grocer

Tim. Joſ. Malkin, Feverſham, Kent, dealer

Joſ. Hind, Whitehaven, Cumberl. merchant

Mary Stevens, Colcheſter, Eſſex, millener

Joan Shere, Cullompton, Devonſhire, grocer

Francis Hopkins, jun. Wootton Baſſet, Wilts, cheeſefactor.

PRICES of STOCKS.

		BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S. S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E. I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets £.	s.	d.
Il	29	142¼	91a⅛	90a⅛	89a⅛	87⅞a88	86a¼	25⅞a26	99½	87	87¼a⅜	87¼a½	155a¼	80¼	63a64s.	⅛			
	30	Sunday.																	
	1	142¼	91⅛	Ditto	89⅛a¼	88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	155	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			
	2	Ditto	91⅛a¼	90⅛a¼	Ditto	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼	88a⅜	87½	Ditto	Ditto	64a65s.	Ditto			
	3	Ditto	91¼	90¼	89¼	88⅛a88	86¼a⅜	26	Ditto	87¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80¼	Ditto	Ditto			
	4	142¼a½	91a¼	90⅛a¼	89⅛a½	87¼a88⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88a87¼	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	13	6
	5	142¼a½	91⅜a⅝	90⅛a⅜	89⅛a⅜	88⅛a87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80¼	64a63s.	Ditto	13	2	6.
	6	Ditto	91a⅛	Ditto	89⅛	87¼a⅜	86⅛	26a⅛	Ditto	86⅞a87	87⅓	Ditto	155¼	Ditto	62a63s.	⅛	13	1	6.
	7	Sunday.																	
	8	142¼a½	91	Ditto	89⅛a89	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	155	80¼	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
	9	142¼a⅜	91a⅛	90a⅛	86⅞a89	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a½	87¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	62a61s.	Ditto		Ditto	
	10	Ditto	91¼a91	Ditto	89¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅝a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	60a61s.	Ditto	13	1	0
	11	Ditto	91	90⅛	89⅝a89a⅞	87¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	87¼a⅜	87a⅛	155¼	80¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	13	121	6.
	12	142½	91a¼	90⅛a¼	Ditto	87¼a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61s.	Ditto	13	1	6
	13	Ditto	91¼a½	Ditto	89¼	87⅞a88	86¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	Ditto	155	Ditto	61a62s.	Ditto	13	8	0
	14	Sunday.																	
	15	142½	91¼	Ditto	89⅜	88a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a½	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
	16	143a142⅞	91⅛	90¼a⅜	89⅜	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88a⅛	87½a⅜	155¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
	17	143½a⅞	91⅜a½	90⅛a¼	89⅛a⅜	88⅜a½	86½a½	26⅛	Ditto	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	13	2	0
	18	142¼	91⅜a⅝a½	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛	Ditto	26⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	87⅜a⅞	87¼	155½	Ditto	62s.	Ditto		Ditto	
	19	Ditto	91⅛a⅜	Ditto	89⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a½	62a63s.	Ditto	13	1	6.
	20	Ditto	91⅛a¼	90⅛	89⅝a¾	Ditto	86¼a	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156	Ditto	63a64s.	Ditto		Ditto	
	21	Sunday.																	
	22	142½	91⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88⅜a88	Ditto	26¼	99	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
	23	Ditto	91	90⅛a½	89⅛a⅜a½	88a87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅜	87⅛	155¼a¼	Ditto	65s.	Ditto		Ditto	
	24	142½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a¼	87¼a⅞	Ditto	26⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a¼	63a64s.	Ditto		Ditto	
	25	Ditto	Ditto	90½	89⅝a½	87⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	87⅞a¼	Ditto	155¼a155	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
	26	142⅞a¼	91a⅛	Ditto	89½a¼a⅜	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62a63s.	Ditto		Ditto	
	27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛	Ditto	86¼	26⅛	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
	28	Sunday.																	
	29	142¾	91a90¼	Ditto	89⅛a88⅞a89	87⅞a⅛	Ditto	26	Ditto	86¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62s.	Ditto		Ditto	

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Caſtle-Alley, Royal Exchange.

Where the Value on Lives and Survivorſhips, Reverſions, and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Diſpatch.

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

York 2 pap
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsfo.

For JUNE, 1775.

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With an accurate Map of the Country One Hundred Miles round Boſton, in order to ſhew the Situation and March of the Troops, as well Provincials as Regulars, which are now within Sight of each other, and are hourly expected to engage.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 29, to June 3, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	10	3	3	2	9	2	0	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	8	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	
Surry	6	9	0	0	0	2	3	3	10	
Hertford	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	
Bedford	6	10	4	10	3	3	2	3	0	
Cambridge	6	7	4	2	2	11	2	0	2	6
Huntingdon	6	10	0	0	3	2	1	10	2	9
Northampton	6	11	4	6	3	6	2	1	2	10
Rutland	6	10	0	0	3	8	0	0	3	1
Leicester	7	3	5	1	3	9	2	2	3	9
Nottingham	6	7	4	11	3	6	2	3	3	7
Derby	6	8	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	7
[illegible]	7	2	0	0	3	9	2	1	4	2
Shropshire	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	2	4	5
Hereford	7	3	0	0	3	7	2	0	3	8
Worcester	6	10	5	0	6	2	2	6	4	2
Warwick	6	11	0	0	3	11	2	5	5	0
Gloucester	6	11	2	0	0	0	2	4	6	0
Wiltshire	6	2	0	0	2	10	2	4	4	2
Berks	6	5	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	4
Oxford	7	2	0	0	3	3	2	5	3	8
Bucks	6	7	9	0	3	8	2	3	3	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	4	3	2	3	0	2	3	2	
Suffolk	6	3	3	1	2	10	2	[illegible]	10	
Norfolk	5	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	0	
Lincoln	6	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	2	
York	6	2	4	10	3	3	2		4	
Durham	6	0	4	0	0	0	2		8	
Northumberland	5	4	3	9	2	7	2		8	
Cumberland	6	3	4	4	3	3	2		0	
Westmoreland	6	3	0	0	3	4	1		4	
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	5	0		6	
Cheshire	6	9	0	0	4	2	2		0	
Monmouth	7	0	0	0	4	0	2		0	
Somerset	7	0	2	4	0	0	2		3	
Devon	6	9	0	0	3	2	1		0	
Cornwall	6	5	0	0	3	11	1	[illegible]	0	
Dorset	6	11	0	0	4	11	2	[illegible]	1	
Hampshire	6	3	0	0	3	0	2	[illegible]	4	
Suffex	6	1	0	0	2	10	2	[illegible]	0	
Kent	6	5	0	0	2	10	2	[illegible]	11	
WALES.										
North Wales	6	5	5	0	3	5	2	8	4	0
South Wales	6	7	4	8	3	6	1	7	3	6

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JULY, 1774.

July 1774.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	strong	29 8	61	clouds and sunshine at intervals, some trifling rains
2	Ditto	fresh	29 8¼	63	a very fine warm day
3	Ditto		29 6½	63	ditto
4	Ditto		29 6½	63	many smart showers, with bright intervals
5	S S W	strong	29 8	62	showery morning, very wet afternoon, damp & cold
6	Ditto		29 7	60	many heavy showers, some thunder, damp & cold
7	S W	fresh	29 8	59	some flying clouds, but a fine day
8	W S W	strong	29 8	61	a coarse showery day
9	S W	fresh	29 8	61	a great many smart showers, with bright intervals
10	Ditto	strong	29 8	61	many flying clouds and a few showers, cool & chilly
11	Ditto	fresh	29 8	60	a great many smart showers, with bright intervals
12	Ditto		29 8¼	61	day chiefly cloudy, misling evening
13	Ditto	strong	29 6¼	61	heavy dull day, but no rain
14	S to N W	stormy	29 5¼	61	very wet turbulent morning, bright dry afternoon
15	N N W	fresh	29 8¼	60	cloudy morning, very bright afternoon
16	N to S W	ditto	30	60	a very fine bright day
17	S to N W	little	30	61	cloudy, with a trifling misling rain at times
18	N W	ditto	30	62	ditto
19	W S W	strong	30	62	heavy cloudy morning, very wet afternoon
20	N W	fresh	29 8	61	showery morning, fine bright afternoon
21	W N W	ditto	29 8¼	60	chiefly cloudy, many showers at times
22	N	little	30	60	several flying clouds, but a fine day
23	W N W	fresh	30 1	60	ditto
24	W S W	little	30 ¼	63	an exceeding bright warm day
25	S S E	ditto	29 9¼	65	many flying clouds, close and hot
26	E N E	ditto	29 8¼	66	foggy early, hot mid-day, strong rains in the ev.
27	W	fresh	29 7¾	66	many flying clouds, cool and temperate
28	S S W	strong	29 7¾	64	heavy rain early, many flying clouds in the day
29	Ditto	stormy	29 7¾	64	a very coarse wet day
30	S W	fresh	29 7¾	64	many flying clouds, but a fair day
31	Ditto	little	29 8	64	ditto

Bill of Mortality from May 27, 1775, to June 28.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	824	1651	Males	973	1933
Females	827		Females	960	

Whereof have died under two years old 659

Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.

Between				
2 and 5	240	50 and 60	135
5 and 10	100	60 and 70	230
10 and 20	73	70 and 80	207
20 and 30	143	80 and 90	58
30 and 40	170	90 and 100	1
40 and 50	147		

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For JUNE, 1775.

Proceedings in the preſent Parliament.
(Continued from p. 216.)

LORD North moved to poſtpone the further conſideration of the American papers to the 10th. Mr. *Fox* cenſured his Lordſhip's conduct in not waiting a ſingle day in hearing the complaints of the American merchants;—but now, his favourite meaſure being carried, in proceeding with caution and deliberation.

Lord *North* replied, that it was impoſſible for him to eſcape the cenſure of the hon. gentleman. If he propoſed any meaſure to the conſideration of parliament to-day, hurrying matters precipitately would be imputed to him; now that he had given the Houſe a reſpite of one day to conſider and deliberate, he was charged with procraſtination.

A petition of the manufacturing hoſiers of the town and county of Nottingham, was preſented to the Houſe, read, and referred to the ſame committee as the London and Briſtol petitions had been.

February 9.

Waited on the King with the addreſs.—(See p. 100.)

February 10.

The Speaker read the King's anſwer.—(See p. 100.)

At the ſame time a meſſage from his Majeſty was preſented to the Houſe, intimating the neceſſity of an augmentation of forces by ſea and land.—(See p. 100.)

This meſſage was referred to the committee of ſupply

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the American papers.

Lord *North* moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Maſſachuſetts bay, &c. and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein to be mentioned, under certain conditions, and for a time to be limited. He ſupported his motion, by declaring, that, as the Americans had refuſed to trade with this kingdom, it was but juſt that we ſhould not ſuffer them to trade with any other nation. That the reſtraints of the act of navigation were the very terms of their charter; and that the ſeveral relaxations of that law were ſo many acts of favour, which, when the colonies ceaſed to merit, it was but reaſonable that the Britiſh legiſlature ſhould recal. That although both Houſes had declared Maſſachuſetts-bay in rebellion, and that the other colonies are in a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, yet his Lordſhip ſaid that he was not averſe to admitting ſuch alleviations in the act as would not prove deſtructive of its great object.

1ſt, Therefore, he would move it only as temporary, to the end of the year, or to the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament.

2dly, He would permit particular perſons to be excepted, on certificates from the governor of their good behaviour; or upon their taking a teſt of acknowledgement of the rights of parliament.

Mr. Dunning denied that any rebellion exiſted in America; ſaid, the miniſters were the beſt authors of a receipt to make a rebellion.

The *Attorney General* [Mr. Thurlow] inſiſted there was rebellion in Maſſachuſetts-bay, and recapitulated the facts upon which he grounded his opinion.

Mr. Dunning to explain. Rebellion is that ſtate between government and

and its ſubjects, which between two hoſtile ſtates would be war.

The *Solicitor General* [Mr. Wedderburne] endeavoured to prove a rebellion in America from the hon. gentleman's [Mr. Dunning] definition.

Sir *Fletcher Norton* [the Speaker]. The law does not know the word *rebellion*. Levying war againſt the King is treaſon; ſo is endeavouring to wreſt the ſword out of the hands of the executive power. Left the Houſe to apply the facts to the law.

Governor *Johnſtone* ſaid, that his Lordſhip's motion was abſurd, and cruel; *abſurd*, becauſe it took away trade from our own colonies, which thoſe who underſtood that trade muſt know we ſhould not be able to transfer to ourſelves, when it was taken from them; *cruel*, becauſe it inhumanly tended to ſtarve a whole people, except ſuch as a governor ſhould think it proper to favour. That this partial permiſſion muſt give riſe to unjuſt preference, monopoly, and all ſorts of jobs. He ſaid, he had ſerved in the navy the whole of the laſt war; he had in his eye ſeveral captains, who had cruized off the enemy's coaſts during the whole war, and he appealed to them for the truth of what he aſſerted, that it was a conſtant rule in the ſervice to ſpare the fiſhing-craft of the enemy, thinking it ſavage and barbarous to deprive poor wretches of their little means of livelihood, and the miſerable village-inhabitants on the ſea-coaſt of their daily food.

The Right Hon. *T. Townſhend* urged ſtrongly the contradiction which prevailed in the principles of the propoſed bill; for, if the other provinces were in rebellion, as well as the Maſſachuſſetts, why were they not declared ſo? If not, why were they included in the ſame puniſhment?

Sir *George Saville* rallied the notion of puniſhing a whole province, becauſe a rebellion was lurking in ſome part of it; puniſhing a ſecond province, becauſe it is next door to rebellion; a third, becauſe it would be doing nothing if you let them eſcape; and a fourth, becauſe otherwiſe miniſtry could not ſquare their plan. He then took it up in a ſerious light, and entered into the general argument, concerning the juſtice of making all parts of a ſtate contributary to the ſupport of the whole. He admitted the general maxim to be true; but obſerved, that it could only be applied in caſes where all the parts received equal benefits and equal privileges; otherwiſe equal payment for unequal advantages would be injuſtice itſelf. This brought him to the doctrine of reſiſtance, which had been handled as beſt ſuited the purpoſes of thoſe who uſed it. That, if reſiſtance to government was rebellion, he could not conſider all rebellions to be alike;—there muſt be ſuch a thing as juſtifiable rebellion;—and ſubmitted to the Houſe, whether a people taxed without their conſent, and their petitions againſt ſuch taxation rejected; their charters taken away without hearing; and an army let looſe upon them without a poſſibility of obtaining juſtice; whether a people under ſuch circumſtances could not be ſaid to be in juſtifiable rebellion?

Sir *William Meredith* expreſſed great ſurprize, that the honourable gentleman ſhould call the rebellion in America a juſtifiable rebellion, ſince it was the laws which they reſiſted; and that he (Sir George) had conſented to the declaratory act, which aſſerts a right in parliament to make laws to bind America in all caſes whatſoever. The power of God himſelf was bounded, he ſaid, within the limits of ſtrict juſtice; a power to bind, in all caſes whatſoever, had never been claimed by the greateſt tyrant upon earth, nor by any earthly power, before the declaratory act. He thought, therefore, the honourable gentleman ſhould move a repeal of the declaratory act, and of every act which he thought injurious to the freedom of America, before he exhorted the Americans to bring on themſelves, their families, and their country, all the horrid conſequences of rebellion.

He then entered into a kind of juſtification of his own inconſiſtencies when in and out of place, which was not much attended to; ſaid, he *did* and ever *would* oppoſe the principle of taxing America; but it was not *taxation*, but the *trade of Great Britain*, that the Americans now oppoſed. As to the propoſal, therefore, of ſtopping the fiſheries, whatever diſtreſs it might bring on the Americans, they had no reaſon to complain. It was no more than they had begun to practiſe themſelves. They had taken a reſolution, as far as in them lay, to ruin our merchants, impoveriſh our manufactures, and ſtarve all the Weſt-India iſlands. To them, therefore, it can only be ſaid,

—Non lex hâc juſtior ulla,
Quam necis artifices arte perire ſuâ.

Lord

Lord *John Cavendiſh* and Mr. *Townſhend* replied, that they had been in office with the right hon. gentleman when the declaratory act paſſed, but had never heard, publicly or privately, of his objections to that act. They thought it very odd, that he ſhould have voted for ſeveral ſevere and proſcriptive acts, in order to force the Americans to obedience to taxes, ſince he thinks we had no right to impoſe any; as little could they reconcile his voting againſt the repeal of the tea-duty, to his averſion to the right of taxation.

Lord *Beauchamp* and Sir *Richard Sutton* ſupported Lord North's motion on the equity of prohibiting the trade of thoſe who had prohibited ours.

Mr. *Burke* ſaid, he did not mean to trouble the committee long—nor to be heard beyond thoſe to whom he immediately applied. That by the propoſed bill they had diſpoſed of four of their provinces. Some were troubled with a concealed rebellion; others were concealers of that concealment; ſome were infected; others next door to the infection. Proviſion, too, was to be made by licenſes and diſpenſations, and teſts for thoſe in the ſeveral provinces who were more innocent or more in favour, But that there was a fifth province, for which no proviſion at all had been made, which was like to be as great a ſufferer as any of the other four, tho' not in rebellion, nor in the neighbourhood of rebellion. This province had uſed no other force, but of one kind, which is not very terrible on earth, tho' it is ſaid to offer violence to heaven, the force of prayers and petitions. That this province was England, which had now ſeveral hundreds of thouſands of her property in the four provinces of New-England. He then ſhewed, that New-England was not a ſtaple colony, and could only pay her debts through the fiſhery, and the trades which depended upon it; and that to ſtop their fiſhery would be to beggar the Engliſh merchants and manufacturers.

The queſtion was called for about twelve o'clock, when the members divided; for the motion 261, againſt it 85.—Adjourned to

February 13.

Mr. *Buller* moved, That 2000 additional ſeamen be employed for the year 1775. He ſtated the reſpective ſervices our ſhips were on; ſaid, that the propoſed augmentation was neceſſary to enforce the meaſures of government in America.

On the other ſide it was obſerved, That, before Chriſtmas, the miniſters were told and preſſed, if they meant to adopt coercive meaſures, not to put a deceit on the country-gentlemen, by voting a reduced peace-eſtabliſhment, and fixing the land-tax at three ſhillings in the pound; ſo they were now reminded not to repeat the ſame inſult, by coming to parliament for a grant of 2000 ſeamen, when they were conſcious that three, nay, four times that number, would not be ſufficient to effectuate the deſigns they had in contemplation, without expoſing this country to the ſucceſsful invaſion of a foreign enemy.

Lord *North* gave no preciſe explanation, only general aſſurances that this would be the laſt application of the kind; ſaid, he could not poſſibly pretend to foretel every event that might happen; and, conſequently, he could not bind himſelf by any ſpecific promiſe or engagement.

Governor *Johnſtone* obſerved, that this was a moſt extraordinary mode of procedure, and that he was at a loſs to determine whether it proceeded moſt from ignorance or deſign. He was certain, however, that it gave full ſcope to gaming in the alley, for ſtocks had been falling gradually, till they had now come down five per cent. It furniſhed a happy opportunity to thoſe in the ſecret to enrich themſelves at the public expence. That he did not mean to bring home this charge to any particular man, or ſet of men; but it was well known it had been frequently practiſed by the confidential people in office.

Lord *North* replied, he knew nothing of what had been done by ſuch people; but, for himſelf, was clear of the charge.

Mr. *Cornwall* doubted not but that every member of adminiſtration was equally clear of it.

Capt. *Walſingham* inſiſted, that our preſent naval force was by no means adequate to the execution of our profeſſed intentions. If we ſend a ſufficient ſquadron to ſtop the commerce of America, our own coaſts muſt be left defenceleſs. If our own coaſts are ſufficiently guarded, the trade of America muſt remain free. He was fully perſuaded, that, ſhould we precipitately ruſh into a civil war, the whole of our force, in every part of the world, would ſcarce be ſufficient to defend us at home from the attempts of our enemies.

(To be continued.)

Copy of a Letter to his Excellency Gen. GAGE, *from the Hon.* JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Eſq; Governor of his Majeſty's Colony of* Connecticut, *in behalf of the General Aſſembly of ſaid Colony.*

SIR, *Hartford, April* 28, 1775.

THE alarming ſituation of public affairs in this country, and the late unfortunate tranſactions in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, have induced the General Aſſembly of this colony, now ſitting in this place, to appoint a committee of their body to wait upon your Excellency, and to deſire me, in their name, to write to you relative to theſe very intereſting matters.

The inhabitants of this colony are intimately connected with the people of your province, and eſteem themſelves bound, by the ſtrongeſt ties of friendſhip, as well as of common intereſt, to regard with attention whatever concerns them. You will not, therefore, be ſurpriſed, that your firſt arrival at Boſton, with a body of his Majeſty's troops, for the declared purpoſe of carrying into execution certain acts of parliament, which, in their apprehenſion were unconſtitutional and oppreſſive, ſhould have given the good people of this co-

general alarm; ...dings, in fortifi...tion, and other ...reatly encreaſed ...r the ſafety of ...en. They could ...ſtators of their ...h they eſteemed ...is country: but ...ecret inroads of

ſome of the troops under your command, into the heart of the country, and the violences they have committed, have driven them almoſt into a ſtate of deſperation. They feel now, not only for their friends, but for themſelves, and their deareſt intereſts and connections. We wiſh not to exaggerate; we are not ſure of every part of our information; but, by the beſt intelligence that we have yet been able to obtain, the late tranſaction was a moſt unprovoked attack upon the lives and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects; and it is repreſented to us, that ſuch outrages have been committed, as would diſgrace even barbarians, and much more Britons, ſo highly famed for humanity as well as bravery. It is feared, therefore, that we are devoted to deſtruction, and that you have it in command and intention to ravage and deſolate the country. If this is not the caſe, permit us to aſk, Why have theſe outrages been committed? Why is the town of Boſton now ſhut up? and To what end are all the hoſtile preparations that are daily making? and Why do we continually hear of freſh deſtinations of troops for this country. The people of this colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking arms againſt the troops of their Sovereign, and dread nothing ſo much as the horrors of civil war; but, at the ſame time, we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that, as they apprehend themſelves juſtified by the principle of ſelf-defence, ſo they are moſt firmly reſolved to defend their rights and privileges to the laſt extremity; nor will they be reſtrained from giving aid to their brethren, if any unjuſtifiable attack is made upon them. Be ſo good, therefore, as to explain yourſelf upon this moſt important ſubject, as far as is conſiſtent with your duty to our common Sovereign. —Is there no way to prevent this unhappy diſpute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or the deſolations of war? By that humanity, which conſtitutes ſo amiable a part of your character, for the honour of our Sovereign, and by the glory of the Britiſh empire, we entreat you to prevent it, if it be poſſible. Surely, it is to be hoped that the temperate wiſdom of the empire might, even yet, find expedients to reſtore peace, that ſo all parts of the empire may enjoy their particular rights, honours, and immunities. Certainly, this is an event moſt devoutly to be wiſhed for; and will it not be conſiſtent with your duty, to ſuſpend the operations of war on your part, and enable us on ours to quiet the minds of the people, at leaſt till the reſult of ſome further deliberations may be known? The importance of the occaſion will, we doubt not, ſufficiently apologize for the earneſtneſs with which we addreſs you, and any ſeeming impropriety which may attend it, as well as induce you to give us the moſt explicit and favourable anſwer in your power. I am, &c, &c.

JONATH. TRUMBULL.

His Excellency Gen. GAGE's *Anſwer to the foregoing Letter.*

SIR, *Boſton, May* 3, 1775.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April laſt, in behalf of the General Aſſembly of

your

was in their defence, and undeſigned. I have no command to ravage and deſolate the country, and, were it my intention, I have had pretence to begin it upon the ſea-ports, who are at the mercy of the fleet. For your better information, I incloſe you a narrative of that affair, taken from gentlemen of indiſputable honour and veracity, who were eye-witneſſes of all the tranſactions of that day. The leaders here have taken pains to prevent any account of this affair getting abroad, but ſuch as they have thought proper to publiſh themſelves; and to that end the poſt has been ſtopped, the mails broke open, and letters taken out; and by theſe means the moſt injurious and inflammatory accounts have been ſpread throughout the continent, which has ſerved to deceive and inflame the minds of the people.

When the reſolves of the Provincial Congreſs breathed nothing but war; when thoſe two great and eſſential prerogatives of the King, the levying of troops, and diſpoſing of the public monies, were wreſted from him; and when magazines were forming by an aſſembly of men, unknown to the conſtitution, for the declared purpoſe of levying war againſt the King; you muſt acknowledge it was my duty, as it was the dictate of humanity, to prevent, if poſſible, the calamities of civil war, by deſtroying ſuch magazines. This, and this alone, I attempted. You aſk, Why is the town of Boſton now ſhut up? I can only refer you, for an anſwer, to thoſe bodies of armed men who now ſurround the town, and prevent all acceſs to it. The hoſtile preparations you mention, are ſuch as the conduct of the people of this province has rendered it prudent to make, for the defence of thoſe under my command.

You aſſure me the people of your colony abhor the idea of taking arms againſt the troops of their ſovereign. I wiſh the people of this province, for their own ſakes, could make the ſame declaration. You enquire, Is there no way to prevent this unhappy diſpute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative, but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or the deſolations of war? I anſwer, I hope there is; the King and parliament ſeem to hold out terms of reconciliation, conſiſtent with the honour and intereſt of Great-Britain, and the right and privileges of the colonies; they have mutually declared their readineſs

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dineſs to attend to any real grievances of the colonies, and to afford them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence, which ſhall, in a dutiful and conſtitutional manner, be laid before them; and his Majeſty adds, it is his ardent wiſh that this diſpoſition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of his ſubjects in America. I muſt add, likewiſe, the reſolution of the 27th of February, on the grand diſpute of taxation and revenue, leaving it to the colonies to tax themſelves, under certain conditions. Here is, ſurely, a foundation for an accommodation, to people who wiſh a reconciliation, rather than a deſtructive war, between countries ſo nearly connected by the ties of blood and intereſt; but I fear that the leaders of this province have been, and ſtill are, intent only on ſhedding blood.

I am much obliged by your favourable ſentiments of my perſonal character; and aſſure you, as it has been my conſtant wiſh and endeavour hitherto, ſo I ſhall continue to exert my utmoſt efforts, to protect all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects under my care in their perſons and property. You aſk, whether it will not be conſiſtent with my duty to ſuſpend the operations of war, on my part? I have commenced no operations of war but defenſive; ſuch you cannot wiſh me to ſuſpend, while I am ſurrounded by an armed country, who have already begun, and threaten farther to proſecute, an offenſive war, and are now violently depriving me, the King's troops, and many others of the King's ſubjects under my immediate protection, of all the conveniences and neceſſaries of life, with which the country abounds: but it muſt quiet the minds of all reaſonable people, when I aſſure you, that I have no diſpoſition to injure or moleſt quiet and peaceable ſubjects, but, on the contrary, ſhall eſteem it my greateſt happineſs to defend and protect them againſt every ſpecies of violence and oppreſſion. THO. GAGE.

Deſcription of the Town of Boſton.

With Reference to the Chart of the Bay (See Jan. *Mag.), and the annexed Map of the Country.*

BOSTON is the chief town in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-bay; it ſtands upon a peninſula, at the bottom of a bay, which runs in about eight miles, and is fenced with iſlands, rocks, and ſands, which makes it a very ſecure harbour; the entrance into it is narrow, and ſome ſhoals lie on the ſouth-ſide; ſome ſmall rocky iſlands, which are called the Brewſters, make the north ſide of it, on one of which iſlands ſtands a light houſe, to give notice to ſhips who may arrive on that coaſt in the night, and be a guide to them. Here might alſo be a fortification; but at preſent their fort ſtands upon an iſland two miles and a half below the town; the channel for ſhips lies very near it, ſo that no ſhips can paſs by it but what the fort is able to command: it is a ſtrong regular well-built fort, mounted with about 100 pieces of cannon, where they keep a garriſon, who are paid by the country. The ſituation of the town is ſuch, that it is capable of being fortified and made as ſtrong as any in Europe, there being only a narrow iſthmus or neck of land, about 50 yards broad, which has a communication with the country, and is ſo low, that the ſpring-tides ſometimes waſh the road. This General Gage has now fortified and made ſo ſtrong, that it will hardly be in the power of the Provincials to force it. The town is near two miles in length, and in ſome places three quarters of a mile broad, in which are reckoned 4000 houſes; moſt of them are built with brick, and have about 18,000 inhabitants; the ſtreets are broad and regular, ſome of the richeſt merchants have very ſtately, well built, convenient houſes: the ground on which the town ſtands is moderately high, and very good water is found all over it. It is much the largeſt town in all America. They have built ſeveral wharfs, which jut into the harbour, on one ſide of which are warehouſes, where the merchants ſtow their goods, and where more than 50 ſail of veſſels may lade or unlade at the ſame time with great conveniency. It is very populous, and has in it eight or nine large meeting-houſes, beſides churches. This town and Charles-town are marts for moſt of the commodities which the country produces. Charles-town is divided from Boſton by a large navigable river, which runs ſeveral miles up the country; it is near half as big as Boſton, but is not ſo conveniently ſituated for trade, though it is capable of being made as ſtrong, it ſtanding alſo upon a peninſula; it is ſaid, that 1000 veſſels were cleared out annually from theſe two towns only.

*** *Our Correſpondent, who is deſirous to know how to deſtroy or prevent the Weeble in Malt, is referred to Vol.* XXXI. *p.* 200, *of Gent. Mag. where tobacco is recommended for that purpoſe.—Letters, &c. omitted, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

Description of an ancient Picture in Windsor *Castle, representing the Interview between King* Henry VIII. *and the* French *King* Francis I. *between* Guînes *and* Ardnes, *in the Year* 1520; *lately engraved at the Expence of the Society of Antiquaries.*

THIS picture is very remarkable, as well on account of the importance and singularity of its subject, as of the immense number of figures which it contains, the variety of matter which it exhibits, and the manner in which the whole is executed.

It is preserved in the royal castle at Windsor; but, being there placed in the king's private apartments below stairs, which are seldom permitted to be shewn, hath long remained, in great measure, unknown to the public.

The interview between the two monarchs was on Sunday, June 7, 1520, on the open plain, within the English pale, between the castle of Guînes and Ardnes. It continued twenty-eight days. The right-hand side of the picture exhibits a bird's-eye view of the market-place, church, and castle of Guînes, with part of the town-walls and the surrounding ditch. In the fore-ground of this is the English cavalcade (hereafter mentioned); over these, in the back ground, and towards the top of the picture, is a view of the morass which lies on the north side of the town, and of the river that runs from thence towards Calais. Several persons are sitting on the roof of the shambles, and others standing at the doors of the houses of the town, looking at the cavalcade. The town-guard also is drawn up and under arms in the market-place.

In the middle of the left-hand side of the picture, and near the castle-gate, is the elevation of the principal front of a most stately square castellated palace, intended to represent that magnificent temporary palace, made of timber, which was brought ready framed from England, and, after the interview, was taken down and carried back. Besides a chapel and the royal apartments, it contained lodgings for most of the great officers of state, hung with the richest tapestry, and cloth of gold and silver, paned with green and white silk, the favourite colours of the House of Tudor.

On the plain before the palace are two superb conduits, cased over with different kinds of marble, framed in pannel; from both of these, through masks of lions heads, red wine is discharged into cisterns, and from thence, through like masks, to the populace, who, by their looks and actions, express its various effects from hilarity to inebriety. Near these conduits, in the lower part of the fore-ground, stand two men, facing each other, and dressed alike, in blue caps, like tiaras, with golden tassels, and cocks tail feathers, and yellow gowns, with black lace and black tufted frogs. They have long scymetars by their sides, and are sounding long trumpets, to announce the near approach of the English cavalcade. On their left hand are many spectators, and among them two gentlemen conversing together. These figures, being placed thus conspicuously in the fore-ground, and being much more laboured and finished than any that are near them, are supposed to be the portraits of the painter of this piece, and of Edward Hall, who was enjoined by K. Henry to draw up the description of the interview.

In the fore ground, on the right-hand side, is the very numerous English cavalcade, marching out of the town of Guînes, and entering the castle gate by a bridge thrown over the ditch. Its farther progress is not here represented; but it may be supposed to have passed from the castle, through the sally-port, to the place of interview, along the valley, and by the side of the rivulet there described. The guns of the castle are represented as firing while the king passed. The advanced guard consisted of his guard of bill-men, with their officers. Then follow three ranks of men on foot, five in a rank, and all unarmed. After them are five of Wolsey's domestics on horseback, two of which are his chaplains, the one in a black gown bearing his cross, and the other in a scarlet gown carrying his hat on a cushion. Of the rest, two are dress in black, with massy gold chains, (perhaps his Chamberlain and Steward of the Household,) and the other in a white linnen habit, not unlike a modern surplice. Whether these three carried any ensigns of office is uncertain, as their backs are turned to the spectator. These are succeeded by two persons on horseback, in orange-coloured gowns, with a mace-bearer dressed in crimson on each side of them. After them march two others on horseback, with black bonnets on their heads, and gold chains

chains round their necks, ſupported alſo on their right and left by a mace-bearer, dreſſed in a ſanguine coloured habit.

Then Sir *Thomas Wriothesley*, Garter King at Arms, bare headed, and in the tabard of his order, mounted on a pyebald horſe, richly trapped and caparisoned, ſupported on his left hand by a ſergeant at arms, mounted on a black horſe, and followed by

Sir *Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorſet*, bare-headed, carrying in its ſheath the ſword of ſtate, upright, dreſſed in a gown of cloth of gold, over which hangs the collar of the Garter, and mounted on a beautiful dun horſe, richly trapped and caparisoned; by his ſide run two *milk-white greyhounds*, with collars round their necks.—[Why theſe animals ſhould be introduced thus conſpicuouſly in ſuch a ſolemn piece, connoiſſeurs ſeem at a loſs to aſcertain. We, therefore, beg leave to hazard a conjecture, that, agreeably to the fantaſtic humour of the times, it was in alluſion to the family name of the Marquis whom they accompanied.]

The Marquis of Dorſet is followed by ſix yeomen of the guard on foot, their partizans on their ſhoulders, in ſcarlet habits, guarded and laced with blue velvet, and on their breaſts and backs the Union roſe, enſigned with the crown royal, embroidered in gold.

Then come two of the king's pages on foot, the one bare-headed, the other bonneted, both dreſſed in crimſon, embroidered on the back with the Union roſe, between *a greyhound and a dragon*. Their breeches and ſleeves are large, flaſhed, and puffed with fine cambrick, and their ſtockings and ſhoes are white.

The KING's MAJESTY, mounted on a ſtately white courſer, moſt richly caparisoned, all the trappings, reins, ſtirrups, &c. being covered with wrought gold, highly emboſſed. The King has on his head a black velvet hat, with a white feather on the upper-ſide of the brim, and under it a broad lacing of rubies, emeralds, &c. intermixed with pearl. His garment is cloth of gold, plaited, over a jacket of roſe-coloured velvet. His collar* is compoſed of rubies and pearls, ſet alternately; and on his breaſt is a rich jewel of St. George, ſuſpended by a ribbon of the order. His boots are of yellow leather, and in his right hand is a ſmall whip.

Parallel with the King, on the left, rides *Cardinal Wolſey*, dreſſed in a gown of violet-coloured velvet, and mounted on a ſtately mule, with trappings, headſtall, reins, and a broad breaſt-plate of black velvet, embroidered with gold. His page, having a cardinal's red hat embroidered on the breaſt of his doublet, walks before him bare-headed. On each ſide of the King are two other pages, all in the ſame livery, with nine yeomen of the guard, on the right and left, three in a rank, bearing their partizans ſhouldered.

The King is immediately followed by four of his principal nobles, riding a-breaſt; that on his right is *Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk*, in the collar of the Garter, mounted on a white horſe. Next to him, on his left, is *Henry Bourchier, Earl of Eſſex*, Earl-Marſhal *pro tempore*, dreſſed in his collar, and bearing a ſilver rod tipped with enamel, the badge of his office. Next to him is an elderly perſon, with a longiſh face, and a forked beard, wearing alſo the collar of the order. The outermoſt perſon, towards the left, has only a gold chain hanging down from his ſhoulders. Theſe, perhaps, may be *George Neville, Lord Abergavenny*, Knight of the Garter, (and then advanced in years,) and *George Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury*, Lord Steward, who, as Hall ſays, both "rode with the King." They are followed by two other rows of noblemen, four in a row. In the firſt row is one with a long lank viſage, and a forked beard of great length. On his bonnet are a ſtring of pearls, and a white feather. His doublet is ſcarlet, and the ſleeves of his jacket are white linnen cloth. One of thoſe in the ſecond row is certainly Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter. On their right hand march ſix more ranks of yeomen of the guard.

All the principal figures abovementioned, and, probably, many others now unknown, are portraits painted from the life: that of King Henry in particular is a ſtriking likeneſs, highly finiſhed, and in no way inferior to the celebrated head painted by Holbein, now at Kenſington. And thoſe

* This *ineſtimable great collar*, of *ballaſt rubies*, as it was called, was ſold beyond the ſeas by the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Holland, by order of King Charles I. See *Rhymer's Fœdera*, Vol. xviii. p. 236. It had long been an heir-loom of the crown of England.

thoſe of Dorſet, Suffolk, Eſſex, and Wolſey, ſtrongly reſemble their portraits now remaining.

The numerous ranks that follow are compoſed of the nobility and royal attendants on horſeback, ſucceeded by a large party of billmen, demi-lances, and others, who form a continued line of march from the back of the pariſh-church of Guînes, through the market-place, &c.

Near the foot of the caſtle-bridge is a large group of ſpectators, and among them a reſpectable grey-headed man, with a very long white beard, dreſſed in a ſcarlet uniform, laced with gold, and having the letters H. R. embroidered on his breaſt. Both his hands (his bonnet is in his right) are held up with pleaſure and aſtoniſhment. This figure, being highly finiſhed, and ſingularly dreſſed, was probably ſome old ſervant of the crown well known and reſpected at the time.

In the back-ground of the middle part of the picture, is ſeen the place of interview, repreſented as a ſpacious circular plain, on the ſummit of an elevation, between the town of Guînes and the road from thence to the vale of Ardern or Andres. It is marked out by white* camp colours, and ſurrounded by ſeveral demi-lance men, and other guards and attendants of both nations on horſeback. Within its area is a circular line of round tents and ſquare pavilions, placed alternately, and communicating with each other. Their coverings and curtains are painted green and white, the favourite colours of the houſe of Tudor. In their center is pitched a large ſingle tent, covered with cloth of gold, flowered with red, and lined with blue velvet, powdered with *fleurs de lys*. On its top ſtands a gold or gilt figure of St. George and the dragon. The curtains are thrown back, and diſcover the two monarchs embracing one another: being drawn ſomewhat larger than the ſurrounding figures, and highly finiſhed, the reſemblance of each is perfectly well expreſſed. Before the front of this tent ſtand ſeveral attendants, and alſo the Maſters of the Horſe to the two Kings, each holding his ſovereign's courſer; that of King Henry is white, and that of Francis is dun.

According to the ſcale of the picture, this plain is exactly half a mile from Guînes (the diſtance aſſigned by Wolſey in his regulations); juſt before the entrance into the vale of Andres; in which part of that village is ſhewn, and the whole chorography of the country is minutely obſerved.

At the top of the picture, towards the left, is a ſlight view of the town of Ardres, from whence Francis and his train iſſued; and the whole valley between that and the place of interview is filled with French ſoldiery, completely armed. Lower down, and nearer to Guînes than the place of interview, is a group of tents, covered with linnen cloth, ſome paned green and white, and others red and white, to accommodate ſuch of the Engliſh as could not be lodged within that town. Between theſe tents and the temporary palace, ſtands a large pavilion, conſiſting of one long and two round tents, all covered with cloth of gold, flowered with black. On the finyall of each of the round tents is a vane, charged with the arms of France and England quarterly. In this pavilion Henry and Catherine frequently entertained at dinner the French King and Queen, and their principal nobility. At a ſmall diſtance from it is a view of the culinary offices ſet up on the plain, conſiſting of a large group of ovens, at which ſeveral bakers are buſied; and two ſpacious tents, whoſe fronts being thrown open, diſcover the one to be intended for boiling, and the other for roaſting, in which offices ſeveral cooks are employed. From theſe kitchens fourteen yeomen of the guard, each carrying a covered diſh, are going towards the royal pavilion, preceded by the Lord Steward (Earl of Shrewſbury), bearing his white ſtaff, and attended by a gentleman wearing a ſaſh.

Near to the ovens, is a cabaret, at the door of which ſeveral perſons are drinking; and not far from thence is a lady carried in a horſe-litter, covered with crimſon velvet embroidered with gold, preceded by a groom, and followed by two other ladies and a man-ſervant. She turns her face out of the window, and ſeems talking to a page, behind whom is another lady maſked and on horſeback, with a female attendant. Theſe ladies ſeem perſons of great dignity; ſhe in the litter may be one of the Queens r ing *incognito* to view the offices.

* For the reaſon of theſe colours being *white*, or French. See Hall, Vol. lxxix.

Beneath theſe, and in a line with the palace, is an open circular tent of white cloth, embroidered with blue tracery, over which are an Union roſe and a fleur de lys. Its curtains thrown open diſcover a magnificent ſideboard of plate, and a table ſpread, at the upper end of which ſits an elderly gentleman, on one ſide is a lady, and at the lower end another gentleman, partaking of a repaſt, which is ſerved up by ſeveral attendants. This, probably, was the tent of the Lord Steward. Behind this, and in the adjacent fields, are pitched ſeveral others, for the uſe of ſutlers, covered with green-and-white and red-and white linnen cloth.

In the back-ground, and at the extremity on the left hand ſide, appear the liſts or camp ſet apart for the juſts and tournaments. On the left is a ſcaffold, or long gallery, for the royal perſonages and their attendants; and the whole, except the entrance, is fenced with a rail and barrier, guarded by demi-lance men and others on horſeback, completely armed. French

Near to the liſts are a few tents for the uſe of the combatants.

The remaining upper part of the back ground gives a moſt correct and faithful view of the adjacent country, with a variety of figures, farm-houſes, mills, cottages, woods, cattle, ſheep, fowls, &c. all of them nighly finiſhed. To introduce ſuch a variety of ſubjects, the horizon is remarkably high.

Towards the top of the picture is a *dragon*, flying in the air, and hovering over the Engliſh cavalcade; which ſome conceive to be a memorial of a firework in that form exhibited during the interview—[but we rather think,

ever, is immaterial.

ty-four feet in height, ſpreading 129 feet, and from bough to bough forty-three feet, hiſtorians ſay, was compoſed, of the *raſberry*, the badge of Francis, and of the *hawthorn*, Henry's badge, artificially twined and twiſted together.

In the gallery ſtand the two Kings, Francis on the right, and Henry on the left; with their two Queens, and their attendant ladies. A carpet of cloth of gold, covers the front before the Kings, and rich tapeſtry the rail before the Queens. Within the area are two combatants, armed cap a-pee, mounted on horſes richly baſed and barbed, and tilting againſt each other; near them is a herald picking up the pieces of a broken ſpear, his perquiſite.

We muſt add, that the head of K. Henry appears to have been cut out of the picture, and afterwards reſtored. This was a contrivance of Philip Earl of Pembroke, after the death of King Charles I. to prevent a French agent, who was in treaty for it, from purchaſing the piece: and it ſucceeded, for, finding it thus mutilated, the Frenchman declined the purchaſe. By this means it was preſerved in the palace till the Reſtoration, when the Earl of Pembroke delivered the mutilated piece to King Charles II. who immediately ordered it to be reſtored to its place.

Of this remarkable picture, at the requeſt of the Society of Antiquaries, his Majeſty having given permiſſion for a drawing to be taken, it was accordingly executed, with great correctneſs, by Mr. Edwards, of the Royal Academy,

and

and is now said to be in the possession of the Earl of Huntingdon; and from it Mr. Basire, at the Society's expence, engraved his plate (just published); the largest ever engraved in England, being, in height, two feet three inches; in breadth, four feet and one inch; and equally an honour to those artists and their employers.

The frame for the paper (which is two feet seven inches, by four feet 4 inches) was made on purpose by Mr. Wadman, near Maidstone, at the expence of about 50l. for which (we hear) there has since been a great demand from abroad, as plates can thus be worked off of a larger size than before was practicable.

The above exact description, which we have abridged from that which was read at the Society of Antiquaries, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. in 1770, will enable any purchaser of this most curious print to have it coloured with the tints of the original picture; of which (if executed with judgment) it will then have all the effect. And every other reader of taste, we doubt not, will be gratified by the historical anecdotes here conveyed.

A Defence *of Archbishop* Secker, *Dr.* Glocester Ridley, *and Dr.* Maclaine.

(*Continued from p.* 209.)

IN the *second* place we proposed to consider what has been said of Dr. Ridley.

The Letter-writer asserts,—"I will venture to say, because I know it to be true, that, whatever deference Dr. Ridley might think proper to pay to the Archbishop, by lending his name to those Letters, whenever Dr. Ridley wrote upon subjects of his own chusing, he had no occasion to be supplied with materials from Archbishop Secker."

I must stop a moment to confront this passage with another from the same mint*:—"The *second* and *third* of these Letters [against the Confessional] are *not* the Archbishop's, but the work of *an every way inferior hand*."—Surely, some persons ought to have a good memory.—But to go on with the Letter-writer:

"That *first* Letter, indeed, was *totally* the manufacture of Archbishop Secker, and all the *literary merit* Dr. Ridley had in the publication of it, consisted in his conveying it to the press." How true this is, has been seen already from the Archbishop's letters; and more will appear by and by. After mentioning the occasion of publishing Dr. Wake's correspondence, and assigning the letters over to Dr. Maclaine for that purpose, he introduces the *Occasional Remarks*, Part the *Second*; "concerning which, says he, I shall only say, that these Remarks afforded no very agreeable entertainment to the admirers of Archbishop Secker, or the friends of Dr. Ridley."—The *Occasional Remarks* came almost stillborn from the press, but the Letter-writer, like a tender father, attempts to give them revivifcency; but all to no purpose, they must for ever sleep on. All the emotion which they gave to the very few that had the fortune to see them, was a sincere pity for an author whose mind was not capable of conviction, and who had laid about him with so unfeeling a hand and heart. But the letter goes on:—"*Happily* the Prelate was *then* dead, and, consequently, Dr. Ridley more at liberty to disown a pamphlet, which had done no credit to his sponsorship." *Happily*, he might have said likewise, Dr. Ridley is *now* dead, and can no longer speak for himself, and I am safe. But this is concluding a little too fast, for his works will speak for him. To the same gentleman to whom the Archbishop had written, Dr. Ridley wrote, after he had finished his three Letters to the Author of the Confessional. His letter now lies before me, and I shall give his words:—"In acknowledgement of many favours received from you in the course of my late engagement with the author of the Confessional, communicated to me by his Grace of Canterbury, I beg your acceptance of that work, to which you have so obligingly contributed; which I return with the books you were so good to lend me." Archbishop Secker's and Dr. Ridley's letters speaking so fully to the falsehood of this author, I shall leave him to enjoy his fiction, That, "when the Prelate was *happily* dead, Dr. Ridley was more at liberty to disown a pamphlet, which had done no great credit to his sponsorship."—The Letter-writer has given this testimony to the truth and good faith of Dr. Ridley, which will be a confirmation, without his designing it, of the sincerity of the Doctor's letter above:—"Dr. Ridley, says he, who of all men in the world

* Critical Commentary on Archbishop Secker's Letter to H. Walpole, p. 102.

world was the leaſt chargeable with *diſſimulation* and *craft*," &c.

Dr. Ridley was a gentleman of very fine parts, to which he had added a great ſtock of acquired learning;—he was an honour to the ſociety where he received his education, and an ornament to his profeſſion;—he lived in the higheſt eſteem, and died much regretted by all that knew him;—a fair object for this writer to ſtrike at, who has always a ſet of words at hand, which he is ready to apply as occaſion requires, when he would conſign a character over to oblivion.—" Dr. Ridley's principles, he ſays, were known to be of the high-church complexion, and in the maintaining of them he was ſincere and undiſguiſed: he was therefore pitched upon to be the oſtenſible operator." Here it was, I ſuppoſe, the Archbiſhop ſhewed himſelf " an excellent judge of human weakneſs." High and low are relative terms. A dwarf may think a moderate man high. But where there are not two parts in the compariſon, it is hard to know with what propriety the terms can be uſed. The perſon who ſeems to declare againſt all churches, or at moſt that he is *a church to himſelf*, has but little right to make the compariſon. However, he has very magnifying powers, and can at any time, if it ſerves his purpoſe, raiſe a mole-hill into a mountain.

I ſhall now, *thirdly*, proceed to conſider what the Letter-writer declares concerning the occaſion of the production of Archbiſhop Wake's letters, and of the aſſignment of them to Dr. Maclaine.

" It happened, ſays this writer, that this *clear confutation* in the *firſt* of the three Letters, did not ſatisfy *one* of Archbiſhop Secker's zealous retainers in the univerſity of Oxford, who therefore undertook to confute the miſrepreſentation more *clearly*, by aſſerting, 'That Dr. Wake's projected union 'was concerted with the *French Pro-teſtant* churches, and not the *Popiſh* 'Gallican church;' and thereupon triumphantly inſulted the author of the Confeſſional, for miſtaking the meaning of *Moſheim*, the hiſtorian of it."

If the writer means in this paragraph the gentleman who ſent up Archbiſhop Wake's correſpondence from the archives at Chriſt Church, Oxford, I have the beſt authority to declare it to be abſolutely falſe. But whether he means him, or it be entirely a fiction of his own, I know not. But of this I am pretty certain, that, if ſuch *egregious folly* ever happened, the *ſeelings at Lambeth* would have been different from what this author intimates. A laugh is the whole it could have produced. The foundations of Lambeth palace are not ſo eaſily ſhaken. But " this, however, obliged Archbiſhop Secker to give ſo much of Dr. Wake's correſpondence on this union to the public, *as appeared to be convenient.*" This is what the logicians call, arguing *a non-cauſâ pro cauſâ*. Archbiſhop Secker's motives for publiſhing theſe letters were great and good. He nobly ſtood forth, in the moſt diſintereſted manner, to vindicate the much injured character of Archbiſhop Wake, who was no longer able to ſpeak for himſelf; one who had been ſo able a champion againſt popery, when it was at our very doors. He was *happily* dead, or he would have ſhewn the author of the Confeſſional what it was to fall into the hands of the conqueror of the Biſhop of Meaux. But Archbiſhop Secker " gave ſo much of the correſpondence—*as appeared to be convenient.*" A vile inſinuation! but no more than is common to this writer. When he cannot fairly anſwer his adverſary, he ſuggeſts a ſuppreſſion † of evidence. The crime of ſuch ſuppreſſion is very great, but the falſe imputation of it, if poſſible, much greater. This gentleman, if he can face the *Dean* and Canons of Chriſt Church, may receive full ſatisfaction with regard to the integrity of Archbiſhop Secker and Dr. Maclaine in the publication of that correſpondence; and that

† A remarkable inſtance we have of this in the *Occaſional Remarks*, p. 150.—Archbiſhop Wake ſays, in a letter to Mr. Beauvoir, dated 30 Aug. 1718,—" I told you, in *one* of my laſt letters, how little I expected from the preſent pretences of an union with us." (Maclaine's Append. of Letters, No. III.) The Remarker ſays,—" What is become of *that* letter, and others whithin the ſame interval, which doubtleſs had ſyllables in them relative to an union?"—The *one* letter the Archbiſhop refers to, and *that* very letter the Remarker calls for, Dr. Maclaine had publiſhed in the body of his Diſſertation, (p. 27, 4to. edit.) and therefore had no occaſion to inſert it in his Appendix of Letters. What is extraordinary, the *Occaſional Remarker* quotes the very page of the Diſſertation where this letter is publiſhed! (Occaſ. Remarks, p. 155.)

with

with a politeneſs which, perhaps, may put him into ſome confuſion.

The Letter-writer proceeds: —— "Here Dr. Ridley was dropt,"— and "The publication of Archbp. Wake's letters was *therefore* conſigned to Dr. Maclaine, a Preſbyterian Miniſter at the Hague, who had tranſlated Moſheim's hiſtory, and thereby became, in ſome meaſure, acceſſary to the *alledged* miſrepreſentation above mentioned." This writer is very fond of the fallacy ſpoken of above. In truth, the publication of Archbiſhop Wake's letters, with the obſervations neceſſary to be made on them, could not poſſibly come within the compaſs of Dr. Ridley's deſign in his Letters to the Author of the Confeſſional, and *therefore* the Doctor was dropt.—But "The publication of Archbiſhop Wake's letters—was conſigned to Dr. Maclaine, a Preſbyterian Miniſter at the Hague." —No offence, I hope; it is the firſt time I ever found this gentleman take offence on ſuch an occaſion. But when people are out of humour, every triſle diſpleaſes them. Dr. Maclaine, the letter ſays, "by tranſlating Moſheim's hiſtory, became, in ſome meaſure, acceſſary to the *alledged* miſrepreſentation above mentioned;" that is, of Archbiſhop Wake's conduct and deſign with regard to this union, &c. Indeed, Dr. Maclaine can with no propriety be called an acceſſary. He found a paſſage in Moſheim's hiſtory, in which he was ſatisfied Moſheim was miſtaken; as, indeed, he ſeems to be very ſuperficially informed with regard to Engliſh matters in general. Dr. Maclaine had it not then in his power to ſet it right. However, he did what a good man would willingly do, guard againſt the miſrepreſentation in a note, by teſtifying to the juſt character of Wake, "That the intereſts of the Proteſtant religion could not be in ſafer hands than his." This did not ſatisfy the author of the Confeſſional; he took it up with his uſual violence, and purſued it with a degree of acrimony ſcarce to be paralleled. Archbiſhop Secker, with a truly chriſtian ſpirit, in order to do juſtice to Archbiſhop Wake, procured the correſpondence, and ſent it to Dr. Maclaine, who did juſtice to the injured Archbiſhop; and his Diſſertation will ſtand a monument to Wake's character, when the *Occaſional Remarks* will be no more.

This is the hiſtory of the occaſion of the production of Archbiſhop Wake's letters, and the aſſignment of them to Dr. Maclaine.

We may ſee, from the ſpirit of this writer, what every one muſt expect, who dares venture into the field of controverſy with him, either in ſupport of his own religious principles, in obviating the moſt dangerous of his, or in juſtifying the memory of the moſt worthy characters. Such perſons cannot better be deſcribed than in the words of the ingenious Mr. Hey *, which are equally true, whether applied to the civil or religious exclaimers for liberty:

"Attend to the profeſſions of a part of mankind, and you will think they wiſh to bring it about, that all men ſhall be perfectly free: attend to their practices, and you will conclude, that they intend no one to be free but themſelves. How many do we find, who act as if freedom only conſiſted in following their peculiar opinions without controul! who exert every faculty in order to break through the reſtraints which prevent their conducting themſelves after their own judgment; and yet are wholly negligent whether thoſe who entertain different notions have power to follow them or not; nay, who rather ſhew a deſire that men of oppoſite ſentiments ſhould be controlled, if they do not uſe actual compulſion in order to controul them."

I ſhall conclude the whole with the words of the excellent Melanchthon, at the concluſion of his anſwer to Stancarus:—"Ipſe quid ſentiat, et cujus eccleſiæ civis ſit, nondum ſcimus. Si publicis ſcriptis oppugnabit doctrinam eccleſiarum noſtrarum, non deerunt qui veritatem tueri ſtudebunt, nec deterrebuntur ejus maledicentiâ."

I am, Mr. Urban, &c.

Near Abingdon, 4 April.

Mr. URBAN,

HAving employed ſome leiſure hours in drawing up a Peerage of England in a method entirely new, I have ſent a ſpecimen to be inſerted in your Magazine,

S. W.

Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, and Baron Seymour.

Our antiquaries agree in deducing the deſcent of this noble family from a nobleman who came to England with

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* See his Sermon on the 5th of November, with two others on Malevolent Sentiments. Cambridge, 1774.

William

William the Conqueror, and who wrote himself St. Maur, or De Sto. Mauro, from a place in Normandy. That there was one Roger de St. Mauro, who lived in the time of Henry I. appears from the Formulary of Madox. It is also certain, that the name of St. Mauro was very considerable soon after the Conquest; for Almericus de St. Mauro was Master of the order of Knights Templars, and Milo de St. Mauro was one of the Barons of England under King John, and his descendants flourished till Sir William le Zouch married the only daughter and heir of Richard de St. Mauro, in the time of Henry V. The direct ancestor of the present Duke of Somerset was Sir William Seymour, knight, seated at Woundy, in Monmouthshire, the twenty-second of Henry III. This is the first gentleman mentioned in the following pedigree.

Sir William Seymour, knight, 22d Henry III.

Sir Roger Seymour, knt.

Roger Seymour. — Damarel.

John Seymour.

Roger Seymour. No male issue.

Sir Roger Seymour, knt. 2d son of the 2d Roger. Cecilia Beauchamp.

Sir William Seymour, knt. Margaret Birkhawn.

Roger Seymour. Maud Eshirmi.

John Seymour. Isabel Mac-Williams.

John Seymour. — Coker.

John Seymour. Elizabeth Dorell.

Sir John Seymour, knt. deceased 1536. Margaret Wentworth

Edward, 1st Duke of Somerset, created 1547, Edward VI. Deceased 1552. Anne Stanhope, 2d wife. Title forfeited.

Edward, 1st Earl of Hertford, created 1559. Elizabeth, deceased 1621. Catherine Grey.

Edward, Lord Beauchamp. Honora Rogers.

William, 2d Duke, died 1660, Frances Devereux, 3d wife. Title restored by Charles II. 1660.

Henry, Lord Beauchamp, died 1656. Mary Capel.

William, 3d Duke, died 1671. Never married.

John, 4th Duke, died 1675. Sarah Alston. No issue.—On the death of this 4th Duke, the title of Marquis of Hertford, granted to the 2d Duke, June 3, 1640, became extinct.

Francis, 1st Lord Seymour, of Troubridge, created 1640, Charles I. died 1664. Frances Prynne.

Charles, 2d Lord, died 1665. Elizabeth Allington.

Francis, 5th Duke, died 1678. Never married.

Charles, 6th Duke, died 1748. Elizabeth Piercy, Baroness Piercy, 1st wife, died 1722.

Algernoon, 7th Duke, died 1750. Frances Thynne, died 1754.

George Vt. Beauchamp, died July 22, 1744.	Elizabeth Baroness Piercy, espoused Hugh, D. of Northumberland, July 16, 1740.

On the death of Algernoon, 7th Duke, the titles of Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour, of Troubridge, became extinct; and the dukedom of Somerset, and dignity of Baron Seymour, devolved to Sir Edward Seymour, descended from Edward Seymour, knt. 2d son of the first Duke, by his first wife Catherine Fillol, after which Sir Edward married Jane Walsh.

Sir Edward Seymour, died 1592. Jane Walsh.

Edward, 1st Baronet, created 1611, James I. Died 1613. Elizabeth Champernon.

Edward, 2d Baronet, died 1659. Dorothy Killigrew.

Edward, 3d Baronet, died 1688. Anne Portman.

Edward, 4th Baronet, died 1707. Margaret Wall.

Edward, 5th Baronet, died 1741. Laetitia Popham.

Edward, 6th Baronet, and 8th Duke, died 1757. Mary

Edward, 7th Baronet, and 9th Duke. Never married.

RECIPE *communicated by Dr. James to Mr. Richardson,* for a Nervous Disorder.*

DR. James begs his compliments to Mr. Richardson and recommends it to him to take every day three or four half pints of the juice of very ripe cherries; perhaps the Kentish are the best. Put a sufficient quantity in an earthen vessel, and bake them a little, so as, in some measure, to destroy the elastic air in them. Then let the juice be pressed out, and drank either with or without sugar. The juice should be fresh every day, or, at least, should not be drank while fermenting or sour.

* Author of Clarissa, &c.

If,

If, after taking theſe ſome weeks, they ſhould begin to purge, they muſt be left off till that ceaſes.

The juice of currants ſhould be uſed in the ſame manner, when cherries are no longer to be had: and, after that, ripe elder berries.

The ſaponaceous juices of theſe fruits are very powerful reſolvers of obſtructions in the *viſcera*, and capable of doing more ſervice in diſorders cauſed by ſuch obſtructions than any other medicine whatever. And when the obſtructing matter is reſolved, it will generally be carried off by ſtool. The affections of the nerves are the conſequences of ſuch obſtructions; for to talk of nervous diſtempers in any other ſenſe than as ſymptoms of affections of ſome or other of the principal organs, is downright nonſenſe and quackery.

1960.

Mr. URBAN,

IT was a moſt worthy and glorious anſwer, which King William, when he was only Prince of Orange, gave to the inhabitants of the chief town in Holland, when he was made Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces. A deputation being then ſent to him from Amſterdam, to offer him the ſovereignty of their town, he told them, that *he was fully ſatisfied with the power already lodged in him, and that he would never endeavour to carry it any further.*

What a noble and amiable diſpoſition was this in a young Prince, unaffected and unſeduced with the offer of abſolute power and ſupreme authority; he rejected it at once. Happy, indeed, muſt a people be under the government of a Prince poſſeſſed of ſuch moderation.

May the ſame excellent temper reign in his ſucceſſors on the Britiſh throne! and may none of them entertain the moſt diſtant thought of acquiring more power than really conduces to the happineſs of the people! Let them remember that no man is ſo perfect, as to be fit to be entruſted with arbitrary dominion over his fellow-creatures: it is the peculiar property alone of that Being, who is actually poſſeſſed of abſolute authority over the whole univerſe, and who exerciſes it under the direction of wiſdom and goodneſs for the real happineſs of his creatures, and therefore is the moſt worthy object of our love, eſteem, and adoration.

In reading Le Poivre's Travels of a Philoſopher, I was much pleaſed to find in the Eaſt Indies, where diſpotiſm and arbitrary power almoſt univerſally prevail, that one ſmall territory there was governed by Kings who knew how to bridle their deſires, and ruled only to make their people happy. The wiſe and benevolent Kiang tſe, who firſt ſettled a colony at Ponthiamas, eſtabliſhed morality, made his laws reſpected by obeying them himſelf, and ſet an example of induſtry, frugality, humanity, and honeſty. His territories ſoon became the country of every induſtrious man, who wiſhed to ſettle there: plenty ſoon ſucceeded to barrenneſs, and his dominions became the moſt plentiful granary of that part of Aſia. He was reſpected for his integrity, his moderation, and his humanity. His ſon, who now reigns, inherits his virtues as well as his poſſeſſions: he pretends to no right of ſovereignty but the nobleſt of all, that of doing good; and he deſerves, as well as his father, the title of *The Friend of Men*, which is more glorious than that of King.

Your conſtant reader, J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

IF the public are not impoſed upon by the correſpondence lately publiſhed between Yorick and Eliza, as I am ſorry to ſay there is too little reaſon for believing, your Reviewer has not ſufficiently marked its pernicious tendency. Had he known the infamous conduct of Eliza abroad, and the diſtreſſes in which ſhe has involved her unhappy huſband, now rendered almoſt helpleſs by a paralytic ſtroke, he would have loaded the memory of the man who firſt debauched her mind, and ſeems hardly to have kept within the bounds of common reſpect to her perſon, with all the infamy ſuch conduct is entitled to. Other pernicious doctrines, with which this age abounds, have a manifeſt tendency to miſchief. The profeſſions of humanity, benevolence, and fine feeling, deceive us into crimes under a more engaging maſk; they inſpire ideas of tenderneſs, firſt to the guilt of others, and then to our own. A man of ſuch feelings, with a proportionable warmth of temper and conſtitution, may run about the world till he has ſet it on fire, and, when he has done all the hurt he can, will have the confidence to challenge the benevolence and compaſſion of the Almighty to forgive him

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though there appears to be ſome variation in the colours †. The friars of the order wore a red and white croſs upon their breaſts*; and, if the engraver of your plate has been accurate in this point, the truth is with your plate, as to the colours.

To add a word more on this houſe at *Ingham*, as pertinent to the ſubject. It was a place of more note than is now commonly imagined from the ſmallneſs of the endowment, which, it ſeems, was at moſt no more than 74l. 11s. 7½d. per annum. There was a ſpecies of religious foundations in this country, a third part of whoſe revenues was to be reſerved for the purpoſe of *redeeming* captives taken by infidels. Theſe priories, which were not numerous, (about twelve in *England* and *Wales* ‡,) were

may expect, when Mrs. Mediatte has completed her collection of his letters, to ſee a complete hiſtory of his intrigues. D. H.

Holy Triſle at *Motay*, (theſe r §,) that *gham*, in uſe was of ience they *er of Ing-*, that the of confeſſry was not founded till A. D. 1360; ſo that the ſeal, Mr. Urban, is not a very ancient one.

I am, Sir, &c.

T. ROW.

Magazine, miſtaken in t, Earl of rt III. of y Elizabeth iſſue. The to proceed d a natural ſon, John Stuart, not the ſon of Eliſabeth More, to whom he gave lands in the iſle of Bute, and the heretable juriſdiction of the county; which grants Robert III. confirmed to his brother, the ſaid John, by his charter; and whoſe ſon Robert was made Conſtable of the caſtle of Rothſay, in the iſle of Bute, by James III. John Stuart, natural ſon of Robert II. is the lineal

† Compare yours with Biſhop Tanner's plate.

* Pref. to Biſhop Tanner's Notitia, p. xxii.

‡ Authors, however, differ in this reſpect: § See his Pref. to the Biſhop's Notitia Mon. p. xxiii.

ſtration, that the ſeal belonged to the priory of *Ingham*, in *Norfolk*, the croſs-patee in the baſe being actually the coat of arms belonging to that houſe*,

* Tanner, Notit. Monaſt. Plate II. No. CXIX.

anceſtor.

ancestor of Lord Bute, as appears from the following genealogy.

John Stuart=Jane Temple.
Robert Stuart.
James Stuart.
Ninian Stuart=Elizabeth Blair.
James Stuart=Mary Fairly.
John Stuart.
John Stuart=Elizabeth Hepburn.
James, 1st Bart. March 28, 1627,=Mabel Campbell.
Dougal, 2d Bart=Elizabeth Ruthven.
James, 1st Earl of Bute,=Agnes Mackenzie.
James, 2d Earl,=Anne Campbell.
John, 3d Earl,=Mary Wortley Mon-

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S. W.

Authentic Copy of a Letter, written and delivered ſome Time ſince to a GREAT PERSONAGE, *by a Female, one of the People called* Quakers.

"DUTY to (God and) the King, impels me to addreſs him in ſuch language as Divine Wiſdom ſhall ſee meet to inſpire; and let it not ſeem ſtrange to thee, O King, that a faithful ſubject ſhould be impreſt with a deep and inward travail of ſpirit for thy proſperity, with that of thy amiable conſort, and your royal offspring, on

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Spirit. It was this that qualified the faithful prophets plainly and advertingly to addreſs great and powerful Kings, and diſcloſe the mind of the Lord reſpecting them, and the king-

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"It does not ſeem to be my concern, to enumerate the many diſadvantages this nation muſt inevitably ſuſtain, if things ſhould be carried to

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any longer keep ſilence, but, in humble and awful fear of obedience, offer theſe weighty things, O King, to thy ſerious conſideration, imploring Divine Goodneſs to give thee a due ſenſe of them, and endue thee with wiſdom and reſolution to act for thy own and thy ſubjects good, and the preſervation of peace and tranquility throughout thy extenſive dominions.

"And wherein ſome of thy American ſubjects may be thought blameworthy, ſuffer me, O King, to entreat thee to deal with them as a tender father and compaſſionate ſovereign; chaſtize them, but not with ſcorpions; rebuke them, but not in anger: ſo ſhalt thou prevent the effuſion of blood, the rending of a potent empire, and by lenient meaſures win and ſe-

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cure to thyself their obedience, loyalty, and affection.

"May God Almighty shield, prosper, and direct thee, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful friend, and loyal subject, F. D."

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from* p. 234.

FRom Milo our traveller proceeded to Zephano, another small island, from whence Lucullus first transported marble to Rome; and to Anguſa,

In his way from Nicaria to Sio they were driven by a ſtorm into a creek between two rocks, where the ſhore being ſhelfy, and both the anchors coming home, a great leak was made and ſeven of the crew drowned; the other eleven, juſt before the boat ſunk, by hafty rowing, reached a cave within the mountain; Lithgow diſembarking the laſt, as the reſt had ſworn, if he preſſed to eſcape before they were all in ſafety, they would throw him into the ſea. Nothing was ſaved, but his coffer made of reeds, in which he carried his papers and linnen, and held it always in his arms. In this cave, which was 30 paces long, they abode three days without meat or drink, till on the fourth, the tempeſt ceaſing, ſome fiſhingboats relieved them. Seventeen other boats were caſt away on this coaſt, and not a man ſaved.

Through the iſland Lithgow travelled with a thankful heart to Sio, the capital, where, paſſing by an old caſtle, he was told that Homer's ſepulchre was ſtill extant there, and being deſirous to ſee it, he deſcended by 36 ſteps into a dark cell, and through that to another ſquare room, where he ſaw an ancient tomb, on which were engraven ſome ancient Greek letters, which he could not underſtand. By Mitylene, or Leſbos, he next ſailed in a carmoſal to Negropont (of old, Eubœa), and in their way they were chaced by two Turkiſh galliots into a long creek, where the Turks were deterred from attacking them by bonfires made by the Greeks for ſix ſucceeding nights; our traveller, as a ſtranger, being expoſed every night to ſtand centinel, in the midſt of froſt and ſnow, on the top of a high promontory, which, however, invited his muſe to bewail his toilſome life, his ſolitary wandering, and his long diſtance from his native country:

Carmina ſæceſſum ſcribentis, et otia quærunt,
Me mare, me ventis, me ſæva jactat hyems.

The Engliſh are not equal to theſe; we ſhall, therefore, omit them.

On the 7th day, two Venetian gentlemen, who had been ten years baniſhed for murder, came down to viſit them, with two ſervants, all well armed; and hearing our traveller's complaints againſt the Greeks for detaining his budget, and forcing him to endanger his life for their good, they ſoundly drubbed the maſter, and forced him to reſtore Lithgow's things; carrying him with them five miles to the town where they reſided, kindly entertaining him ten days, and, at his departure, making him a preſent of forty gold ſequins; the firſt gift he ever received in all his travels.

From thence he proceeded to Salonica in Macedonia, and then ſailing along the Theſſalian ſhore, ſaw the "two-topped hill" Parnaſſus, and, a little more eaſt, a ruinous village and caſtle, once the city of Thebes. In three days, from Salonica he arrived at Tenedos, where, meeting with two French merchants of Marſeilles bound to Conſtantinople, he and they, reſolving to view Troy, hired a janiſary for their conductor and guard, and a Greek for their interpreter. Landing there, they ſaw many reliefs of old walls, and many

ny ruined tombs, ſome of which were pointed out to them as the tombs of Hector, Ajax, Achilles, Troilus, &c. and alſo thoſe of Hecuba, Creſſida, and other Trojan dames.—*Credat Judæus!* They were ſhewn alſo the ruins of K. Priam's palace, and where Anchiſes dwelt. On a piece of a high wall at the N. E. corner of Troy, our author found three pieces of ruſted money, two of which he afterwards gave to the younger brothers of the Duke of Florence, then ſtudying at Pratolina; the third and faireſt, with a large picture on one ſide, he beſtowed, at Aix in Provence, on his countryman Maſter Strachan, then mathematician to the D. of Guiſe, who preſented it to his Lord.

"Where the pride of Phrygia ſtood," ſays our author, "it is a moſt delectable plaine, abounding now in cornes, fruites, and delicate wines, and may be called the garden of Natolia: yet not populous, for there are but only five ſcattered villages in all that bounds: the length of Troy hath bin, as may be diſcerned by the fundamentall walls yet extant, about twenty Italian miles; lying along the ſea ſide, betweene the three capes of Ida, and the furtheſt end eaſtward of the river Simois; whoſe breadth all the way hath not outſtrip'd the fields above two miles."

This we give as a ſpecimen of his ſtyle.

His effigie, as he calls it, is here inſerted (in a wooden cut), with his Turkiſh habit, his walking-ſtaff, and his turban upon his head, the eaſtern and only gate of the city, the river Simois, two tombs, &c. On diſcharging their covenant with the janiſary, who was not contented with the former condition, the Frenchmen objecting to pay the ſame that Lithgow did, the Turk belaboured them both with a cudgel till the blood ſprung from their heads, and compelled them to double his wages. Such is the extortion of thoſe raſcals, who regard Chriſtians no more than dogs; and it is always beſt for a traveller to content them at firſt, or he will be forced, with blows, to pay twice as much. At Seſtos and Abydos, ſo famed for the loves of Hero and Leander, but now called the Caſtles of Gallipoli [at preſent the Dardanelles], they arrived in a ſmall frigate, where, two days after, eighty Chriſtian ſlaves, having murdered their Captain and the other Turks, and run away with the galley, paſſed the ſtreights at midnight, with little hurt, though the cannon thundered inceſſantly for two hours; and at laſt arrived in the road of Zante. Another galley attempting the ſame the year following, the poor ſlaves, in paſſing, were ſo wounded and galled with the great ſhot, and the galley ready to ſink, that they were forced to run aſhore; where being apprehended, they were miſerably put to death.

Leaving the Frenchmen with a Greek barber, Lithgow embarked in a Turkiſh frigate for Conſtantinople, "a little world," which he deſcribes as yielding (at a diſtance) "ſuch an outward ſplendor to the amazed beholder, of goodly churches, ſtately towers, gallant ſteeples, &c. that the world cannot equal it." At his landing, however, he "had a hard welcome;" for, on leaving the boat, the maſter ſaying, *Adio Chriſtiano*, four French renegadoes ſtanding on the quay, and hearing theſe words, fell deſperately upon him, blaſpheming the name of Jeſus, and, throwing him down, beat him cruelly, ſo that, had not his friendly Turks leaped out of their boat and relieved him, they would doubtleſs have murdered him. The other infidels ſtanding by ſaid to him, "Behold what a Saviour thou haſt, when thoſe that were Chriſtians, now turned Mahometans, cannot abide nor regard the name of thy God!" Entering a Greek lodging, he was much eaſed of his blows, by their anointing him with divers oils, and kindly received and refreſhed *gratis*, becauſe he had ſuffered ſo much for Chriſt's ſake. Next day he went to pay his duty to Sir Thomas Glover, the Engliſh ambaſſador, who courteouſly entertained him three months in his houſe—"a more complete gentleman," he ſays, "he never met with, nor one in whom true worth did more illuſtrate virtue." His mother was a Poliſh lady, who, coming from Dantzick to London, was delivered of him at ſea. Afterwards he was brought up at Conſtantinople, and ſpoke and wrote the Sclavonian tongue perfectly; and thence returning to London, he was the firſt ambaſſador ſent thither by King James I. after his coming to the crown of England. The Duke of Moldavia, being deprived of his principalities by Achmet, was received and chargeably maintained by Sir Thomas, in his houſe, for two years; but his embaſſy being expired, and Sir Paul

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Rhodes being expelled his place, the Prince took away from him, [illegible] Turks, and was circumcised, receiving only, for his great dukedom, a palace, and a yearly penſion of 12,000 gold ſequins for life. He owed the ambaſſador above 15,000, half of which, in half a year, he recovered, the other half he was forced to forego.

The winter being expired, Lithgow ſailed in an Engliſh ſhip to Smyrna, and thence to Rhodes, where he ſaw the remains of the Coloſſus, and to Limiſſo, in Cyprus, from whence he went with an interpreter to viſit Nicoſia, the capital; and, in his return, meeting four Turks, they would have had him mount to ride upon, which his interpreter refuſing, they pulled him off its back, beat him *piteouſly*, and left him almoſt dead. His companion fled and eſcaped; and, had not ſome Greeks accidentally come by and relieved him, he muſt have periſhed. He ſailed from thence to Tripoli, in Syria, and, while he waited there for a caravan to Aleppo, being mindful to viſit Babylon, he agreed with three Venetian merchants to go a day's journey to ſee the cedars of Libanus. Aſcending the mountain, their guide miſtaking the way amidſt the intricate paths of the rocks, two of their aſſes fell over a bank, and broke their necks; and had they not met, by chance, with a Chriſtian Amaronite, they muſt have been loſt among the rocks, and heaps of ſnow, and violent torrents. At the place where the cedars grow, they ſaw but twenty four in all; and, nine miles weſtward, there are ſeventeen more. He was there ſhewn the tomb of Joſhua, all of one ſtone, ſeventeen feet long, and was kindly entertained by the Biſhop, or Patriarch, at Eden, and the Amaronites, or Nazaritans, of the other villages.

Returning to Tripoli, he ſet out with a caravan of Turks for Aleppo, but, before his arrival there, the caravan for Babylon, to his great grief, was departed: but, being told that it ſtaid at Beerſhacke on Euphrates, on account of ſome Arabs who waylaid them in the deſerts, he hired a janiſſary and three ſoldiers to overtake them. But though they had ſtaid, they were gone three days before he got there. Beerſhacke is by ſome ſuppoſed to be Padanaram. To Aleppo, therefore, he was forced to return. While he was there, the Baſhaw, having the year before revolted from the Grand Signior, was beſieged by the Turkiſh army, and, after a long reſiſtance, was forced to yield up the city, and to ſubmit to the Grand Signior's mercy, who ſent him a bowſtring, with which he was ſtrangled, and his head ſent to Conſtantinople. Lithgow was an eye-witneſs of the whole tragedy.

Leaving Aleppo, he went to Alexandretta, and ſailed in a ſhip to Cyprus, and from thence to Rhodes, and ſo to Smyrna, where he ſtaid ſome time, and then ſailed to Scio, Metelin, Tenedos, and the Dardanelles, and ſo to Conſtantinople, where he ſtaid ſeven months, and was kindly entertained by the Engliſh ambaſſador, Sir Thomas Roe, and by the Dutch ambaſſador, Cornelius Haga. He viſited the ſeven churches of Aſia, and ſo returned to Smyrna, and from thence ſailed to Malta, where he was kindly entertained by the knights of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, and ſo to Sicily, Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Padua, Verona, Milan, Turin, Geneva, Lyons, Paris, Calais, Dover, and London, where he arrived in the year 1628, after a long and tedious journey of three years and a half, in which he had travelled 36,000 miles, and ſuffered innumerable hardſhips and dangers.

He afterwards wrote a hiſtory of his travels, which was printed in 1632, and dedicated to King Charles I. He died in 1640, aged 70.

Authentic Account of the Trial and Defence of Mr. ROBERT PERREAU.

ROBERT PERREAU, Eſq; was indicted for forging a bond for the payment of 7500l. in the name of William Adair, Eſq; with intention to defraud the ſaid William, &c. alſo for feloniouſly uttering and publiſhing ſaid bond, knowing it to be forged, with intention to defraud Robert and Henry Drummond, Eſqrs. &c.

Henry Drummond, Eſq; depoſed, That the priſoner, Mr. Robert Perreau, came to him about the middle of laſt January, and deſired to have the loan of 1400l. as he had lately made a purchaſe in Suffolk or Norfolk, to the amount of 12,000l. He ſaid, that he had a houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, which coſt 4000l. and would leave the deeds of that houſe as a ſecurity. Accordingly, he did leave the deeds of the houſe, and received the money, upon his promiſing to return it again in ten days. Said, he did not ſee him again till Tueſday the 7th of March, when he made an apology for not having kept his word, and ſaid he came then to borrow 5000l. on this bond [the bond produced], out of which he would pay the 1400l. already mentioned. That he (the witneſs) ſaid

(To be continued.)

ving conſulted his brother, they both expreſſed their doubts about the authenticity of the bond, upon which the priſoner ſaid, Mr. Adair was his particular friend; that there were family connections between them, that Mr. Adair had money of his in his hands, and that he allowed him intereſt for it: but ſtill having their doubts, they deſired him to call the next day.

He then took the bond with him, and went away; but, in about two hours, he returned, and ſaid, that their ſuſpicions had alarmed him very much; that he could not be eaſy in his own mind till he had called upon Mr. Adair, whom he luckily met, before he went to take his ride; that he produced the bond to Mr. Adair, and Mr. Adair ſaid it was his ſignature, and would pay the bond in May, though in fact it was not payable till July. The witneſs ſtill had his doubts, and deſired the priſoner to leave the bond, which he did, and to call the next morning.

In the mean time, the witneſs's brother, Robert, had ſhewn the bond to Mr. Stephens, of the Admiralty, a friend of Mr. Adair's, who ſtrengthened their doubts. Mr. Perreau, on his return [illegible] ſaying there could be [illegible] it; that he had a letter fro[illegible]r, which he produced; th[illegible]ir always wrote to him in [illegible] ſtyle, and only ſigned the [illegible]t of his name. To all wh[illegible]ſs and his brother replie[illegible]ng would convince them; but Mr. Perreau's going with them to Mr. Adair's, which he moſt readily aſſented to. They found Mr. Adair at home. Upon their entrance, Mr. Adair took the witneſs by the hand, but made a bow to Mr. Perreau, as a perſon he had never ſeen before. The witneſs produced the bond, and aſked Mr. Adair, whether that was his ſignature at the bottom of it? He looked at it, and ſaid, No; upon which Mr. Robert Perreau ſeemed ſurpriſed, and ſaid to Mr. Adair, *Surely, Sir, you are jocular.* The witneſs replied, it was ſurely no time to be jocular, when another man's life was at ſtake; and aſked him, what all this could mean; the perſon he pretended to be intimate with did not ſeem to much as to know him? After a great deal of converſation, at laſt Mr. Perreau ſaid, he had the bond from his ſiſter, Mrs. Daniel Perreau, who he deſired might be ſent for. When ſhe came, he firſt ſhewn the bond, and Mr. Perreau aſked her whether ſhe did not give it to him? She admitted ſhe did, and, in fact, took the whole upon herſelf, and acknowledged herſelf to be the forger of the bond and every thing. The witneſs aſked Mr. Perreau, how it was poſſible for him to ſay he had received a letter from Mr. Adair, as he pretended, in that familiar ſtyle, from a man he did not ſo much as know; and deſired to ſee the letter, which he produced; which letter the witneſs thought it very material, as well as the bond, to keep in poſſeſſion. They could get nothing from him but that he was an innocent man, and he did not mean to impoſe upon them, and that his ſiſter could explain all. She deſired to ſpeak with Mr. Adair in a ſeparate room, but that Mr. Adair declined. They ſent for Daniel Perreau, to ſee if he could throw any light upon it; he declared he was quite a ſtranger to the whole affair. They parted on the Wedneſday, and did not meet again till the Saturday following, when the witneſs was ſent for to Sir John Fielding's office, on a charge made by the priſoner againſt Mrs. Daniel Perreau, as ſhe was called, that her name turned out to be Rudd; and being aſked what he knew about the matter, related what had paſſed at Mr. Adair's and at Charing-Croſs, but not ſo circumſtantially as now.

Mr. Drummond, on his croſs-examination by the priſoner's counſel, was aſked, Whether he was ſure that the priſoner ſaid it was *his* money that Mr. Adair paid intereſt for? To which he made anſwer, that he was quite ſure of it.

Whether, on being aſked to ſee the bond, he ſhewed the leaſt heſitation?—None in the leaſt.

Whether, on being deſired to go to Mr. Adair's, he ſhewed the leaſt reluctance?—Not the leaſt.

Whether, on Mrs. Daniel Perreau being ſent for, ſhe did not throw the whole upon herſelf, and declare the priſoner an innocent man?—She ſaid he was totally innocent, and that ſhe was the perſon that forged the bond, and begged us *for God's ſake* to have mercy upon an unhappy man; for nobody was meant to be injured; that it would all be paid; that ſhe never meant to injure us or any body; ſhewed that the priſoner had the bond from her.

Being aſked, if both the witneſs and

Mr.

Mr. William Adair, after they had heard the confeſſion of Mrs. Rudd, had not expreſſed themſelves as conſidering the priſoner as her dupe?—*We both expreſſed ourſelves to that effect. A conſtable had been ſent for, and we diſcharged him.*

Mr. Wheatley, clerk to Meſſrs. Drummonds, proved the identity of the bond.

Mr. Robert Drummond's evidence differed in nothing materially from that of his brother. When Mrs. Rudd aſked at firſt to ſpeak with Mr. Adair in a room by himſelf, Mr. Adair's anſwer was, he ſaid, You are quite a ſtranger to me, and you can have no converſation with me that may not paſs before theſe gentlemen. Said, he told the priſoner before this, that he would ſend for a conſtable directly, and take him before a magiſtrate, if he would not tell his accomplices; for accomplices he muſt have, if he did not do the thing himſelf: then it was that he ſent for his ſiſter, as he called her. She declared, that ſhe forged the bond, that ſhe ſigned the bond, and that the letter, mentioned by the priſoner as ſent to him by Mr. Adair, was written by her. The witneſs ſaid, he expreſſed his doubts upon that, it being ſo different from a woman's hand, that nothing would convince him of it, but her ſhewing upon a piece of paper that ſhe could write that ſort of hand. He ſaid he did not want to enſnare her, and would immediately throw the writing into the fire. She wrote upon a bit of paper, William Adair, or part of the name, ſo extremely like the ſignature to the bond, that it ſatisfied him, and he burnt the paper. Then Mr. Robert Perreau ſaid, he hoped, that the information ſhe had given ſufficiently acquitted him. Anſwer was made, that he had better not enquire into that; and then, and then only, did he ſeem the leaſt agitated.

Sir Thomas Frankland depoſed, that the priſoner brought him two bonds at different times, one to Daniel Perreau for 6000l. and the other to himſelf, Robert Perreau, for 5300l. that for 5300l. on which he lent him 4000l. was to be repaid on the 26th of March, with the three days grace; the other was due on the 8th of March.

[The intent of his evidence ſeems to have been, to ſhew, that the money to be borrowed of Mr. Drummond was deſigned to repay the money actually borrowed of Sir Thomas, and that no fraud was deſigned to either.]

Mr. Wilſon acknowledged the filling up the bond at the requeſt of the priſoner, and produced his inſtructions for ſo doing. He alſo owned that he had filled up other bonds for the priſoner.

Scroope Ogilvie and James Adair, Eſqrs. were called to prove the ſignature at the bottom not to have been the hand-writing of William Adair. Mr. James Adair was further interrogated by counſel concerning a private interview he had with Mrs. Rudd; but the court was of opinon, that what paſſed could not be admitted as evidence. After ſome obſervations made by the priſoner's counſel, the letter was read which the priſoner ſuppoſed had been ſent him by Mr. William Adair, but which, in fact, appeared to have been written by Mrs. Rudd, the contents of which are hardly intelligible.

PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

"My Lords, and gentlemen of the jury, If I had been wanting in that fortitude, which is the reſult of innocence, or had found any heſitation in ſubmitting my proceedings to the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny, I need not at this day have ſtood before my country, or ſet my life upon the iſſue of a legal trial. Supported by the conſciouſneſs of my integrity, I have forced that tranſaction to light, which might elſe have been ſuppreſſed; and I have voluntarily ſought that impriſonment, which guilt never invites, and even innocence has been known to fly from; ardently looking forward to this hour, as the ſure, though painful means of vindicating a character, not diſtinguiſhed indeed for its importance, but hitherto maintained without a blemiſh. There are many reſpectable witneſſes at hand, and many more, I perſuade myſelf, would be found, if it had been neceſſary to ſummon them upon a point of ſuch notoriety, who will inform your Lordſhips and the court, how I have appeared to them to act, what truſt has been repoſed in me, and what credit I had in their opinions for my diligence, honeſty, and punctuality. In truth, my Lords, I am bold to ſay, that few men in my line of life have carried on their buſineſs with a fairer character, not many with better ſucceſs. I have followed no pleaſures, nor launched into any expences; there is not a man living who can charge me with neglect or diſſipation. The honeſt profits of my trade have afforded

me

the a comfortable support, and furnished me with the means of maintaining, in a decent sort, a worthy wife and three promising children, upon whom I was labouring to bestow the properest education in my power: in short, we were as happy as affluence and innocence could make us, till this affliction came upon us by surprize; and I was made the dupe of a transaction, from whose criminality, I call God, the searcher of all hearts to witness, I am now as free as I was at the day of my birth.—My Lords, and gentlemen of the jury, men who are unpracticed in deceit, will be apt to credit others for a sincerity, which they themselves possess. The most undesigning characters have at all times been the dupe of craft and subtilty. A plain story, with the indulgence of the court, I will relate, which will furnish strong instances indeed of credulity on one part, and at the same time will exhibit a train of such consummate artifices on the other, that are not to be equalled in all the annals of iniquity, and which might have extorted an equal confidence from a much more enlightened understanding than I can claim.

The prisoner then stated many circumstances of imposition practiled upon him by Mrs. Rudd.—"That she was constantly conversing about the interest she had with Mr. W. Adair.—That, among other things, Mr. Adair had, by his interest with his Majesty, obtained the promise of a baronetage for Mr Daniel Perreau, and was about procuring him a seat in parliament.—That Mr. Adair had promised to open a bank, and to take the two Perreaus into partnership with him. That he received many letters signed William Adair, which he did not doubt really came from Mr. William Adair. That Mr. William Adair had promised to give them a very considerable part of his fortune during his life; and was to allow Mr. Daniel Perreau 2400l. a year for his household expences, and 600l. per ann. for Mrs. Rudd's pin-money. That Mr. Daniel Perreau purchased a house in Harley-street for 4000l. which money Mr. William Adair was to give them. That, when Daniel Perreau was pressed by the person he bought the house of for the money, the prisoner understood they applied to Mr. William Adair, and that his answer was, That he had lent the king 70,000l. and had purchased a house in Pall-Mall at 7000l. to carry on the banking business in, therefore could not spare the 4000l. at that time. And that Mrs Rudd told him (the prisoner), that Mr. Adair desired he would get a bond for 5300l. as he had done once before, and Mr. Adair would execute it. That, after Wilson had filled up the bond, he delivered it to Mrs. Rudd, who gave it to the prisoner a day or two after, executed. That he borrowed the 4000l. upon his bond, which was dated the 20th of Dec. of Sir Thomas Frankland, and delivered Sir Thomas's draught to Mrs. Rudd. That, about the 10th of March, he told Mrs. Rudd, that Mr. Adair's bond, that he had given to Sir Thomas Frankland in Nov. was nearly due, and Mrs. Rudd told him the next day, that Mr. Adair desired he would once more borrow for him 5000l. That he made many objections to being employed in so disagreeable a business; but at last, supposing he should oblige Mr. Adair, he consented, and accordingly got a bond filled up by the stationer for 7500l. payable to himself. That he delivered it to Mrs. Rudd on Saturday March 4, in the presence of his wife, his brother, and Mr. Cassiday. That Mrs. Rudd returned it to him executed on the Tuesday following. And tha the never had the least suspicion but that the bonds were really executed by Mr. William Adair. That, when he took the bond to Mr. Drummond, he did not say that he had himself seen it executed by Mr. Adair, but that he knew it was Mr. Adair's hand writing, as he had often seen letters from Mr. Adair to Mr. Daniel Perreau and his wife. That, when he informed Mrs. Rudd of the observations Mr. Drummond had made upon the signature to the bond, she went out, and upon her return she told him she had seen Mr. Adair, just as he was going out a riding, and that Mr. Adair told her that the alteration in the signature was merely the difference between age and youth, and that it was his hand-writing; and that he told Mr. Drummond so, and that he knew nothing of its being a forgery till the interview with Mr. Adair."—Having stated the above circumstances, the prisoner concluded his defence to the following effect:

"My Lords, and gentlemen of the jury, I have now faithfully laid before you such circumstances which have occurred to my memory, as necessary for your information, in the order as they happened

happened during my acquaintance with Mrs. Rudd, under the character of my brother's wife. Many have been the ſufferers by artifices and impoſtors, but never man appeared, I believe, in this, or any other tribunal, upon whom ſo many engines were ſet at work to intereſt his credulity. It will not eſcape the notice of this ſplendid court, that my compaſſion was firſt engaged by the ſtory of Mrs. Rudd's ſufferings, before my belief was invited to her repreſentations. Let me have credit with you for yielding up by pity in the firſt inſtance, and you cannot wonder I did not with-hold my credulity afterwards. It is in this natural, this neceſſary conſequence, I reſt my defence. I was led from error to error by ſuch inſenſible degrees, that every ſtep I took ſtrengthened my infatuation. When Mr. Drummond firſt heſitated at the hand writing at the foot of the bond, if it did not ſo far alarm me as to ſhake my belief in this artful woman, let it be conſidered that I had been prevailed upon to negociate other bonds of hers, depoſiting them in the hands of bankers who had never ſpied any defect, or raiſed the leaſt objection. Theſe bonds have been punctually and regularly paid in due time. The letters ſent to me, as if from William Adair, critically agreed with the hand-writing of the bond. Mr. Adair did not keep money at Mr. Drummond's; opportunities of comparing his hand writing for many years had not occurred, and the heſitation upon his part appeared to me no more than the exceptions and minute precautions of a banker, which could not ſo ſuddenly overturn the explicit belief that I had annexed to all that was told me in Harley ſtreet. Can any greater proof be given, than my own propoſal to Mr. Drummond of leaving the bond in his hands till he had ſatisfied his credulity. Can your Lordſhips, or the gentlemen of the jury, for a moment ſuſpect, that any man could be guilty of ſuch a crime, whoſe proceedings were ſo fair and open? That ſingle circumſtance, I am ſatisfied, will afford my total exculpation. The reſort to Mr. Adair was as eaſy to Mr. Drummond, as to the books in his compting-houſe: it does not come within the bounds of common ſenſe, much leſs does it fall within the poſſibility of guilt, that any man living ſhould voluntarily, with his eyes open, take a ſtep ſo directly and abſolutely centering in his certain conviction. But this circumſtance, ſtrong as it is, is not all my caſe. I bleſs God, the protector of innocence, that, in my defence, proofs ariſe upon proofs, the leaſt of them, I truſt, will be thought incompatible with guilt. It ſhould ſeem impoſſible, that a guilty perſon would propoſe to Mr. Drummond to retain the bond for the ſatisfaction of his ſcruples; but that the ſame perſon ſhould, after ſo long a time for conſideration had paſſed after my leaving the bond, which was full 24 hours, openly and in the face of day enter the ſhop of Mr. Drummond, and demand if he had ſatisfied all his ſcruples, unleſs a man from meer deſperation had been weary of his life, and ſought a diſſolution, this I humbly apprehend would be an abſolute impoſſibility: but, my Lords, and gentlemen of the jury, I had neither in my breaſt the principle of guilt; nor had I that deſperate loathing of exiſtence, as ſhould bring a ſhameful condemnation upon my head. It is true, I have invited this trial, but it is equally true, I have done it in the conſciouſneſs of my integrity, becauſe I could not otherwiſe go through the remainder of my days with comfort and ſatisfaction, unleſs I had the verdict of my countrymen for my acquittal, and reſted my innocence upon the pureſt teſtimony I could have on this ſide the grave. It is plain I had an opportunity of withdrawing myſelf: how many men are there, with the cleareſt intentions, yet from the apprehenſions of being made the talk of the public, and, above all, the dread of impriſonment, and the terror of a trial, would have thought themſelves happy to have caught at any opportunity of ſaving themſelves from ſuch a ſeries of diſtreſs. Greater confidence can no man be in of the integrity of his caſe, and the juſtice of his country. When it was found neceſſary to the deſigns of Mrs. Rudd, that I and my family ſhould be made the dupes of her connections with the houſe of Adair; it may well be believed, that nothing but the *ſtrongeſt interdictions* could prevent my endeavours to obtain an interview. In fact, this point was laboured with conſummate artifice, and nothing leſs than ruin to my brother and his affairs, was denounced upon my breaking this injunction. It was part of the ſame error to believe her in this alſo. A reſpectable witneſs has told you, and I do not controvert his evidence, that my confidence

dence in her aſſertion, and *in the teſtimonials that ſhe exhibited under the hand*, as I believed, *of Mr. Adair*, were ſuch, in my miſtaken judgment, as to be equal to the evidence of my own ſenſes, preſſed by the forms of buneſs to ſay to Mr. Drummond that I had ſeen Mr. Adair myſelf; but I neither went to Mr. Adair, nor diſcloſed thoſe preſſing motives which prevented me. No leſs free to confeſs my faults, than I am confident to aſſert my innocence, I ſeek no palliation for this circumſtance, except my temptation and my failings; and I truſt it will rather be a matter of ſurprize, that, in the courſe of a negociation, through the whole of which I was acted upon by the moſt artful of impoſtors, that this only deviation was to be found: and yet this very circumſtance carries with it a clearer conviction of my being the dupe of Mrs. Rudd's intrigues, than any I have to offer in my defence; and if my ſubſequent proceedings, and the alacrity I ſhewed in going with Mr. Drummond to Mr. Adair, together with my conduct before this gentleman, is, as I apprehend it is, abſolutely irreconcileable with a conſciouſneſs of guilt, the circumſtances above mentioned will ſerve to ſhew with what a degree of credulity the artifices of Mrs. Rudd had furniſhed me.—Upon the whole, if, in the above detail, no circumſtances are diſcovered in which an innocent man, under the like deluſion with myſelf, might not have acted as I have acted, and, at the ſame time, if there be very many particulars in which no guilty man would have conducted himſelf as I conducted myſelf, I ſhould be wanting in reſpect to your Lordſhips and the jury, if I doubted the juſtice of their verdict, and, which is inſeparable from it, my honourable acquittal."

The priſoner, after this affecting defence, (*affecting* we call it, becauſe it carries with it conviction of the priſoner's being deceived,) proceeded to call his witneſſes. The firſt was George Kinder, Eſq; who depoſed, that, being ſome months on a viſit at Mr. D. Perreau's, he had frequent opportunities of converſing with Mrs. *Perreau* (for he never knew her by any other name); who told him, that ſhe was a near relation of Mr. James Adair, that he looked upon her as his child, had promiſed to make her fortune, and with that view had recommended her to Mr. William Adair, a near relation and intimate friend of his, who had promiſed to ſet her huſband and the priſoner up in the banking buſineſs; that he had heard her ſay, that Mr. Daniel Perreau was to be made a Baronet, and that, when ſhe was a Lady, ſhe would do ſo and ſo.

This witneſs repeated many more ſuch ſtories as theſe; and on being aſked, if he had ever ſeen Mr. Wm. Adair at Mr. Perreau's, ſaid, Never; but that Mrs. Rudd often pretended he had called to ſee her.

John Moody, Mr. D. Perreau's footman, depoſed, that his miſtreſs wrote two very different hands. In one hand, ſhe wrote letters to his maſter, as coming from Mr. William Adair, and in the other the ordinary buſineſs of the family; that the letters written in the name of Mr. Wm. Adair were pretended to be left when his maſter was from home; and that his miſtreſs's inſtructions were to give them to his maſter, and to pretend that Mr. Wm. Adair had been with his miſtreſs, waiting a longer or a ſhorter time, as circumſtances required. This witneſs alſo proved, that the hand in which ſhe wrote thoſe fictitious letters, and the hand in the ſignature of the bond, were exactly the ſame; that ſhe had different pens, different ink, and different paper, to write the fictitious letters, from thoſe ſhe uſed in common; and that, when he had pleaſed in the delivery, ſhe would ſometimes give him half a crown. Said, he had ſeen her go two or three times to Mr. J. Adair's, but never to William's, and that Mrs. J. Adair had once paid his miſtreſs a lying in viſit.

Suſanna Perreau, ſiſter to the priſoner, ſaid ſhe once ſaw a note delivered by Mrs. Rudd to Daniel Perreau, for 19,000l. drawn upon Mr. Croft, the banker, in favour of Mr. Daniel Perreau, by Mr. William Adair.

Elizabeth Perkins depoſed, that, the week before this affair happened, her miſtreſs delivered her a letter, and bid her bring it to her in a quarter of an hour, and ſay, Mr. Coverly, a man who had been a ſervant to Mr. Daniel Perreau, brought it at a quarter after nine; that ſhe delivered the letter to her miſtreſs, and that her maſter immediately broke the ſeal; but what happened afterwards ſhe could not tell, having left the room.

Daniel Perreau ſaid, the purport of the letter ſo delivered was, that Mr. Adair deſired her to apply to his brother, the priſoner, to procure him 5000l. upon

on his, Mr. Adair's, bond, in the ſame manner as he had done before; that Mr. Adair was unwilling to have it appear that the money was raiſed for him, and therefore deſired to have the bond lodged with ſome confidential friend, that would not require an aſſignment of it; that his brother, on being made acquainted with this requeſt, ſhewed a vaſt deal of reluctancy, and ſaid it was a very unpleaſant work; but undertook it, with a view of obliging Mr. William Adair.

Being aſked by the counſel for the proſecution, if he did not diſclaim all knowledge of the affair before Mr. Adair, ſaid, he denied he had ever ſeen the bond before; nor had he a perfect knowledge of the bond till he ſaw it in Mr. Adair's hands.

David Caſſaday, an aſſiſtant to Mr. Robert Perreau, in the buſineſs of an apothecary, declared, that, ſo far from any embarraſſment in Mr. Robert Perreau's affairs, he lived much within the profits of his profeſſion, and a rumour prevailed, that he was going into the banking buſineſs.

John Leigh, clerk to Sir John Fielding, depoſed, that the priſoner came voluntarily to their office, and gave an information that a forgery had been committed; in conſequence of which Mrs. Rudd was taken into cuſtody. He was aſked whether ſhe ever charged the priſoner with any knowledge of the tranſaction, till the juſtices were hearing evidence to prove her confeſſion of the fact. His anſwer was, that he could not recollect that circumſtance, but that ſhe did not accuſe the priſoner upon her firſt examination.

Mr. Henry Partington was likewiſe examined by the counſel for the priſoner to the ſame fact, but he did not recollect the circumſtance.

A great number of perſons of diſtinction appeared to the character of the priſoner, among whom were Lady Lyttelton, who, being aſked if ſhe thought him capable of ſuch a crime, *ſuppoſed ſhe could have done it as ſoon herſelf.* Sir John Moore, Sir John Chapman, Gen. Rebow, Capt. Ellis, Capt. Burgoyne, &c. &c. all concurred with one voice to give the priſoner a moſt excellent character.—The jury, notwithſtanding, brought in their verdict, Guilty—probably upon the circumſtance of his pretending an intimacy with a man, of whom he knew nothing, and of his declaration to the Drummonds, that he had ſeen Mr. Adair about the bond, when, in truth, he had not been near him. Theſe facts can only be accounted for by the *ſecret connection* which Mrs. Rudd pretended to have with Mr. Adair, and which was never to be diſcloſed, on pain of abſolute ruin to herſelf, and the forfeiture of every intended benefit to all her connections.

Upon a diſpaſſionate review of the above trial, query, Is it not poſſible that the plauſible promiſes of an artful impoſtor, aided by the vain hope of being made rich and great by her pretended connections, may have operated on a credulous, though otherwiſe ſenſible, mind, like as a gypſy's tale is frequently found to do on weak and unſuſpecting women? If ſo, it will naturally account for the abſurdity of the priſoner's pretending an acquaintance with Mr. William Adair, whom he had never ſeen, and was ſtrictly enjoined not to ſee, and for all the fallacious pretences that followed.

DANIEL PERREAU was indicted for feloniouſly forging and counterfeiting a certain bond, in the name of William Adair, for 3300l. with intent to defraud the ſaid William Adair; and for uttering the ſame, knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud Thomas Brooke, Doctor of Phyſic. The forgery was proved by Scroope Ogilvie, who had been clerk to Mr. William Adair nine or ten years; and the uttering the ſame was proved by Dr. Brooke. The priſoner, in his defence, ſolemnly declared, that he received the bond from Mrs. Rudd, as a true bond; that he believed it to be a genuine, authentic, and valid bond; and proteſted, by all his hopes of happineſs here and hereafter, that ſo villainous an intention as that of defrauding any man of his property never entered into his mind. "I adjure the Almighty," ſaid he, "ſo to aſſiſt me in my preſent dangerous ſituation, as I ſpeak here before you." *So the ſhort-hand-writer has expreſſed the ſentiment of the priſoner, which ſeems too equivocal for him to ſpeak on ſo ſolemn an occaſion.* He called ſeveral witneſſes to prove the arts of Mrs. Rudd to deceive him, and many perſons of credit and fortune who knew him, who concurred in ſupporting his character till the affair for which he was indicted was brought to light. The jury brought him in guilty of uttering and publiſhing the bond, knowing it to be forged.—DEATH.

41. *The*

42. *The Poems of Mr.* Gray. *To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life and Writings. By* W. Maſon, *M. A.* 4to. pp. 526. 15s. Dodſley.

HAppily for Mr. Gray, as a moraliſt and a poet, he has alſo a moraliſt and a poet for his editor, one who is equally qualified both by genius and friendſhip to do ample juſtice to his uncommon abilities and excellent heart. In theſe memoirs, however, by adopting the method purſued in the *Life of Petrarch*, "that moſt entertaining of all books," as Mr. Maſon juſtly ſtyles it*, the author is, in a great meaſure, his own biographer; his letters to his friends being interwoven, and their deficiencies ſupplied, and the connection preſerved, by a narrative. From theſe materials we ſhall extract the few incidents that occur in a life ſo ſedentary and retired.

The grandfather of Mr. Gray was a conſiderable merchant in London. His father was a money-ſcrivener† in Cornhill, and, being of an indolent and reſerved temper, rather diminiſhed than increaſed his fortune. Mr. Gray's mother and aunt (Mrs. Antrobus) kept a kind of India warehouſe in the ſame ſtreet. Of many children, Thomas (our poet) was the fifth, and the only ſurvivor; and he, in his infancy, narrowly eſcaped ſuffocation, (from too great a fullneſs of blood, which deſtroyed the reſt,) by his mother's venturing to open a vein with her own hand.

He was born in Cornhill, Dec. 26, 1716, and was educated at Eton ſchool, under the care of his uncle, Mr. Antrobus, then one of the aſſiſtant maſters, and alſo a fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, of which ſociety Mr. Gray was admitted a penſioner in 1734.

At ſchool he contracted a friendſhip with Mr. Horace Walpole and Mr. Richard Weſt. The former is well known and diſtinguiſhed. The latter was the only ſon of Lord Chancellor Weſt of Ireland, and grandſon, by the mother, to Biſhop Burnet. He removed from Eton to Chriſt church, Oxford, about the ſame time that Mr. Gray left that place for Cambridge. From this time a correſpondence (here inſerted) was carried on between them, till the lamented death of that accompliſhed youth (eight years after), who, by the ſpecimens here given of his taſte ‡, ſenſibility, and extraordinary talents, would probably have been what his friend was.

Mr. Gray's firſt attempt in Engliſh verſe was a tranſlation from Statius, much in the ſpirited manner of Dryden, in May 1736; and his firſt original production was an elegant Sapphic ode, to his Favonius ‖, in June 1738. In April that year Mr. Weſt left Chriſt-church for the Inner Temple, and Mr. Gray removed from Peter-houſe to London in September, intending alſo to follow the law in the ſame ſociety. But that intention was laid aſide, and never after reſumed, on an invitation given him that winter by Mr. Walpole, to be the companion of his travels, on which they ſet out in March, 1739. To this period extends the Ift ſection of the Memoirs.—The IId is allotted to thoſe travels, and contains letters from Mr. Gray to his parents and to Mr. Weſt, from Amiens, Paris, Rheims, Dijon, Lyons, Turin, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Tivoli, and Naples, with ſuch glowing deſcriptions and obſervations as might naturally be expected from ſuch a genius on claſſic ground, and ſome highly-finiſhed pieces of Latin poetry, compoſed on the ſpot. During his reſidence in Italy, Pope Clement XII. died, and the amiable Benedict XIV. was elected, of whom we have the following little ſpeech to the Cardinals in the Conclave, while they were undetermined about an election: "Moſt eminent Lords, here are three Bologneſe, of different characters, but all equally proper for the Popedom. If it be your pleaſures to pitch upon a ſaint, there is Cardinal Gotti; if upon a politician, there is Aldrovandi; if upon a booby [*coglione*], here am I." The Italian is more expreſſive. The Pre-

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* P. 157. And Mr. Gray ſays, p. 321, "The Life of Petrarch [the original] has entertained me; it is not well-written, but very curious, and laid together from his own letters and the original writings of the fourteenth century; ſo that he takes in much of the hiſtory of thoſe obſcure times, and the characters of many remarkable perſons."

† Mr. Maſon obſerves, "for the ſingularity of the thing," that "Milton's father was of the ſame profeſſion."

‡ For one of Mr. Weſt's poems, ſee p. 291.

‖ "Mr. Gray, in all his Latin compoſitions addreſſed to Mr. Weſt, calls him *Favonius*, in alluſion to his name. In like manner he frequently gives his friend the name of *Glaucias*."

tender our author deſcribes as "a thin ill-made man, extremely tall and awkward, of a moſt unpromiſing countenance, a good deal reſembling King James II. with much the air and look of an idiot, particularly when he laughs or prays. The firſt he does not often, the latter continually." The King of the Two Sicilies [now of Spain] and his [late] Queen, he pourtrays as "an ugly little pair: ſhe a pale girl, marked with the ſmall-pox; and he a brown boy, with a thin face, a huge noſe, and as ungain as poſſible." Unfortunately, this correſpondence is defective towards the end, and includes no deſcription of Venice, or its territory, the laſt places which Mr. Gray viſited, occaſioned by a diſagreement between him and Mr. Walpole, ariſing (we are told) from the difference of their tempers (the former curious, penſive, and philoſophical; the latter gay, lively, and, conſequently, inconſiderate): in which, however, the ſurvivor has very generouſly charged himſelf with the chief blame, and we have the ſatisfaction to learn, that a laſting reconciliation took place between them three years afterwards. At this time, however, *the contention was ſo ſharp between them, that*, like Paul and Barnabas, *they departed aſunder one from the other*, and, from Venice, Mr. Gray returned home, with only a *laquais de voyage*, through Padua, Verona, Milan, Turin, and Lyons, going out of his way to make a ſecond viſit to the Grande Chartreuſe in Dauphiny, where he enriched the Album of the Fathers with an Alcaic ode, worthy of the Auguſtan age, and "marked," as Mr. Maſon expreſſes it, "with all the fineſt touches of his melancholy muſe *."—The IIId ſection begins with Mr. Gray's arrival in London, September 1, 1741. In two months after, his father died, and, by his imprudence, the ſon then found his patrimony ſo reduced, as to prevent his proſecuting the ſtudy of the law, without becoming burthenſome to his mother and aunt, who, having raiſed a competence by their ſeparate trade, now left off buſineſs, and retired to Stoke, near Windſor. Concealing, however, his real intentions, as they urged him to follow his profeſſion, and would, doubtleſs, have aſſiſted him in it, and being too delicate to hurt ſuch dear relations, he changed, or pretended to change, the line of that ſtudy, and, at the latter end of 1742, returned to Cambridge, to take his degree of LL.B. The diſtreſs occaſioned by the narrowneſs of his circumſtances, the loſs of Mr. Walpole's friendſhip, and of his own time, was now extremely aggravated by the ſickneſs and family-misfortunes of his other friend, Mr. Weſt, which terminated in his death, at David Mitchell's, Eſq; at Popes, in Hertfordſhire, June 1, 1742, before he could receive our poet's beautiful *Ode on Spring*, which he had juſt written and ſent him from Stoke. It is remarkable, that the laſt letter of this amiable youth, who died of that flattering diſtemper, a conſumption, concludes with, *Vale, et vive pauliſper cum vivis.* The IIId ſection, which cloſes this correſpondence, contains alſo the plan and all the ſpeeches which Mr. Gray ever wrote of a tragedy called *Agrippina*, and the argument and exordium of a Latin Ovidian epiſtle from Sophoniſba to Maſſiniſſa. The firſt effuſions of his grief were breathed in a tender Petrarchian ſonnet (inſerted in our laſt, p. 245). This alſo will account for *the pale caſt of melancholy*, which *ſicklies o'er* his *Ode on a diſtant proſpect of Eton College*, and that *to Adverſity*, both of them written the Auguſt following; and Mr. Maſon thinks, that the *Elegy in a Country Church yard* was begun, if not concluded, at this time alſo. Annexed are the general plan, argument of book I. and all the parts which the author finiſhed, of a Latin didactic poem, *De Principiis Cogitandi* (among them an admirable apoſtrophe to his deceaſed friend), in which he meant to make the ſame uſe of Mr. Locke's Eſſay on Human Underſtanding, which Lucretius did of the dogmas of Epicurus.

The IVth ſection or ſeries of letters extends from December 1742, to October 1768. They are addreſſed to Dr. Wharton (phyſician, of Old Park, near Durham), Mr. Walpole, Mr. Stonhewer (now Auditor of Exciſe), Mr. Maſon, Mr. Hurd (now Biſhop of Litchfield), Mr. Palgrave (Rector of Palgrave, in Suffolk), the late Dr. Clarke † (Phyſician, at Epſom), Mr. Brown (now Maſter of Pembroke-hall), Mr. (now Dr.) Beattie, and Mr. Nicholls (Rector of Lounde, in Suffolk). Mr. Gray now took his de-

* See it in our poetical article, p. 291.

† For an epitaph on his lady by our author, in Beckenham church-yard, ſee Vol. XLIV. p. 487.

gree

gree of LL. B. and, laying aſide compoſition almoſt entirely, applied himſelf moſt aſſiduouſly to the beſt Greek authors. And though his ridicule on the univerſity, very frequently interſperſed, exceeds, perhaps, the bounds of *bien ſeance*, and he had an early diſlike to the place, yet his principal reſidence, for the remainder of his life, was at Cambridge, to which his love of books, and the free acceſs to many libraries, were undoubtedly the motives. To Mr. Gray's acquaintance, the editor, we are told, had the happineſs of being introduced in the year 1747, which was much improved by his being nominated the ſame year to a fellowſhip of a neighbouring college, Pembroke-hall, a circumſtance greatly owing to Mr. Gray's recommendation, being himſelf perſonally unknown to his electors. The ſame year produced the pleaſing fanciful ode on the death of Mr. Walpole's favourite cat. Since the author's death, Mr. Walpole has placed the fatal China vaſe on a pedeſtal at Strawberry-Hill, with the firſt ſtanza of the ode for its inſcription: "'Twas on *this* lofty vaſe's ſide," &c. In 1748, Mr. Gray ſuſtained ſome loſs, which he could ill bear, by a fire in Cornhill, though his houſe was inſured. What he ſays, at this time, of his friend, the editor, is too curious to be omitted, eſpecially as it is accompanied by as curious a note: "Mr. Maſon is my acquaintance. I liked that ode much [to a Water-Nymph, publiſhed in Dodſley's Miſcellanies], but have found no one elſe that did. He has much fancy, little judgment, and a good deal of modeſty. I take him for a good and well-meaning creature; but then he is really in ſimplicity a child, and loves every body he meets with. He reads little or nothing; writes abundance, and that with a deſign to make his fortune by it." The note [on the word "ode"] is this: "On reading what follows, many readers, I ſuſpect, will think me as ſimple as ever, in forbearing to expunge the paragraph: but, as I publiſh Mr. Gray's ſentiments of authors, as well living as dead, without reſerve, I ſhould do them injuſtice if I was more ſcrupulous with reſpect to myſelf. My friends, I am ſure, will be much amuſed with this, and another paſſage hereafter of a like ſort*. My enemies, if they pleaſe, may ſneer at it, and ſay (which they will very truly), that twenty five years have made a very conſiderable abatement in my general philanthropy. Moſt of the world will not blame me for writing from ſo prudent a motive as that of making my fortune by it; and yet the truth, I believe, at the time was, that I was perfectly well ſatisfied if my publications furniſhed me with a few guineas to ſee a play or an opera." He who could publiſh one of theſe paragraphs and write the other, can be no ordinary man. A fragment of an Engliſh poem (here inſerted) *on the alliance between government and education*, gives us great reaſon to regret its being never finiſhed. One detached couplet we cannot forbear quoting, as an *unique* in its kind:

"When love could teach a monarch to be wiſe,
[len's eyes."
"And goſpel-light firſt dawn'd from Bul-

In 1750, the *Elegy in a Country-Church-yard*, being communicated to Mr. Walpole, and ſhewn about in manuſcript, was received with the higheſt applauſe by all who ſaw it. In conſequence of this, Lady Cobham, who then lived at Stoke-Pogis, was deſirous of the author's acquaintance, and commiſſioned Miſs Speed, her relation, [now Counteſs de Viry,] and Lady Schaub, to invite him to her houſe, which they did by a note left on his table at his aunt's, he being from home. This gave occaſion to his *Long Story*, about which good judges were equally divided, ſome admiring, and others not underſtanding it. At length the *Elegy* was extorted from him in print in 1751, by way of anticipating its publication in a Magazine. It is needleſs to ſay how the public received it*. In March 1753, he loſt his mother,

* This paſſage we will alſo inſert.

* We cannot help here reſtoring a ſtanza in the *Elegy*, which we agree with Mr. Maſon in wondering the author ſhould reject, as at preſent we have only "his morning walk and his noon-tide repoſe," without "his evening ſcene," which is here drawn with the ſame "Doric delicacy."

After "To meet the ſun upon the upland lawn," read,

"Him have we ſeen the greenwood-ſide along,
[bour done,
While o'er the heath we hied, our la-
Oft as the wood-lark pip'd her farewel ſong,
[ſun."
With wiſtful eyes purſue the ſetting

And we beg leave to add, that Mr. Gray plainly

ther, whom he never afterwards mentions without a ſigh. In that year, all the poems above mentioned were publiſhed, with engravings prefixed, from the drawings of Mr. Bentley, which, for humour, elegance, and groteſque fancy, are inimitable; but, at the idea of prefixing his head, our author was abſolutely ſhocked, and inſiſted on its being ſuppreſſed, though it was more than half engraved.

In March 1755, his ſublime ode *on the Progreſs of Poetry* was finiſhed, and *the Bard* begun; as were alſo ſome beautiful ſtanzas, which Mr. Maſon has completed, and we have inſerted, p. 245. Our poet's changing his college, and going to Pembroke-hall, in March 1756, may be called "one of the grand æras of his days," as Mr. Pope ſtyles his removal from Binfield to Twickenham, "and a notable period in ſo inconſiderable a hiſtory." It was owing to the intentional diſturbance that he received from ſome young men of fortune on the ſame ſtair-caſe, and the little regard that was paid to his complaints by the governors of the college. We have heard that Mr. Gray being very fearful of fire, eſpecially after that in Cornhill, theſe very young men were ſo wantonly inconſiderate (to ſay no worſe), as to alarm him at midnight with the cry of it, that they might ſee him deſcend (which he was preparing to do), perhaps "headlong," like his Welch bard, by a ladder of ropes, with which he was always furniſhed. He only ſays, with great compoſure, "I left my lodgings, becauſe the rooms were noiſy, and the people of the houſe uneivil." That his *Bard* was finiſhed in May 1757 was owing to the pleaſure he received from hearing Mr. Parry on the Welch harp. That and his other Pindaric ode were publiſhed in Auguſt, but though they were *vocal to the intelligent*, and his friends, "people of condition (he ſays) agreed not to underſtand them." In December following, he declined the vacant laurel, offered him by the late Duke of Devonſhire, on Cibber's death, at which no one will be ſurpriſed that knew Mr. Gray. We here find a very able confutation of an impious poſition of Lord Bolingbroke, a proof that Mr. Gray (as he ſays himſelf) "was not ſo great a wit as to *diſbelieve a God*." In the ſummers of 1759 and 1760, on the opening of the Britiſh Muſeum, he took lodgings in Southampton-Row, in order to have recourſe to the Harleian and other MSS. there depoſited, from which he made ſeveral curious extracts, ſome of which Mr. Walpole has publiſhed in his *Miſcellaneous Antiquities*. In regard to the authenticity of the Erſe fragments, Mr. Gray ſeems (much like Dr. Johnſon as to the ſecond ſight) "*willing*" (nay, *reſolved*) "to believe" them genuine, againſt all external evidence, ſuch is the ſtrength (he ſays) of the internal. The epitaph on Sir William Peere Williams (ſee p. 245) was written in Auguſt 1761. In 1763 Mr. Gray received a complimentary letter from Count Algarotti, to whom his odes and Mr. Maſon's dramas had been recommended by a friend then on his travels, in which he ſays, "I will be as much as I can *Præco laudarum tuarum*, and my letter ſhall be printed in a new Journal that is publiſhed at Venice, intitled, *The Minerva*; for Italy ſhall know, that England, enriched with a Homer *, an Archimedes †, a Demoſthenes ‡, wants not alſo her Pindar." Some ſubjects proper for painting, here interſperſed, ſhew great taſte, and, we doubt not, will be ſerviceable to many future artiſts. In September 1765, being then on a viſit to Lord Strathmore, at Glames-Caſtle, from whence he made an excurſion into the Highlands, Mr. Beattie deſired his acquaintance, and, by that gentleman's means, he was offered the degree of LL. D. by the Mariſchal-College of Aberdeen, which, from reaſons of delicacy in regard to Cambridge, he politely declined. In February 1768, Mr. Dodſley had the author's leave to publiſh in London, and Mr. Foulis at Glaſgow, the "little he had written," omitting the *Long Story*, which was never meant for the public, and adding imitations of two old Norwegian odes. In July following, the Duke of Grafton, unaſked, recommended Mr. Gray to his Majeſty, for the profeſſorſhip of modern hiſtory at Cambridge, worth

plainly alluded to this ſtanza and this "evening employment," when, in a ſubſequent ſtanza, he mentions not only "the cuſtom'd hill," and "his fav'rite tree," "the rill," and "the lawn," but alſo "the heath," and "the wood;" places which, therefore, ſhould neceſſarily have been mentioned before, and to which, probably, he did not advert, when he omitted them.

* Milton. † Newton. ‡ Mr. Pitt.

400l.

400l. a year, vacant by the death of Mr. Brocket. Six years before, on a former vacancy, he had ineffectually applied for it to Lord Bute, the only favour he ever asked of miniſtry.

The Vth and laſt ſeries of letters and memoirs commences from this event. Among his other literary purſuits, his friend here conſiders him as an antiquary, deeply converſant, in particular, with Gothic architecture; as a naturaliſt, and, conſequently, a diſciple of Linnæus; and as an adept and performer in muſic. At the Duke of Grafton's inſtallation, as Chancellor, July 1, 1769, Mr. Gray thought himſelf in gratitude bound to undertake the taſk of writing the ode for muſic, which was accordingly performed in the ſenate-houſe *. In the autumn of that year, he made a tour through Weſtmorland, Cumberland, and part of Yorkſhire, of which a minute journal is here inſerted. In the ſummer of 1770, he viſited Worceſterſhire, and the adjoining counties, travelling being neceſſary to his health, which was now much impaired, ſo that he had not been able to execute the duties of his profeſſorſhip; an omiſſion which gave him much uneaſineſs, and for which the editor, we think, has given other reaſons, that ſufficiently exculpate him, affirming, that he intended to read lectures, and believing that he would ſoon have reſigned his place, if he could not have done real ſervice in it. But death prevented the trial. On July 24, he was ſeized with a naufea at dinner, in the college-hall, which, proving to be the gout, hereditary in his conſtitution, put a period to his life on the 31ſt. Mr. Maſon and Dr. Brown were his executors; the former being then in Yorkſhire, the latter attended his funeral to Stoke, where his remains were depoſited, in a vault in the church-yard, near thoſe of his mother and aunt.

As the character of Mr. Gray may eaſily be traced from his writings, his editor has declined the taſk, and only inſerted one, publiſhed ſoon after his friend's deceaſe, in the London Magazine †, and lately reprinted in the ſame publication, to which we beg leave to refer our readers. The only foil to his many virtues and endowments, which this writer mentions, and Mr. Maſon ſeems to allow, was "an affectation of delicacy, or rather effeminacy, and a viſible faſt diſguſt or contempt and diſdain of his inferiors in ſcience." Prefixed to this work is a head of the author, drawn ſince his death by Mr. Maſon and Mr. Wilſon, and well engraved by Mr. Bazire.

Mr. Gray's poems being in all hands, we ſhall only ſelect from his letters one or two ſpecimens of his peculiar humour, and alſo of his tenderneſs and ſenſibility.

"*Mr. Gray to Dr. Wharton.*

"*Cambridge, Aug.* 8, 1749.

"I promiſed Dr. K—— long ſince to give you an account of our magnificences here *; but the newſpapers, and he himſelf in perſon, have got the ſtart of my indolence, ſo that, by this time, you are well acquainted with all the events that adorned that week of wonders. Thus much I may venture to tell you, becauſe it is probable nobody elſe has done it, that our friend ——'s † zeal and eloquence ſurpaſſed all power of deſcription. Veſuvio in an eruption was not more violent than his utterance, nor (ſince I am at my mountains) Pelion, with all its pine trees, in a ſtorm of wind, more impetuous than his action—and yet the ſenate houſe ſtill ſtands, and (I thank God) we are all ſafe and well, at your ſervice. I was ready to ſink for him, and ſcarce dared to look about me, when I was ſure it was all over; but ſoon found I might have ſpared my confuſion; all people joined to applaud him. Every thing was quite right, and, I dare ſwear, not three people here but think him a model of oratory; for all the Duke's little court came with a reſolution to be pleaſed, and, when the tone was once given, the univerſity, who ever wait for the judgment of their betters, ſtruck into it with an admirable harmony. For the reſt of the performances, they were juſt as they uſually are. Every one, while it laſted, was very gay and very buſy in the morning, and very owliſh and very tipſy at night. I make no exceptions, from the Chancellor to Blue-coat ‡. Maſon's ode ‖ was the only entertainment

* See this ode, Vol. XXXIX. p. 359.

† By the Rev. Mr. Temple, Rector of Mamhead, in Devonſhire.

* "The Duke of Newcaſtle's inſtallation, as Chancellor of the Univerſity."

† The then Vice-Chancellor, we preſume, ſince deceaſed.

‡ "A ſervant of the Vice-Chancellor's for the time being."

‖ See Vol. XIX. p. 328, where, by miſtake,

Mr. Gray to Mr. Mason.

Mercers Hall, 1757.

"I break in upon you in a moment when we leaſt of all are permitted to diſturb our friends, only to ſay, that you are daily and hourly preſent to my thoughts. If the worſt † be not yet paſt, you will neglect and pardon me; but if the laſt ſtruggle be over, if the poor object of your long anxieties be no longer ſenſible to your kindneſs, or to her own ſufferings, allow me (at leaſt in idea, for what could I do, were I preſent, more than this?) to ſit by you in ſilence, and pity, from my heart, not her, who is at reſt, but you, who loſt her. May He, who made us, the Maſter of our pleaſures, and our pains, preſerve and ſupport you! Adieu!

"I have long underſtood how little you had to hope."

Two or three ſlight inaccuracies have eſcaped the preſs, viz *Nereus*, for *Nereid*, p. 48; *betwixt every window*, p. 49, for *betwixt every two windows*; and, p. 398, &c. *Wharidale*, we think, ſhould be *Wharf-dale*.

44. *Food for Poets: A Poem.* 4to. 1s. Newbery.

THE editor, in a humorous pre-

the following ſpecies of compoſition, viz. epigram, elegy, paſtoral, didactic, ode or ſonnet, ſatire, comedy, tragedy, and epic.

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* On the epitaph on this lady, by her huſband, ſee Vol. XLIII. p. 601.

† "As this little Miſſal (which I received at the Hot-Wells, at Briſtol) then breathed, and ſtill ſeems to breathe the very voice of friendſhip, in a ſtile never dreſt and adorned *pathetic-poetic*, I cannot refrain from publiſhing it in this place. I opened it almoſt at the preciſe moment when it would neceſſarily be the moſt affecting."

on the "words and muſic," is applicable only to the Chancellor's ſpeech.

Let beasts forget to love one day;
With storms alone the forests ring.

Come, then, with Pleasure at thy side,
Diffuse thy genial spirit wide;
Create, where'er thou turn'st thy eye,
Peace, plenty, love, and harmony;
'Till every being share its part,
And Heaven and Earth be glad at heart.

An Ode, by the late Mr. Gray,

Written in the Album of the Grande Chartreuse, in Dauphiny, Aug. 1741.

O Mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos!
Quocunque gaudes nomine (non leve
Nativum nam terris fluentis

Or let her, shifting like the wind,
Or like her sex, for once prove kind,
And, to display her wanton tricks,
Promote me to a couch and chintz;
One task shall still employ my hands,
On Doll's enchanting [illegible] rhymes.

W. B.

On the Author's having stolen a Kiss from a Lady while asleep.

WHAT care, what danger might we shun
By timely caution's aid!
If from temptation's snare we run,
What harm may we evade!
The honey'd sweet the fly deceives,
And, wing'd with eager haste,
Th' incautious flutt'rer quickly dies,
By snatching but a taste.
Thus heedful, t'other day
To Lucy's chamber stole,
Where lull'd in peaceful slumbers lay
The charmer of my soul.
Her lovely bosom, snowy white,

Horat. *sanctis donare libellos:*
Quamque puer ludat numatu
Surripias, hominumque curis.

Horace, *Book I. Ode XXII. paraphrased.*

...*ellegue vite, scelerisque purus, &c.*

The virtuous man, who looks not worth a penny,
Whose every action fears not any;
Nor wants the aid, unlike of ev'ning fall,
Heaping dr. gunpowder on ball;

J. M.
The

The following Verſes were lately found in Bromley *Church-Yard, near the Grave of Dr.* Hawkeſworth.

Sacred to the Memory of Dr. Hawkeſworth.

ACCEPT theſe tears, a daily tribute paid,
Now at thy grave a mournful offering made.
While here thy ſacred aſhes mould'ring lie,
And thy pure ſpirit ſoars above the ſky;
Whilſt angels at thy ſhrine their vigils keep,
I claim the ſad, ſad privilege to weep:
To weep, till pitying heaven ſhall bid aſcend
To regions of delight, to meet my friend.

To the memory of
Mr. RICHARD TREMLET, late merchant of Exon.

A man
To whom Nature had imparted,
With a moſt liberal hand,
Her firſt gifts;
Thoſe moral and intellectual qualities
Which are the ſeeds of
True greatneſs.
To an underſtanding
Naturally vigorous, penetrating, and comprehenſive,
He added,
By deep ſtudy and nice obſervation,
The improvements of ſcience,
And the refinements of taſte.
His eloquence,
Frequently exerted for the public good,
[illegible]
[illegible]ority,
At [illegible]anguage.

At [illegible]liberty,
[illegible]lence,

S. B.

DELIA's HOLIDAY.

SPread your pinions, infant May,
This is Delia's Holiday;
Wood-larks ſtretch their liquid throats,
Throſtles pour accordant notes;
Flora paints the lap of morn,
Whitens o'er the bloomy thorn;
Spread your pinions, infant May,
This is Delia's Holiday.

Magic in her air and mien,
Forward ushers Stephen's queen;
Spread your pinions, infant May,
This is Delia's Holiday.

Bleſs him, Delia, whom your charms
Long invited to your arms;
Breathe conſentive kiſſes kind,
Zephyrs of the lover's mind;
Weave a chaplet, crown his hope,
Delia gives immortal praiſe:
Spread your pinions, infant May,
This is Delia's Holiday.

GRACE. *By Mr.* GARRICK.

YE beaux eſprits, ſay, what is GRACE?
Dwells it in motion, ſhape, or face?
Or is it all the three combin'd,
Guided and ſoftened by the mind?
Where it is *not*, all eyes may ſee;
But where it *is* all hearts agree:
'Tis there, when, eaſy in its ſtate,
The mind is elegantly great;
Where looks give ſpeech to every feature,
The ſweeteſt eloquence of nature;
A harmony of thought and motion,
To which at once we pay devotion.
—But where to find this *nonpareil!*
Where does this female wonder dwell,
Who can at will our hearts command?
—Behold in public—CUMBERLAND!

To the LADIES.

YE females of the feather'd choir,
Whoſe nodding plumage fans deſire;
Tell me, oh! tell me, what you mean,
By pink, blue, crimſon, white, and green?
Waye they, like banners in the wind,
Juſt emblems of the wearer's mind?
Say, can the oſtrich' pearly white,
Confirm your innocence outright?
If blue your conſtancy maintain,
Pink fades, and blue will ſometimes ſtain.
Yellow, the lover's bane, and green,
Together join'd ſhou'd ne'er be ſeen.
Chaſte crimſon now has chang'd its place,
And the head bluſhes for the face.
This motley mode, then, baniſh hence,
Or wits will joke at your expence.

An IMPROMPTU *of* GRATITUDE,

From a Veniſon-Paſty to a certain very amiable young Lady.

OF cruel eyes the triumph be—to kill;
Of thine, ſweet maid! the milder boaſt—to heal.
Let Aſia's winds exult—in wafting death*:
Be thine the pride—reſtoratives to breathe.
So may the brighteſt of the ſtars conſpire
Long, very long, to lend their luciſire;
And all the zephyrs on thy lips attend,
Their odoriferous ſweets with thine to blend!

* The well-known hot winds that blow in the neighbourhood of Baſſora, whoſe peſtilent blaſt deſtroys ſometimes whole caravans.

Account of the Proceedings of the American Colonists, *ſince the paſſing the* Boſton *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 250.

IN our laſt Magazine we gave an imperfect account of a ſkirmiſh that happened between a detachment of the King's troops, and a body of the Provincials, who had aſſembled to oppoſe their deſigns.—The following particulars of that affair have ſince been publiſhed by authority in the London Gazette.

"General Gage, having received intelligence of a large quantity of military ſtores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpoſe of ſupplying a body of troops to act in oppoſition to his Majeſty's government, detached, on the 18th of April, at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Smith, of the 10th regiment, and Major Pitcairne, of the marines, with orders to deſtroy the ſaid ſtores; and the next morning eight companies of the 4th, the ſame number of the 23d, and 49th, and ſome marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy, to ſupport the other detachment.

"Lieut. Col. Smith, finding, after he had advanced ſome miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, diſpatched ſix companies of light infantry, in order to ſecure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms on a green cloſe to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to enquire the reaſon of their being ſo aſſembled, they went off in great confuſion, and ſeveral guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a ſtone wall, and alſo from the meeting-houſe and other houſes, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairne's horſe ſhot in two places. In conſequence of this attack by the rebels, the troops returned the fire, and killed ſeveral of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing further happening, where they effected the purpoſe for which they were ſent, having knocked off the trunnions of three cord, they were very much annoyed, and had ſeveral men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambuſhes; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while diſperſed: but as ſoon as the troops reſumed their march, they began again to fire upon them from behind ſtone walls and houſes, and kept up in that manner a ſcattering fire during the whole of their march of 15 miles, by which means ſeveral were killed and wounded; and ſuch was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they ſcalped and cut off the ears of ſome of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

"It is not known what number of the rebels were killed and wounded; but, it is ſuppoſed, that their loſs was very conſiderable.

"General Gage ſays, that too much praiſe cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day, and that Lieut. Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their uſual intrepidity."

By the return of the commiſſion, non-commiſſion officers, drummers, rank and file, priſoners, and miſſing, after the above affair, it appears, by the General account, that one Lieutenant was killed, two Lieut. Colonels wounded, two Captains wounded, nine Lieutenants wounded, one Lieutenant miſſing, two Enſigns wounded, one Serjeant killed, ſeven wounded, two miſſing, one drummer killed, one wounded, ſixty-two rank and file killed, 157 wounded, and 24 miſſing.

Among the killed was Lieut. Knight, of the King's own regiment; among the wounded, Lieut. Colonel Smith, who commanded in the action, and received a ball in the calf of his leg, which has ſince been extracted; and among the priſoners Lieut. Gould, who was likewiſe wounded.

Of the many affidavits that have been publiſhed by the Provincials, with a view to fix the commencement of hoſtilities on the King's troops, that of this gentleman appears to be of the greateſt importance, as it ſets the affair at the bridge, which has been greatly miſrepreſented, in the moſt impartial point of view. His affidavit was as follows:

"*I, Edward Thornton Gould*, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do ſolemnly and ſincerely, that, on the evening of the 18th inſt. under the orders of General Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, then commanded by Col. Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge, from

ſcent whence we proceeded to Lexington. On our arrival at that place we ſaw a body of provincial troops, aſſembled, to the number of about forty or ſeventy men. On our approach they diſperſed, and ſoon after, fring began; but which party fired firſt I cannot exactly ſay, as our troops rushed on ſhouting and huzza'ing previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops ſo long as any of the Provincials were to be ſeen. From thence we marched to Concord. On a hill near the entrance of the town, we ſaw another body of Provincials aſſembled. The light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to diſperſe them. On our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town. Six companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge, which the Provincials retreated over. The company I commanded was one. Three companies of the above detachment went forwards about two miles; in the mean time the Provincial troops returned, to the number of about three or four hundred. We drew up on the Concord ſide of the bridge. The Provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged, and gave the firſt fire. This was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington: a continued firing from both parties laſted through the whole day. I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taken all poſſible care of, by the Provincials, at Medford.

Edward Thoroton Gould,
Lieut. of the King's own regiment.

Medford, April 25, 1775."

This unhappy affair has had amazing effect throughout every part of America. The city of New-York, which was looked upon as the moſt moderate, is now become the moſt violent: the inhabitants have had recourſe to arms, and ſurrounded the few King's troops that were poſted there for the protection of the well-affected, in ſuch a manner, that they expect to be cut to pieces, unleſs they deliver up their arms; and when the letters came from thence the Provincials were removing the cannon to a ſtrong poſt, about 18 miles off, where a camp was then forming, with tents and all military requiſites. Many families were, at the ſame time, retiring into the country, ſome returning to England, all buſineſs at a ſtand, the port ſhut up, Land, in ſhort, the whole city in the utmoſt confuſion.

The great change in that city has been attributed, by ſome, to a letter from a gentleman of conſequence in New-England, to his correſpondent in New-York, in which letter is this remarkable paragraph:

not have given myself the trouble of writing, nor you the trouble of reading, this letter; but, as you hold so high a rank, and will one day hold a still higher, I conceive it will not be improper to admonish you, and in some measure to apologize for my seeming want of respect. As I have not waited on the General (for reasons which he cannot, I think, disapprove), I was not certain whether you might, in your military capacity, consider my visit as proper. But, as you are not merely a soldier, but a citizen of the first class and importance, from your illustrious family and station, your vast property, and being destined by birth to be a counsellor of the nation, I think some explanation of my conduct not only proper, but necessary; and I flatter myself, that, some time or other, your Lordship will not simply approve my conduct, but become a friend to the same cause. My Lord, I will venture to say, that it is the cause of Great Britain, as well as of America; it is the cause of mankind. Were the principle of taxing America without their consent admitted, Great Britain would that instant be ruined; the pecuniary influence of the crown, and the army of placemen and pensioners, would be so increased, that all opposition to the most iniquitous measures of the most iniquitous ministers would be for ever borne down.

"Your Lordship, I am sure, must be sensible, that this pecuniary influence is already enormously too great, and that a very wicked use is made of it. On these principles every good Englishman (abstracted from any particular regard for America) must oppose her being taxed by the parliaments of Great Britain, or more properly by the First Lord of the Treasury; for, in fact, the parliament and treasury have, of late years, been one and the same thing. But, my Lord, I have, besides, a particular regard for America: I was long among them, and I know them to be the most loyal, affectionate, zealous subjects of the whole empire. General Gage himself must acknowledge the truth of what I advance. He was witness, through the course of the last war, of their zeal, their ardour, their enthusiasm for whatever concerned the welfare, the interest, and the honour of the mother-country. When, I say, therefore, the extreme of calamities is attempted to be brought down upon such a people, by the intrigues of such a couple of f——s as Bernard and Hutchinson; when I see a minister violent and tyrannical like N——, mowing down whole constituencies, merely to indulge his hereditary hatred of liberty, and those who are attached to her; I think it the duty of every honest man, and friend to humanity, to exert his utmost to defeat the diabolical

abolical purpoſe. That theſe people have been unwarily miſrepreſented at home; that they have been moſt unjuſtly and cruelly treated; your Lordſhip will, I make no doubt, in ſooner or later convinced. But as, from your preſent ſituation, and many circumſtances, you will not probably fall into the way of truth ſo ſoon as I could wiſh, I beg leave to recommend to your peruſal a ſort of pamphlet lately ſent from England; it is entitled, "A True State of the Proceedings in the Parliament of Great Britain, and in the Province of Maſſachuſets-Bay." Mr. ——— will furniſh your Lordſhip with it, if you will make uſe of my name. It is a fair and candid relation of the whole proceſs from beginning to end. When your Lordſhip has read it, you will be ſtruck with compaſſion and horror, and I have great hopes will become not a leſs warm (but more powerful) friend to this much-injured country than myſelf. I take the liberty of recommending this method to your Lordſhip, as it is impoſſible you ſhould gather any thing but miſinformation from the men who, I find, ſurround the head-quarters. The Jewels and Partons are not only intereſted to miſrepreſent and calumniate, but to exterminate their country; there is no medium; their country muſt periſh, or they meet the deſert of impious parricides. It was the misfortune of General Gage from the beginning to fall into ſuch hands as theſe. Had he not been deluded by men of this ſtamp, we ſhould never have ſeen him acting in a capacity ſo incompatible with the excellence of his natural diſpoſition. I muſt now, my Lord, entreat, that, as fools and knaves will, from miſunderſtanding and malice, probably diſfigure theſe, I hope, will rather ſerve that purpoſe in your Lordſhip's opinion. I ſurvey myſelf full ſtedfaſt; I know myſelf, that you, my Lord, before it is long, will adopt them; that you will, at leaſt, in your letters to your father (whom I have always been taught to eſteem as an honeſt man, and friend to humanity), endeavour to undeceive the people at home. If the delufion is not ſtrong, I can venture to aſſure, that you will feel ſome conſolation, amidſt the calamities ready to fall upon your country, in the reflection that you had attempted to avert them."

What effect this letter may have cannot be known; nor is it yet clear whether a Commander in Chief has or has not been appointed to head the American army; among others Gen. Lee, Col Putnam, and Gen. Waſhington, have been named; but in the verbal account given by Captain Darby, who brought the firſt news of the action at Concord, the names of Ward, Pribble, Heath, Preſcot, and Thomas, are mentioned as Generals of the army that then ſurrounded Boſton, the right wing of which extended from Cambridge to Roxbury, the left from Cambridge to Myſtic, a tract of thirty miles, through which centinels are poſted all the way to preſerve a communication, and to cut off all intercourſe with the town; by which means the ſoldiers are reduced to the neceſſity of living on ſalt proviſions, and it is even affirmed that pork and peaſe are eaten at the General's own table.

In the midſt of all this confuſion and diſtreſs, Governor Franklin, of New-Jerſey, has iſſued a proclamation for calling the general aſſembly of that province together, in order to lay before the members Lord North's propoſitions for reconciling the colonies; but letters of good authority aſſert, that no terms of reconciliation will be received, while the colonies are threatened with hoſtilities.

A very ſenſible letter from Boſton, after giving a clear and very impartial account of the late action at Concord, concludes with this farther information:

"Thus ended this dreadful day, which has fully proved to all that hear of it, that thoſe raſcals who deceived General Gage, by declaring we ſhould not fight,

[illegible] be in the house of this honourable [illegible] days. We are [illegible] committed to the [illegible] won't suffer a single [illegible] child, to depart. The [illegible] treaty with him this day; and to-morrow, although the Sabbath, we have a town-meeting, a thing never known here before, that I have heard of. Could I have got my wife and children safe, I should certainly have embarked in this vessel."

"I cannot, however, omit a small anecdote, which I had from a gentleman of veracity, who was present the day of the engagement: two waggons with provisions and ammunition for the regulars, guarded by an officer and 13 men, were going to the army, when, at about four miles from hence, twelve of our men jumped from behind a stone wall, fired upon, and killed two men, and wounded the officer; upon which the guard retreated, and ran into the woods, and our people took the waggons and stores."

Another letter, that seems equally authentic, confirms the account of the revolt at New-York: "The news of the attack at Boston reached New-York on Sunday the 23d, and that very day the populace seized the city arms, and enlisted two provision-vessels bound for the troops at Boston. In the course of the week they formed themselves into companies under officers of their own choosing—distributed the arms—called a Provincial Congress—demanded the keys of the Custom-house, and fitted up the portrained their men publicly—convened the citizens by beat of drum—drew the cannon into the fort—for country—and formed an association of defence in perfect league with the rest of the continent, which is signing by all ranks, professions, and orders. The expectations of government of a defection in that colony, were without foundation, and must be [illegible] that punishment which has been [illegible] punish all wilful [illegible] day of [illegible] Roman Husbands.

On the first of May the Convention assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia, when the following message from the Governor was laid before the House for their consideration:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have ordered the secretary to lay before you a resolution entered into by the British House of Commons the 20th of February last, relative to the unhappy differences subsisting between our mother country and her American colonies. You will perceive, by this resolve, not only a strong disposition manifested by that august body to remove the causes which have given rise to the discontents and complaints of his Majesty's subjects in the colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to ensue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms on which they think it just and reasonable a final accommodation should be grounded.

"Let me earnestly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and consider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmness, and deliberation, that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs, demand. Give me leave to observe, that the colonies, amidst all those complaints which the jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother-country, to whose protection and care they owe, not only their present opulence, but even their very existence: on the contrary, every humble representation of their supposed grievances, that I have seen, avows the propriety of such a measure, and their willingness to comply with it.

"The dispute then appears to me to be brought to this point—Whether the re-

ditions, and the support of the civil government of each colony.

"I will not do you so much injustice, Gentlemen, as to suppose you can desire a better security for the invariable performance of this engagement, than the resolve itself, and his Majesty's approbation of it, gives you.

"As you are the first Assembly on the continent to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of your councils, and you will be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if, by any possible means, you can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility, and relieving both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775. JOHN PENN."

Resolution of the House of Commons.

"*Lunæ, 20 die Feb. 1775.*

"The House in a committee on the American papers. Motion made, and question proposed,

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that, when the General Council and Assembly, or General Court, of any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstances, or situation, of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the General Court or General Assembly of such province or colony, and disposable by Parliament), and shall engage to make provision also for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice, in such province or colony, it will be proper, if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear, in respect of such province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any further duty, tax, or assessment, except only such duties as it may be the regulation of commerce; the produce of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively."

Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"*May it please your Honour,*

"We have taken into our serious consideration your message of the 2d instant, and "the resolution of the British House of Commons" therein referred to.

"Having "weighed and considered this plan with the temper, calmness, and deliberation, that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs, demand;" we are sincerely sorry that we cannot think "the terms pointed out" afford "a just and reasonable" ground for "a final accommodation" between Great Britain and the colonies.

"Your Honour observes, "that the resolves, amidst all those complaints which a jealousy of their liberties had occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother-country;" but your Honour must know, that they have ever unanimously asserted it as their indisputable right, that all aids from them should be their own free voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

"Under which of those descriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumstances, deserves to be ranked, we chuse rather to submit to the determination of your Honour's good sense, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reasons.

"If no other objection to the "plan" proposed occurred to us, we should esteem it a dishonourable desertion of our sister colonies, connected by an union founded on just motives and mutual faith, conducted by general councils, for a single colony to adopt a measure so extensive in consequence, without the advice and consent of those colonies engaged with us by solemn ties in the same common cause.

"For we with your Honour to be assured, that we can form no prospect appearing reasonable to us, of any lasting advantage for Pennsylvania, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what must arise from a communication of rights and prosperity with the other colonies; and that, if such a prospect should be opened to us, we have too sincere an affection for our brethren, and too strict a regard "for the inviolable performance of" our "engagements," to receive any pleasure from benefit equally due to them, yet confined to ourselves, and which, by meanly rejecting them at present, may at length be denied to all.

"Your Honour is pleased to observe, that, since we "the first Assembly on the continent, to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of" our "councils, and" we "shall be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, If, by any possible means," we "can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility, and relieving both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

"Your Honour, from your long residence and conversation among us, must be persuaded, that the people we represent, are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their superior state, as any in the world: and though we are not insensible to the approbation of "posterity," as it might reflect honour upon our country; yet higher motives have taught us, upon all occasions,

ceedings, to demonſtrate, by every teſtimony, our devotion to our King and preſent ſtate.

"Still animated by the ſame principles, and moſt ſtrongly deſirous of enjoying our former undiſturbed condition of dependance and ſubordination, productive of ſo many bleſſings to "both countries," we cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction we ſhould receive, "if, by any poſſible means," we could "be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquility." Should ſuch an opportunity offer, we ſhall endeavour with the utmoſt diligence and zeal to improve it, and to convince his Majeſty and our mother country, that we ſhall ever be ready and willing with our lives and fortunes to ſupport the intereſts of his Majeſty and that country, by every effort that can be reaſonably expected from the moſt loyal ſubjects, and the moſt dutiful coloniſts.

"Until Divine Providence ſhall cauſe, in the courſe of his diſpenſations, ſuch a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be poſſible ſtrive, by prudence, to avoid, "the calamities of a civil war," a "dreadful misfortune" indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter ſubverſion of the liberties of America."

Signed by order of the Houſe,
May 4, 1775. J. MORTON, Speaker.

We are well informed that the above Meſſage paſſed without one diſſenting voice.

Letters from Boſton, dated the 25th of April, repreſent matters in a moſt alarming ſtate. The provincial congreſs met every day, and expreſſed their loyalty to the King, but the utmoſt contempt for his government and the parliament of Great Britain. They have publicly voted General Gage no longer Governor of the province, he having, by his conduct, forfeited all right to it, and admoniſhed all perſons from paying any regard to his orders or proclamations.

An act for laying an embargo on all kinds of proviſions hath been paſſed by the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland; and the provincial congreſs hath eſtabliſhed a poſt-office in Cambridge, and have appointed Mr. James Winthrop, Poſtmaſter.

The cannon that have been taken by Col. Reſton, at the head of the Provincials, without the loſs of a man on either ſide.

An amount of arms, ammunition, &c. taken there, viz. between 122 and 120 iron-cannon, from 6 to 24 pounders, 50 ſwivels of different ſizes, 2 ten-inch mortars, 2 howit, 2 cohorn, 10 tons of muſket-balls, 3 cart-loads of flints, 30 new carriages, a conſiderable quantity of bullets, a warehouſe full of materials to carry on boat-building, one hund of ſmall arms, 20 caſks of powder, 2 braſs cannon, 30 barrels of flour, 18 barrels of pork, ſome beans and peaſe, and 42 priſoners, beſides women and children.

Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, after having fortified himſelf in his palace, has been obliged by the inhabitants to go on board the man of war in the river.

Almoſt every man that could procure a firelock was, with the utmoſt aſſiduity, learning the military diſcipline; and it is believed, that, at this moment, there are 5000 men under arms in Philadelphia; even the *Friends* have laid aſide all ſcruples, and joined in the ranks, except the old men and the heads of the meeting, of whom ſuch ſervice is not expected.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, May 18.

"Laſt night about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at the barracks, on the Town Dock, occupied by the 47th regiment, and continued burning till one next morning. It conſum
warehouſes, and
goods, to the amo
lls was occaſioned
ſome cartridges in
whole conſumed
cooper's ſhop, an
one dwelling-houſe.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

May 25.

THE linen and carpet manufactory of Mr. Cheap, at Edinburgh, was burnt to the ground, with all the warehouſes thereunto belonging; alſo a great part of the goods.

May 26.

William Parmery, of Sleaford, in Lincolnſhire, a young fellow juſt come of age, was apprehended and committed to Lincoln-Caſtle, for the murder of his own mother the day before. Having ſome words with his mother in the morning, he went out, and whetted his knife very ſharp, and then coming into his own room, where his mother was making his bed, he ſtuck her in the throat, as a butcher does a ſheep, and then left her weltering in her blood. Upon his examination he owned the fact, and ſaid he had determined to murder her three years ago. He ſaid further, that, while he ſlept in the Round-houſe (where he was at firſt confined), he felt ſomething move within him, and, when he awaked, his mother's ſhade paſſed before him.

May 28.

Orders were ſent to Portſmouth for immediately fitting up ſix ſhips of the line, and to open houſes of rendezvous for able-bodied ſailors to enter to man them.

May 31.

Fourteen of the inſurgents, who lately committed ſome diſorders in *France*, on account of the high price of bread, were executed in the court-yard belonging to the

the country-ſeat of Madame de Rouvery, which they had plundered. Since this happened, and ſince the King's proclamation of the 12th, many of the rioters have ſurrendered, and the public tranquility appears again to be reſtored in that kingdom.

The Prince of Holſtein was introduced to his Majeſty by the Ruſſian ambaſſador; after which Prince Maſſerano, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, had a private audience of his Majeſty, which laſted three quarters of an hour.

The ſeſſions at the Old Bailey commenced

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

The trials of the two Perreaus (brothers), for forgery, came on at the Old Bailey, ſee p 286.

As one of the charity boys of St. James, Clerkenwell, was bathing in a pond at Iſlington, he was ſeized with the cramp, and ſunk; the body was ſo entangled in the mud at the bottom, that it was a very conſiderable time before it could be found. It was carried to a public houſe at Iſlington, and Mr. Church, of Iſlington, one of the Medical Aſſiſtants to the Society for the Recovery of Drowned Perſons, was ſent for. It is generally believed that if was near an hour before any means whatever were uſed to reſtore him to life. In an hour and a half more, there was perceived a very feeble pulſation; this made Mr Church perſevere in the means he thought proper for full four hours, when the boy fell into ſtrong convulſions, and, after ſome time became ſenſible. He had a tolerable good night, and was pronounced out of danger next morning.

At a meeting of tradeſmen at the King's Arms Tavern in Cornhill, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſtop the circulation of bad halfpence.

A man was carried before the Lord Mayor for attempting to bribe the two blue-coat boys who drew the muſeum lottery to conceal a ticket, and to bring it to him, and that he would next day return it to them. His intention was to inſure it in all the offices, with a view to defraud the office-keepers. The boys were honeſt, gave notice of the intended fraud, and pointed out the delinquent, who, however, was diſcharged, as there is no law in being to puniſh the offence.

During the Montem of the Eton ſcholars, at Salt-hill, there fell the moſt violent ſtorm of hail and rain ever remembered in that part of the country. The hail-ſtones were as large as marbles, and the ſudden flood was ſuch, that ſeveral perſons were up to the ancles. Many noblemen and gentlemen were preſent, moſt of whom were wetted as if drawn through a river.

Sunday 4.

Being Whitſunday, their Majeſties went to the Chapel Royal, and heard a ſermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Kaye, and afterwards received the ſacrament. The ſword of ſtate was carried to and from chapel by the Duke of Roxburgh.

The Ruſſian admirals lately arrived at Spithead ſaluted the Engliſh flag with 15 guns, which was returned with 13. The Ruſſian admiral refuſed this compliment, till he had received orders from her Imperial Majeſty's ambaſſador at London.

Monday 5.

Prince Ernеſt Auguſtus entered into the fifth year of his age; but their Majeſties declined receiving the uſual compliments, on account of the death of the Queen of Denmark.

Lord Sandwich, accompanied by Lord Seaford, Sir Hugh Palliſer, Mr. Banks, and Omiah, the native of Otaheite, began his ſurvey of the Royal Navy, by examining the ſtate of Chatham yard.

Tueſday 6.

Authentic advice has been received by the [illegible] Riddel, that Gen. [illegible], and Counſel, were [illegible]gal.

[illegible]amaica coffee-houſe, [illegible]ock of beef, which [illegible]o Charles Town, in [illegible]e Pallas, Capt. Turner, as a preſent; but, not being ſuffered to land, was brought back.

Wedneſday 7.

Letters from Hanover take notice, that, in conſequence of the directions given by the King of Great Britain, the late Queen of Denmark was buried in the Royal-Family vault at Zell. (See Vol. XLII.)

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when fifteen convicts received ſentence of death, viz. Robert and Daniel Perreau, for forgery; Charles Whittle, for robbing William Watlington near Shoreditch; John Calcraft, for robbing Suſannah Spicer in the ſtreet; Joſ. Scott, for robbing William Carter, in Parker's-Lane, St. Giles's; Edward Jones, for robbing the houſe of the Hon. Ch. Fitzroy Scudamore, and carrying off plate, &c. to the amount of 200l. and more; Tho. Greenwood, for breaking into the houſe of Barth. Bogie, of Whitecroſs-ſtreet, and ſtealing divers goods; Joſeph Harriſon, for robbing Richard Bolton, in Stepney-fields; William Herbert, for firing a piſtol at Walter Butler, one of the patrole, near the Foundling Hoſpital, and wounding him in the neck; William Broomwich and George Morris, for coining; William Howard for horſe-ſtealing; George Miller, for ſtealing goods from Mary Auber; and Tho. Benſon, for ſtealing a gold watch in the dwelling-houſe of Edmund Rongough, of Weſtminſter.

This day the following convicts were executed

executed at Tyburn: Tho. Palmer, Mich. Conway, Tho. M'Donal, Henry Jordan, and Tho. Tunks, all for houſe-breaking; and Rich. Walthall, for ſtealing two warrants, one value 213l. the other 1561.4s. from Mr. Anderſon, to whom he was clerk. This youth had received the money for the warrants, and was making his eſcape to Holland, but was apprehended on the road to Harwich.

Saturday 10.

His Excellency Count de Guines, Ambaſſador from France, arrived at his houſe in Great George-ſtreet. On his arrival, it is ſaid, he was viſited by all the foreign miniſters, the ſecretaries of ſtate, and many of the nobility. He had the next day a long conference with Lord Suffolk.—[See his Caſe, p. 16.]

This being the birth-day of the Princeſs Amelia, who then entered into the 65th year of her age, her Highneſs received the compliments of the royal family, &c. on the occaſion.

Hugh Owen, Eſq; Knight of the ſhire for the county of Pembroke, was, by his Majeſty, appointed Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the ſaid county, in room of of Sir William Owen, bart. who reſigned.

Six regiments of foot received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America, viz. the 15th, commanded by Major Gen. Sir Cha. Thompſon; 17th, Col. Eyre Maſſey; 28th, Major Gen. Thomas Erle; 40th, Lieut. Gen. Lord John Murray; 46th, Col. Hon. John Vaughan; and 55th, Major Gen. Richard Earl of Cavan.

Monday 12.

This being the day appointed for the coronation of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the places in the cathedral at Rheims were filled by ſix o'clock in the morning, and at ſeven his Majeſty appeared, when the ceremony began, which was performed by the Cardinal de la Roucheaumon, and ended a little before one; the whole having been conducted with the greateſt magnificence and regularity.

Wedneſday 14.

At a full court of Aldermen, William Lee, Eſq; was ſworn in Alderman of Aldgate ward, in the room of John Shakeſpear, Eſq; deceaſed.

An experiment was exhibited before Gen. Harvey, whereby the horſes of an army may be ſubſiſted eight days in an enemy's country, where no hay is to be met with but what the horſes carry with them. By this experiment, each horſe carried eight days ſubſiſtence without any material inconvenience, viz. A truſs of hay beat into the length of 3-4ths of a yard, placed under the cloak-back; the ſame quantity beat as cloſe as the other into two large balls, and ſlung like kettle-drums before the rider. Gen. Harvey ordered handſome premiums to the men who made the experiment.

Thurſday 15.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey was choſen Knight of the ſhire for Surry, in the room of the late Sir Francis Vincent.

Mrs. Ivy, of the Borough, in coming from Guildford, was ſtung by a gnat on the chin, which ſo inflamed her jaw and head, that a mortification enſued, and ſhe died in leſs than twenty-four hours.

Friday 16.

A grant paſſed the Great Seal to George Perrot, Eſq; late one of the Barons of the Exchequer, of a penſion of 1200l. a-year, for the ſignal ſervices he has rendered his country. Alſo

A grant to Cavin Delane, Eſq; of the office of Serjeant at Arms in ordinary, to attend his Majeſty's royal perſon, with all fees, &c. belonging to the ſaid office.

Saturday 17.

A new-built houſe in Chiſwell-ſtreet fell down, and twelve perſons were buried in the ruins; three of whom were killed; the reſt taken out alive, but ſeven ſo much hurt, that they were ſent to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital with very little hopes of recovery.

Wedneſday 21.

Advice was this day received, that the Pennſylvania packet from London was ſafe arrived at Philadelphia, with Dr. Franklin on board. The General Aſſembly of Philadelphia was ſitting when his arrival was made known; and his conſent being firſt aſked, he was choſen one of their Delegates to the Continental Congreſs, and took his ſeat accordingly.

At a Quarterly General Court of the proprietors of Eaſt-India Stock, the half-yearly dividend from Chriſtmas to Midſummer was declared to be three per cent.

Thurſday 22.

This being celebrated as his Majeſty's birth day, the following Ode, written by Wm. Whitehead, Eſq; Poet-Laureat, was performed before the Royal Family:

YE Powers who rule o'er ſtates and kings,
Who ſhield with ſublunary wings
Man's erring race from woe!
To Britain's ſons in every clime
Your bleſſings waft, whate'er their crime,
On all the winds that blow.

Beyond the veſt Atlantic tide
Extend your healing influence wide;
Where millions claim your care;
Inſpire each juſt, each filial thought,
And let the nations round be taught
The Britiſh oak is there.

Tho' vaguely wild its branches ſpread,
And rear almoſt an alien head,
Wide waving o'er the plain,
Let ſtill, unſpoil'd by foreign earth,
And conſcious of its nobler birth,
Th' untainted trunk remain.

Where mutual intereſt binds the band,
Where due ſubjection, mild command,
Enſure perpetual eaſe,
Shall jarring tumults madly rave,
And hoſtile banners proudly wave
O'er once united ſeas?

No;—Midſt the blaze of wrath divine,
Heaven's loveliest attribute ſhall ſhine,
And Mercy gild the ray;
Shall ſtill avert impending fate,
And Concord its beſt arts create,
From this auſpicious day.

Friday 23.

The Lord Mayor laid before the Court of Common Council, a letter addreſſed to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the city of London, from the Committee of New-York, in which they ſay, "The minions of power here may now inform adminiſtration, if they can ever ſpeak the language of truth, that this city is as one man in the cauſe of liberty. Aſſure yourſelves," ſay they, "that we ſpeak the real ſentiments of the confederated colonies on the continent, when we declare, that all the horrors of a civil war will never compel America to ſubmit to taxation by authority of parliament. But ſhould his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed, upon ſuitable emergencies, to make requiſitions in ancient form, the colonies have expreſſed their willingneſs to contribute to the ſupport of the empire, but to contribute of their voluntary gift as Engliſhmen; and when our unexampled grievances are redreſſed, our Prince will find his American ſubjects teſtifying, on all proper occaſions, by as ample aids as their circumſtances will permit, the moſt unſhaken fidelity to their ſovereign, and inviolable attachment to the welfare of his realm."

A Regatta, a novel entertainment, was exhibited on the river Thames, in imitation of ſome of thoſe ſplendid ſhows exhibited at Venice on their grand feſtivals. It proved, however, a very humble imitation indeed! As it is the firſt of the kind, however, that was ever attempted in England, a more particular account of it ſhall be given in our next.

Saturday 24.

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in common-hall aſſembled, for the purpoſe of chuſing city officers, the Aldermen Hayley and Newnham were nominated Sheriffs; but a poll being demanded in favour of Aldermen Thomas and Sir Walter Rawlinſon, the ſame was granted. Moſt of the other officers were continued.

At this meeting a motion being made to addreſs the King, the ſame was reſolved in the affirmative. And an Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition being produced, a motion was made that the ſame be read, which likewiſe paſſed in the affirmative; and being approved, a motion was made, that the Lord-Mayor, the Repreſentatives of the city, the Court of Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Livery, do preſent the ſame; that the Sheriffs do wait upon his Majeſty, to know his pleaſure when he will receive, on the throne, the humble Addreſs, &c.

Reſolved, that the ſaid Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition be not preſented to his Majeſty but ſitting on his throne.

At this meeting Lord Hartford's letter to the Lord-Mayor, with the Lord-Mayor's anſwer, were ordered to be entered on the records of the city. (See p. 220).

The King has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of Ireland, for conſtituting one body politic and corporate, by the name of the Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin, for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of decayed ſeamen in his Majeſty's royal navy, &c.

The following account is received relative to the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs in America, viz.

"Met on the 10th of May. Dr. Franklin (who had been received with great reſpect by all ranks of people) took his ſeat.

"11th, 12th, 13th. Nothing material. Adjourned to the 15th.

"On the 15th, in committee of the whole body. Moved to eſtabliſh a paper currency, for the ſupport of a continental army.—Agreed to.

"Mr. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was not come to the Congreſs on the 15th. He was engaged to go with a large body of gentlemen to Lord Dunmore, to demand

take refuge on board a man of war, ſeems premature.

Monday 26.

An account is arrived from Georgia, that ſome perſons, in the night of the 12th of May, had broke into the powder-magazine at Savannah, and taken out all the powder,

Wedneſday 28.

The Sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, in conſequence of the King's appointment laſt Saturday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addreſſed his Majeſty in the following words: "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, to wait upon your Majeſty, humbly

to know your Majesty's royal will and pleasure, when your Majesty will be pleased to receive upon the throne their humble address, remonstrance, and petition." His Majesty replied, "You will please to take notice, that I will receive their address, remonstrance, and petition, on Friday next at the levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then said, "Your Majesty will permit us to inform you, that the Livery in Common Hall assembled have resolved not to present their address, remonstrance, and petition, unless your Majesty shall be pleased to receive it sitting on the throne." The King answered, "I am ever ready to receive addresses and petitions, but I am the judge where."

The Common Hall meet again on Tuesday, to receive the report of the election of the Sheriffs, and the King's answer.

Friday 30.

The silver medals annually given by the Historical Society in the University of Dublin for the best English compositions, were this year obtained by the Rev. Mr. Scott, for prose; for verse, by the Counsellor Ball, Charles Henry Coote, and Edward Synge.

Four vessels, containing about 700 emigrants, have sailed for America from Port Glasgow and Greenock, in the course of the present month, most of them from the North Highlands.

Accounts have been received of the sailing of a grand Spanish armament, consisting of 8 ships of the line, three frigates, three bomb-vessels, two fire-ships, and a vast number of transport vessels, having on board 18,000 infantry, and 2000 calvalry; but where destined is not publicly known.

By authentic accounts received from America during the course of the month, there is advice, that some of the most violent opposers of Government have been seized, and put on board his Majesty's ships of war, in order to be brought to England for trial, among whom Mr. John Brown, of Providence, merchant, is named as one.

An agent for Government has purchased in Bristol 4000 barrels of flour, and chartered vessels to carry it to Boston for the use of the troops.

The interesting advices from North America have precluded the daily fluctuation of stocks, which were,

Oh the 29th of May,	June 28,
Bank Stock 141¼	141½
4 per Cent. 91 a 90¾	90¾a¼
3½ per Cent. 1758 90¼	Shut.
3 per Cent. Consols 89	Shut.
3 per Cent. Reduced 87⅞a⅝	87⅞a½
3 per Cent. 1726 86½	Shut.
Long Ann. 26 yrs. purchase	Shut.
S. Sea Stock 99	Shut.
Old S. Sea Ann. 86¼	86¼a87
S. Sea New Ann. 87⅛a⅜	Shut.
S. Sea Ann. 1751 87⅞	Shut.
E. India Stock 155	Shut.
3 per Cent E. I. Ann. 80¼	80
India Bonds 62s. premium	57a58
Navy Bills 5 discount	¼
Lot. Tickets 13l. 12s. 6d.	12l. 19s. 6d.

Births.

June 3. LADY of Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart,—a son

4. Lady of the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland,—a son

15. Lady of James Harris, Esq;—two daughters

25. Wife of Mr. Ladenberg, wine merchant, in Castle-street, Leicesterfields, in the 54th year of her age,—of twins. Mrs Ladenberg, though married upwards of 30 years, never had a child before

Marriages.

Charles Singlefield, Esq; of Edmonton, to Miss Langton, of Enfield Highway

Sir Robert Tilson Deane, of Dromore, Bart, to Miss Fitzmaurice, sole heiress to the late John Fitzmaurice, Esq; of Springfield, in Ireland

Hon Geo. Sempill, brother to Ld Sempill, to Mrs Jodrell, of Yeardsley, Chesh.

May 2. Mr Edward Wheelhouse, broker, of St Martin's Le Grand, to Miss Thyer, eldest daughter of Mr Thyer, of Manchester

27. Wm Rob. Taylor, Esq; of Kentish militia, to Miss Richards, near Tunbridge

28. Wm Harrow, Esq; to Miss Rose, both of Bond-street

29. James Freeman, Esq; to Miss Smedley, Pall-mall

30. Rev Mr Strong, of Norton, Kent, to Miss Pemble, of Greenwich

June 2. Right Hon Earl Cowper, to Miss Gore, of Southampton

June 4. Peter Symonds, Esq; to Miss Anna Maria Parrie, both of Plymouth

Thomas Clavering, Esq; a Portugal merchant, to Miss Carolina Templeman

5. John Manly, Esq; of the Middle Temple, to Mrs Stevens, of Clapham

8. Right Hon Lord Algernon Percy, second son to the Duke of Northumberland, to Miss Burrell, daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq of Beckenham, Kent

12. Henry Creswicke, Esq; of Hanham Court, Gloucestersh. to Miss Dickenson

14. Edward Hussey, Esq; of Ashford, Kent, to Miss Bridge, of Dunmow

15. Robert Mayne, Esq; Member for Gatton, to Miss Otway, one of the coheiresses of the late Francis Otway, Esq;

17. Right Hon the Earl of Rosebery, to Miss Vincent, only daughter of the late Sir Francis Vincent, Bart

J. R. Hadsley, Esq; of Ware Priory, Herts, to Miss Goodwyn, of St Paul's Churchyard

Edward Lisgrave, Esq; Merchant, Upper Thames-street, to Miss Susanna Johnson, of Bartlett's Buildings

Deaths.

CAPT. Mitchell, of 45th regiment

Hon W. Leybourne Leybourne, Esq; Governor of the island of Grenada

Joshua Quincey, jun. Esq; of Boston

Sir Charles Burton, Bart, Senior Alderman of Dublin

Rev Ashburnham Legh, Rector of Davenham, Cheshire

Francis Deacon, Captain-lieutenant of the Leicestershire militia

Fettiplace Nott, Esq; High-steward of Litchfield

Mundeford Allen, Eso; Queen-square

Lieutenant Thomas Young, Chatham

Mr Spooner, an eminent farmer at Shellington, near Tamworth, Warwickshire, aged 57; the fattest and largest man in England, weighing, four or five weeks before his death, 40st. 9lb. and measuring four feet three inches across the shoulders.

Rev Francis Payne, L L D, in the island of Jersey

Rev Mr Canning, Rector of Freston

May 12. Her most Serene Highness Princess Frederica, Duchess Dowager of Saxe Weissenfels, aged 60

24. Rev Mr Rigby, Rector of Ickford, Buckinghamshire

Charles Sumner, Esq; Windsor Castle

25. Mr Thomas Godfrey, Great Marlborough-street

Randyl Peck, Esq; Great Cressingham, Norfolk

26. Alderman Kirkman, of Coventry

Sir Archibald Seton, Bart, of Pitmedden, Scotland

28. Barlow Trecothick, Esq; Alderman of Vintry Ward

Leonard Mapes, Esq; of Rollesby

29. Richard Allen, Esq; Peckham

Rev Mr Alvis, Rector of Great Shoring, Norfolk

30. Wm Culliford, Esq; Henrietta-strt.

June 2. Rev Mr Merremoth, Dissenting Minister, St Margaret's, near Rochester

5. Mansel Powell, Esq; Morton upon Lug, Herefordshire

6. Sir John Thorold, Bart. Cranwell, Lincolnshire

Geo. Conway Smith, Esq; Richm Green

7. The Countess of Kelly, at Drumsheugh, in Scotland

8. Hon Miss Vernon, daughter of Lord Vernon

9. Rev Mr Millward, Vicar of Kirby-thorpe and Longomarton

14. John Simpson, Esq; Jermyn-street

16. John Morris, Esq; Margaret street, Cavendish-square

20. Ann Countess Winterton, at Shillinglee Park, Sussex

21. John Tutte, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Trade and Plantation Office

22. Rd Franck, Esq; an Amer. planter

23. Edw. Seymour, Esq; of University Coll. Oxf. nephew to the D. of Somerset

24. Lady of Tho. Delaval, Esq; Clapham

Dispensations.

Rev Wm Forster, Chaplain to Lord Napier, to hold Longhouton and Lesbury V V, Northumberland

Rev Charles Edward Shuttleworth, to hold Alton upon Trent, Derbyshire, with Loughton, Leicestershire, R R

Rev Richard Stoup, to hold Harston R, with Scalford V, Leicestershire

Rev James Benson, to hold Standish V, with Salperton R, Gloucestershire

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev Fran. le Breton, Clerk, to the Deanery of the island of Jersey

Rev Richard Lucas, M A, to be a Prebendary of Canterbury

Rev Edward Wills Carr, to Lowesby V, Leicestershire

Rev Mr Jepson, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the sinecure R. of Milton, Cambridgeshire

Rev Wadham Pigott, to Quainton R, Bucks

Rev John Mason, to Critch V, Derbysh.

Rev Philip Mayow, to St Clecre V, Cornwall

Rev Rd King, to Whitchurch V, Bucks

Rev Richard Shepherd, to Belchford R, Lincolnshire

Rev Rd Dobbs, M A, to the Deanery of St Saviour Connor, in Ireland

Dr Morrell, to be Chaplain to the garrison at Portsmouth

Montague North, D D, to a Prebend of Windsor, in room of Rev Roger Mostyn

Math. Lamb, to a Prebend of Worcester Cathedral, in room of Rev Sa. Holcombe

James Toskington, D L, to a Prebend of Worcester, in room of Dr Lewis Cyfius

B—NKR—PTS.

Rob. Collins, Hackney, builder

John Jolly, Clare-market, butcher

John Dawson, St Martin's-lane, tot'man

Henry Thomas, Neath, Glamorgansh. scriv.

Jos. Turner, Epwell, Oxfordsh. dealer

Nath. Williams, Exeter, merchant

Wm Wilson, Maryhone, victualler

Jos. Short, Whitechapel, baker

John Burrows, Oxford-street, linendraper

Anth. Norman, Whitecross-strt. cheesemon.

John Goodwin, Holborn, grocer

Rd Hand, Milk street, warehouseman

Edw. Langley, Shardlow, Derbysh. dealer

Rob. Sowerby, Crowle, Lincolnsh. tanner

Sir Wm Desse, Knt, Grafton-street, banker

Sam. Haine, Lothbury, warehouseman

Jos. Paxton, and Ben. Freeman, Coventry, mercers

Wm Reason, Otley, Yorkshire, grocer

John Hannaway, Whittlesey, waterman

Abr. Fletcher, Castleton, Rochdale, baymak.

Edw. Sandy, Newbury, cheesemonger

Wm Mason, Liverpool, merchant

John Gray, Stamford, dealer

Rob. Loose, Wisbech, mercer

Wm Tancred, Covent garden, woollen-drap

Cath. Arkle, Holles-street, millener

John Harding, Bow, Middlesex, maltster

Wm Spray, Whittington, hoop-drawer

Nath. Bucke, Framlingham, Suff. merchant

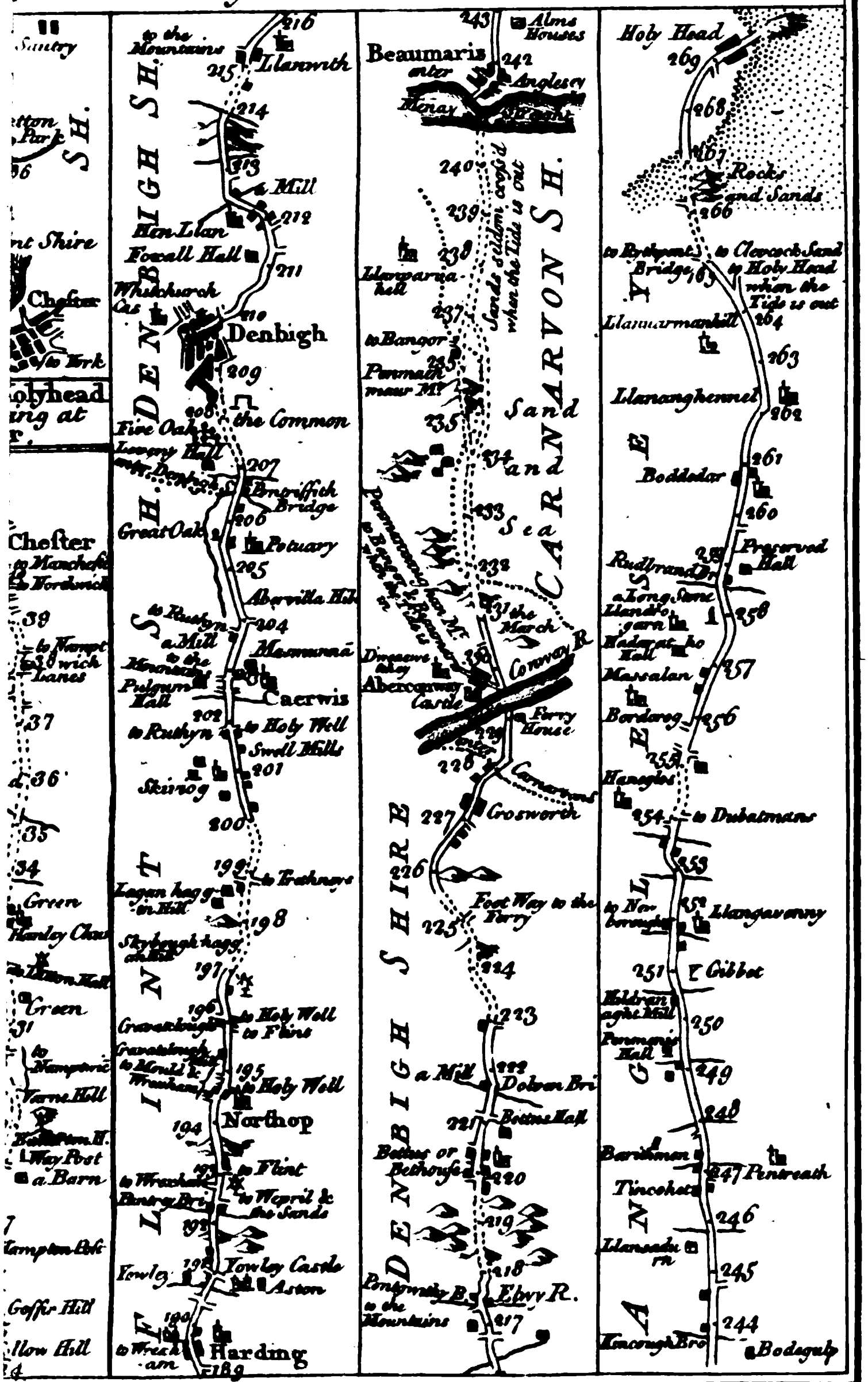
Eliz. and Dorothy Todd, Newcastle upon Tyne, hatters

Jos. Gibbons, jun. Coventry, soapboiler

Tho. Mann Phillips, Dudley, Worc. mercer

John Hall, Kent-street-road, salesman.

commencing at Meriden in the Chester Road.


Denbigh
Denbigh
Northop
Harding
Chester
Holyhead
Holy Head
Beaumaris
Llanrwst
Llanarmonhill
Llanvechenmel
Boddedar
Llangaverny
Penreath
Bodeglup
Sand
Sea
Sand
Rocks and Sands
Foot Way to the Ferry
Ferry House
Abercongway Castle
Gosworth
Dolwen Bri
Bettws Hall
Bettws or Bethorse
Pontynwdy B.
Elwy R.
Conwy R
Menay
Anglesey
Alms Houses
Sands seldom cover'd when the Tide is out
Mill
Holy Well
Flint
Skinog
Aberwila Hill
Mamnana
Caerwis
Yowley Castle
Aston
Pulgum Hall
Foxall Hall
Whitchurch
Fine Oak
Great Oak
Potuary
the Common
the March
Preserved Hall
Massalan
Borderog
Hanglas
Tincohet
Llanasadwrn
Skyborgh hags
Lagun hagg in Hill
Graveshough
Graveshough Wood
Vane Hill
Goffs Hill
Hollow Hill
Green
Hanley Chap
Hanley Hall
Hanley Green
Way Post
a Barn
Hampton Bank
Hampton Heath
Manchester
Nantwich
Lanes
Park
Shire
Country
to the Mountains
to Ruthyn
to Wrexham
to Holywell
to Flint
to Wepril & the Sands
to Bangor
to Clevarch Sand by Holy Head when the Tide is out
to Rythynt Bridge
to Dubatmans
to Newborough
to Wrexham
to Mould & Wrexham
to Penmaenmaur Mt
to the Mountains
Rudlrand Dr
a Long Stone
Llandegfan
Madog ap Ithel
Penmaenmaur Mt
Penmaenbach Mt
Llanvairvachell
Llanvairmanhill
Llanvechenmel
Boddedar
Rudlrand Dr
Massalan
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Llanasadwrn
Penreath
Bodeglup
Llangaverny
Gibbet
Hildrangelic Mill
Penmynydd Hall
Barichman
Preserved Hall
Dubatmans
Abercongway Castle
Gosworth
Foot Way to the Ferry
Ferry House
Dolwen Bri
Bettws Hall
Bettws or Bethorse
Pontynwdy B.
Elwy R.
Conwy R
Menay
Anglesey
Alms Houses
Sands seldom cover'd when the Tide is out
Mill
Holy Well
Flint
Skinog
Aberwila Hill
Mamnana
Caerwis
Yowley Castle
Aston
Pulgum Hall
Foxall Hall
Whitchurch
Fine Oak
Great Oak
Potuary
the Common
the March
Preserved Hall

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

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Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JULY, 1775.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

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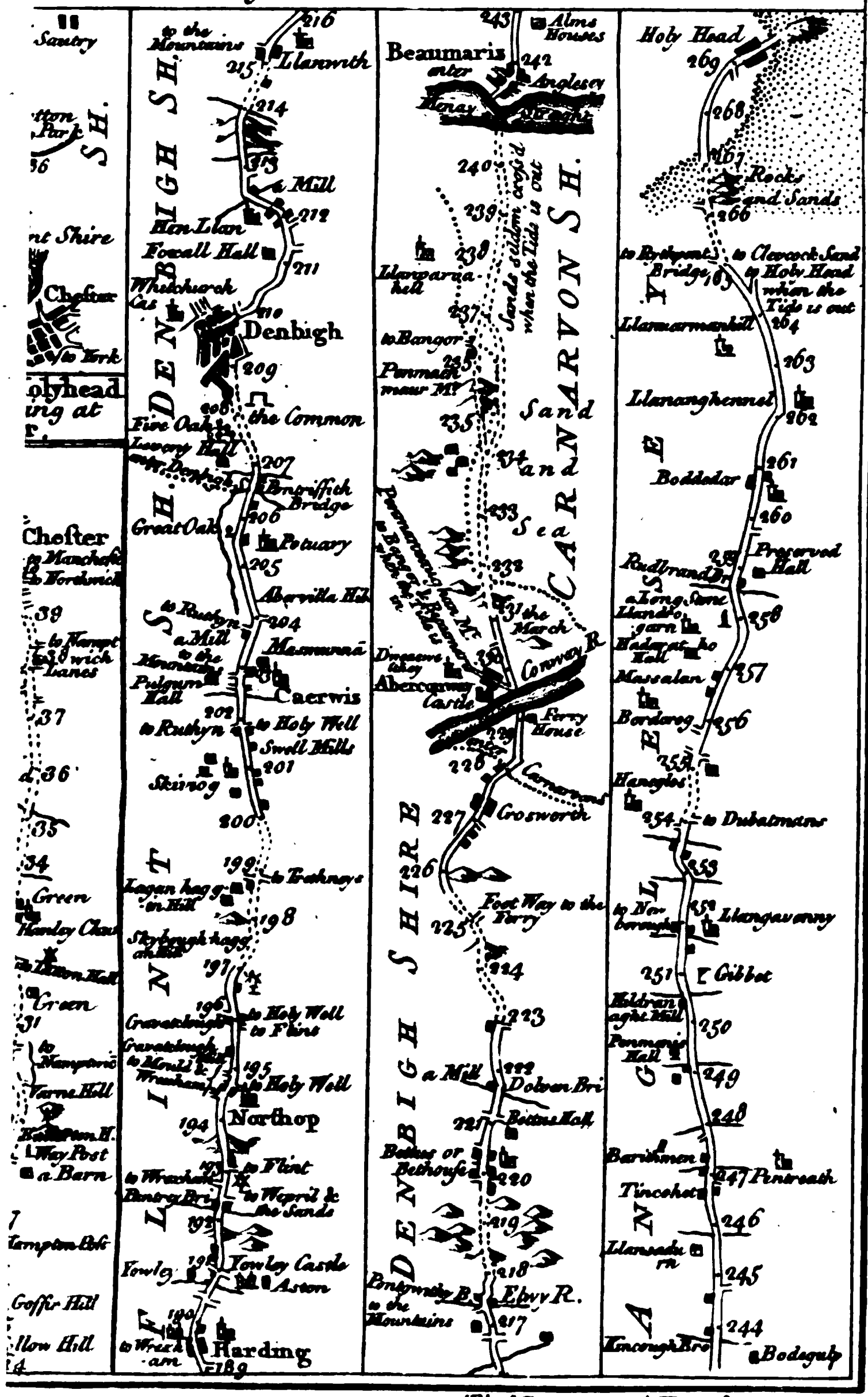

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 24, to June 29, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	2	3	3	2	9	2	0	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	9	0	0	3	4	2	9	3	4
Surry	6	10	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	10
Hertford	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	8
Bedford	6	9	5	3	3	5	2	2	3	4
Cambridge	6	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7
Huntingdon	6	6	0	0	3	1	1	11	2	11
Northampton	6	10	4	9	3	7	2	0	3	0
Rutland	6	7	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	9
Leicester	6	11	4	10	3	8	2	3	3	7
Nottingham	6	7	5	0	3	6	2	2	3	0
Derby	6	10	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	19
Stafford	6	9	4	11	3	3	2	1	4	0
Shropshire	7	0	5	4	3	5	1	11	4	8
Hereford	6	11	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Worcester	6	7	4	4	3	5	2	7	4	0
Warwick	7	0	0	0	3	9	2	6	5	1
Glocester	7	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	10
Wiltshire	6	1	0	0	2	9	2	5	4	2
Berks	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	6	3	6
Oxford	7	2	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	9
Bucks	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	4	3	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	9	3	3	3	2	2	8	3	3
Suffolk	6	4	3	2	2	11	2	1	3	0
Norfolk	6	4	3	4	2	8	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	6	4	4	4	3	1	1	10	3	2
York	6	2	4	0	3	0	2	1	3	4
Durham	5	9	3	9	0	0	2	3	3	10
Northumberland	5	6	3	7	2	11	2	2	3	9
Cumberland	6	0	4	2	3	1	2	1	3	10
Westmoreland	6	9	4	8	3	7	2	4	0	0
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	6
Cheshire	6	8	0	0	4	3	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	7	1	0	0	4	0	1	10	3	4
Somerset	6	11	3	6	3	6	2	4	3	7
Devon	6	7	0	0	3	3	1	10	0	0
Cornwall	6	0	0	0	3	5	1	11	0	0
Dorset	6	6	0	0	2	10	2	3	4	2
Hampshire	6	3	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	4
Sussex	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	1
Kent	6	7	0	0	3	0	2	3	2	10
WALES.										
North Wales	6	6	5	0	3	5	1	8	3	10
South Wales	6	6	5	0	3	5	1	8	3	6

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for AUGUST, 1774.

Aug. 1774.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N	freſh	29 9	63	ſome flying clouds, but a fine day, wet evening
2	N E	ditto	30 ¼	63	an exceeding bright fine day
3	S W	little	30 ½	63	exceſſive bright, and very hot
4	N E	ſtrong	29 9	67	heavy rains morn. and even. with thund. & lightn.
5	N E to S W	little	29 8	64	very wet morning, fine bright afternoon
6	S W	freſh	29 9	63	ſome ſhowers, a coarſe day in general
7	S S W	ſtrong	29 9	64	very bright, and very hot
8	Variable	little	29 9½	66	foggy morn. gloomy hot day, in the even. lightn.
9	Ditto		29 7½	66	foggy cloudy morning, bright hot day
10	S W	freſh	29 7	63	many flying clouds and ſhowers, cool air
11	W N W	ditto	29 8½	63	many heavy clouds, but a fine day, cool wind
12	Ditto		30	62	ditto
13	S W	little	30	62	ditto
14	Ditto	freſh	29 9	62	cloudy day, wet evening
15	Ditto	ſtrong	29 6½	64	many ſmart ſhowers, with bright intervals
16	Ditto		29 6	62	very wet day, tempeſtuous evening
17	W S W	ſtormy	29 5½	62	many flying clouds, but fair
18	W N W	ſtrong	29 8	61	clouds and ſunſhine at intervals
19	N E	little	29 9½	62	thick fog till ten, bright day
20	E N E	freſh	29 9½	63	clouds and ſunſhine at intervals, hot mid-day
21	S E	ditto	29 9	66	very bright, and very hot
22	Ditto	little	29 8½	66	cloudy gloomy day, with ſome rain
23	N	freſh	29 9	66	cloudy morning, fine bright afternoon
24	Ditto		29 9½	64	chiefly cloudy, but little ſun
25	N to S	freſh	29 8	62	ditto, wet evening
26	S W	ſtrong	29 5	63	very wet night, fair day, but chiefly cloudy
27	Ditto		29 5	63	ſome ſtormy ſhowers, with thund. & lightn. hail & rain
28	S W	ſtormy	29 4½	61	exceed. wet morn. ſtrong ſhowers hail & rain aftern.
29	W	ſtrong	29 5½	60	ſeveral ſmart ſhowers hail & rain, damp and chilly
30	Ditto		29 6½	60	an exceeding wet damp day
31	Ditto		29 7	63	a very heavy damp day, with miſting rain at times.

Bill of Mortality from June 28, 1775, to July 28.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between				
Males	652	1286	Males	713	1421		2 and 5	175	50 and 60	80
Females	634		Females	708			5 and 10	51	60 and 70	72
							10 and 20	42	70 and 80	62
Whereof have died under two years old 593							20 and 30	107	80 and 90	16
							30 and 40	123	90 and 100	4

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For JULY, 1775.

Continuation of the Debate in the Houſe of Commons, on the Motion for employing 2000 *additional Seamen, on Account of the Diſpute between* Great Britain *and her* American *Colonies.*

Hon. *Temple Luttrell.*

SIR, it has been earneſtly recommended to me, as well by the electors of the borough of which I have the honour to be a repreſentative, as by ſeveral other perſons of reſpectable conſideration, to exert the utmoſt of my humble endeavours towards the eſtabliſhing of peace, and conciliating the affections of the American colonies with their parent-ſtate. I ſhould, therefore, hold it an unpardonable omiſſion of duty, were I now to remain ſilent, eſpecially as I was precluded, by the dependence before parliament of a controverted return, from declaring my diſpoſition towards the oppreſſed coloniſts, when their affairs were immediately under conſideration.

When the merchants were not permitted to be heard, leſt their candid ſtory ſhould ſet in the proper point of view thoſe inſidious fragments of official letters laid on your table, what human underſtanding could cement ſuch a mangled correſpondence together, ſo as to derive any clear accurate knowledge of the real condition or ſentiments of the Americans?—Whatſoever might extenuate offences, excuſe error, and reſtore perfect amity between the two countries, did the partial hand of adminiſtration wickedly ſuppreſs, while in too glaring a light was exhibited every fact that could ſerve to widen the breach, and inflame the paſſions, and blow up a faint, luckleſs ſpark of animoſity to the full combuſtion and horrors of a civil war!—Theſe miſrepreſentations, however, anſwered the end proposed; for both Houſes were blindly entrapped to give their ſanction to as ſanguinary a ſcroll (in the form of an addreſs) as was ever laid by a proſtitute ſenate at the feet of deluded majeſty.—Did not your anceſtors, Sir, manfully fight, did not ſome of them heroically fall, to preſerve thoſe conſtitutional rights of the ſubject to every Briton, which you have now by one vote pledged yourſelf, at the hazard of life and fortune, to ſubvert and to annihilate throughout the larger part of the whole Britiſh monarchy?

I do not conceive it poſſible that any man here preſent can feel as he ought, be conſcious of a participation in the ſuperintendence of the common-wealth, and remain a mere tranquil obſerver, when ſo weighty, ſo intereſting a ſubject comes before you; a ſubject, on the iſſue of which, perhaps, his own individual happineſs or miſery, doubtleſs the happineſs or miſery of his neareſt poſterity, will depend.

This is not a debate of ſlow animation, in which few perſons are concerned, and of limited influence; we are now to decide upon the fate of millions through a long ſeries of ages, and the part which every man ſhall take on this occaſion muſt ſtamp him, with characters indelible through all eternity—a patriot or a parricide.

I have the ſatisfaction to ſee ſome characters animated with the true patriotic ſpirit, who have long been ſeated within theſe walls; on whoſe eminent talents, on whoſe approved integrity, America reſts her beſt hope.

Our preſent ſagacious rulers had, it ſeems, drawn their political clue in that quarter of the globe to ſo Gordian a tie, that, deſpairing to revolve by patience and ſober wiſdom through the ſeveral implications their hands had wrought, they have taken a ſummary recourſe to the edge of the ſword. Sir, their ſword-law will beſt agree with

the

the arbitrary principles and ſyſtem of government applied to almoſt every department of the ſtate, by that ſtagitious confederacy which has latently preſided over the councils and arcana of the cabinet, ever ſince the acceſſion of our preſent moſt gracious ſovereign.

I ſay, Sir, that theſe occult dictators to the r——l conſcience ſhould prefer the ſword-law, I am not at all aſtoniſhed; but that the oſtenſible adviſer, a man of profound judgment and the cleareſt penetration, a man whom the moſt ſlanderous of his enemies allow to poſſeſs the tendereſt feelings of ſocial affection, to be even prodigal of the practices as well as profeſſions of humanity, that he, Sir, ſhould, with a ruthleſs compoſure, adopt and carry into execution their bloody mandates, may well create general conſternation and the deepeſt concern.

It was pronounced by a conſummate miniſter, who once held the reigns of government with ſo much honour to himſelf, and tranſcendent glory to the whole empire of Great-Britain, that the Canadian America was conquered in Germany.

"It is, it ſeems, by the German policy of dominion, which our own clan-bred feudiſts are ever prone to expoſe, that British America is to be reduced to vaſſalage: but let the all-potent minions beware, leſt, while they are bowing the ſtubborn necks of theſe colonies to the yoke, they find their own necks bow to the block of an executioner.

Sir, the far more conſiderable part of the people of England do now wiſh us to uſe temper, moderation, and forbearance towards America. "*Dignos eſſe qui Romani fiant* (ſaid the illuſtrious conſul to the ſenate, of certain tributaries in allegiance to the Roman eagles) *eos, qui nihil præterquam de* libertate *cogitent.*"

I am ſenſible, Sir, and I wiſh I were maſter of arguments powerful enough to make this houſe ſenſible, that, to compel the Americans by a military force to acknowledge the unbounded authority of parliament in the taxation of their property, (property created by their ingenuity, and acquired by their induſtry) is neither juſt, politic, nor practicable; a meaſure totally repugnant to the liberal notions of rectitude which have ever characteriſed the happy natives of England, and irreconcileable with the ſpirit of thoſe very rules and inſtitutes, by which the three eſtates of this realm hold exiſtence.

Mr. *Sawbridge* ſaid, he perceived that adminiſtration were hurrying the nation to certain ruin, but he ſhould reſerve himſelf to ſpeak on our preſent conduct towards America, till a fitter and more convenient opportunity.

The motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

February 14.

Report from the committee on the Hindon election.

February 15.

Lord North, by his Majeſty's command, laid before the Houſe the following letter, from Lord Dunmore, dated Dec. 24, 1774:

"My neceſſary abſence on the occaſion of the Indian diſturbances, will, I hope, account and excuſe me for my not having acknowledged your Lordſhip's ſeveral letters in due time and order; and for not having regularly communicated accounts of the public affairs of the colony of Virginia, to which ſome of them refer: and I wiſh I were now ſo fortunate as to have it in my power to make a repreſentation of their appearing with a more favourable aſpect, than when I laſt wrote upon thoſe important concerns.

"The aſſociations firſt, in part, entered into, recommended by the people of this colony, and adopted by what is called the Continental Congreſs, are now enforcing throughout this country with the greateſt rigour. A committee has been choſen in every county, whoſe buſineſs it is to carry the aſſociation of the Congreſs into execution; which committee aſſumes an authority to inſpect the books, invoices, and all other ſecrets of the trade and correſpondence of merchants; to watch the conduct of every inhabitant, without diſtinction; and to ſend for all ſuch as come under their ſuſpicion, into their preſence, to interrogate them reſpecting all matters which, at their pleaſure, they think fit objects of their inquiry; and to ſtigmatiſe, as they term it, ſuch as they find tranſgreſſing, what they are now hardy enough to call, the laws of the Congreſs; which ſtigmatizing is no other than inviting the vengeance of an outrageous and lawleſs mob to be exerciſed upon the unhappy victims. Every county is, beſides, now arming a company of men, whom they call an independent company, for the avowed purpoſe of protecting their committees, and to be employed againſt government, if occaſion require. The committee of one county has proceeded ſo far, as to ſwear the men of their independent company to execute all orders

which

which shall be given them from the committee of their county.

"As to the power of government, which your Lordship, in your letter, No. 11; directs should be exerted to counteract the dangerous measures pursuing here, I can assure your Lordship, that it is entirely disregarded, if not wholly overturned. There is not a justice of peace in Virginia that acts, except as a committee-man: the abolishing the courts of justice was the first step taken, in which the men of fortune and pre-eminence joined equally with the lowest and meanest. The general court of judicature of the colony is much in the same predicament; for tho' there are at least a majority of his Majesty's Council, who, with myself, are the judges of that court, that would steadily perform their duty, yet the lawyers have absolutely refused to attend, nor indeed would the people allow them to attend, or evidences to appear. The reason commonly assigned for this proceeding is, the want of a fee-bill, which expired at the last session of the assembly; and it is a popular argument here, that no power but the legislature can establish fees; and the fee-bill not having been renewed, is attributed to the dissolution: but the true cause of so many persons joining in so opprobious a measure, was to engage their English creditors, who are numerous, to join in the clamours of this country; and not a few to avoid paying the debts in which many of the principal people here are much involved.

"With regard to the encouraging of those, as your Lordship likewise exhorts me, who appeared, in principle, averse to these proceedings, I hope your Lordship will do me the justice to believe, I have left no means in my power unessayed to draw all the assistance possible from them to his Majesty's government; but I presume your Lordship will not think it very extraordinary, that my persuasions should have been unavailing against the terrors which, on the other hand, are held out by the committees.

"Independent companies, &c. so universally supported, who have set themselves up superior to all other authority, under the auspices of their Congress, the laws of which they talk of in a stile of respect, and treat with marks of reverence, which they never bestowed on their legal government, or the laws proceeding from it, I can assure your Lordship, that I have discovered no instance where the interposition of government, in the feeble state to which it is reduced, could serve any other purpose than to suffer the disgrace of a disappointment, and thereby afford matter of great exultation to its enemies, and increase their influence over the minds of the people.

"But, my Lord, every step which has been taken by these infatuated people must inevitably defeat its own purpose. Their non-importation, non-exportation, &c. cannot fail, in a short time, to produce a scarcity, which will ruin thousands of families: the people, indeed, of fortune may supply themselves and their negroes for two or three years, but the middling and poorer sort, who live from hand to mouth, have not the means of doing so, and the produce of their lands will not purchase those necessaries (without which themselves and negroes starve) of the merchants who may have goods to dispose of, because the merchants are prevented from turning such produce to any account. As to manufacturing for themselves, the people of Virginia are very far from being naturally industrious; and it is not by taking away the principal, if not the only encouragement to industry, that it can be excited; nor is it in times of anarchy and confusion that the foundation of such improvements can be laid. The lower class of people too will discover, that they have been duped by the richer sort, who, for their part, elude the whole effects of the association by which their poor neighbours perish. What then is to deter these from taking the shortest mode of supplying themselves? and, unrestrained as they are by laws, from taking whatever they want from wherever they can find it?

"The arbitrary proceedings of these committees, likewise, cannot fail of producing quarrels and dissentions, which will raise partisans of government; and, I am firmly persuaded, that the colony, even by their own acts and deeds, must be brought to see the necessity of depending on its mother-country, and of embracing its authority."——This letter being read,

Lord Barrington moved, That a sum, not exceeding 67,706l. 7s. 1d. be granted for the service of the year 1775, to enable his Majesty to augment his land forces with 4383 men, officers and non-commissioned officers included. His Lordship introduced his motion with explaining the several military arrangements; with stating the force to be kept at Boil-

he ſaid would be about 10,000 men, and with giving general aſſurances, that no more troops would be wanted to enforce the execution of the laws; and added, that part of the additional expence would be incurred by the appointment of ſome additional officers to each regiment.

Colonel *Barré* ſaid, ſuch appointment was putting the nation to an unneceſſary expence, as it was to no manner of purpoſe.

Lord *Barrington* replied, This appointment would take place only in ſuch regiments as were on actual ſervice; and as the operations againſt the Americans were intended to be carried on by detachments, an additional number of officers would conſequently be wanting.

Colonel *Barré* agreed to this reaſoning, if that was the mode meant to be adopted, in caſe of hoſtilities.

Mr. *Coxe* was ſtrongly againſt the reſolution, and ſevere againſt the authors of ſo weak, cruel, and unnatural a meaſure; but ſaid, he would not divide the Houſe, as he muſt know beforehand what would be the event.

Colonel *Barré* reminded Lord North of what had fallen from him on a former occaſion, that we ſhould want no new levies for enforcing meaſures againſt Boſton, as with the regiments from Ireland, and the troops quartered in America, the force would be fully ſufficient.

Lord *North* replied, that he did not recollect any ſuch expreſſion; that it muſt be a miſtake, as the paper he now held in his hand, was the ſame he ſpoke from, when he was ſuppoſed to make uſe of the words now alluded to by the honourable gentleman; it muſt, therefore, have been a great miſtake to ſay that the troops already in other parts of America were intended to be ſent to Boſton, when the propoſition now laid before the committee was actually determined on.

The Houſe divided, Ayes 91, Noes 15.

February 16.

Lord *North* gave notice, that he would next day preſent the bill for reſtraining the five New-England provinces from fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland; and for prohibiting the American colonies from trading, or carrying on any commerce but with Great Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-India iſlands.

February 17.

Lord *North* preſented the bill above mentioned. (See p. 101.)

Mr. *Sawbridge* condemned the bill in the moſt reproachful terms; and ſaid, he ſhould never give his conſent to its being read a ſecond time, as he thought it a moſt infamous bill throughout, as well in principle as every object it had in view.

Mr. *Johnſtone* was alſo ſevere upon it. He ſaid he heartily diſliked it, and would oppoſe it in every ſtage of its progreſs.

Lord *North* moved that the bill be read a ſecond time on the 23d.

Lord *George Cavendiſh* obſerved, that the 23d was an improper day, Hindon report being to be taken into conſideration on that day; he thought it better therefore to have it poſtponed.

Lord *North* replied, that any inconvenience of that kind would be eaſily removed.

Adjourned to the 20th.

February 20.

Lord *North* deſired that the Addreſs to his Majeſty might be read, as he had ſome propoſitions to offer, which he conceived to be founded on the principle of that Addreſs. It was read accordingly. (See p. 100.)

His Lordſhip remarked, that the Addreſs, both as it was propoſed, and in the ſenſe in which it was underſtood when agreed to, meant to hold out to the Americans, that, on the matter of taxation, although the parliament of Great Britain could never give up the right, altho' it muſt always maintain the doctrine that every part of the empire muſt be bound to bear its ſhare of ſervice and burthen in the common defence; yet, as to the matter of that right, and with reſpect to the mode of contribution, if the end could be obtained, and if the Americans would propoſe any means, and give aſſurance of the proſecution of thoſe means, by which they ſhould contribute their ſhare to the common defence—he had ſaid, he did not apprehend parliament would heſitate a moment to ſuſpend the exerciſe of that right, but would concede to the Americans raiſing their ſhare of the contribution by themſelves. This was the direct and avowed ſenſe in which the reſolution for the Addreſs was moved. I publicly, ſaid his Lordſhip, gave my opinion, and very explicitly ſaid, that, if the Americans would propoſe to parliament any mode by which they would engage themſelves to raiſe, in their own way, and by their own grants, their ſhare of contribution

to

to their common defence, the quarrel on the ſubject of taxation was at an end.

As nearly as I can recollect, theſe were my very words: but theſe, Sir, were the words only of a private member of parliament; they were but opinion given in debate. The words contained in the addreſs ſeem to many gentlemen to require this comment, this explanation, by parliament itſelf, in ſome clear, explicit, and definitive opinion. That if the promiſe of indulgence on this point of taxation means really to hold out the grounds of peace, we ought to explain on what terms we will accede to it; and what the propoſitions are which we are willing to accept. To be explicit then as to my own opinion, I muſt ſay, that, if the diſpute in which the Americans have engaged goes to the whole of our authority, we can enter into no negociation, we can meet no compromiſe. If it be only as to the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of our right, or as to the mode of laying and raiſing taxes for a contribution towards the common defence, he thought it would be juſt, it would be wiſe, to meet any fair propoſition, which may come in an authentic way from any province or colony: and on this ground it was that he would propoſe to the committee the reſolution which he then read, and which we inſerted at full length, p. 201.

This reſolution, he added, marked the ground on which negociation might take place. But many objections, from various quarters, and on different grounds, may be made to it; the chief of which his Lordſhip endeavoured to recollect and obviate. He added, but whether the Americans will accede to this or not, muſt depend on various circumſtances that cannot be foreſeen. If their outward pretenſions be the real principles of the oppoſition which they have made, they muſt, conſiſtent with thoſe principles, agree to this propoſition. If they do not meet us on this ground, it will evince that they have other views, and are actuated by other motives. It will have been wiſe, it will have been juſt, it will have been humane, that we have held out the terms of peace—If they reject it, their blood muſt be upon their own heads—but I have better hopes.

Governor *Pownall*. Sir, when, in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt parliament, I marked to the Houſe that the circumſtances of the American affairs were brought to a criſis, and that *that* criſis was actually in event, wherein all opinion as to the modes of policy muſt be uſeleſs and at an end, and that your future deliberation would be only employed on meaſures of force, I took my leave of debate on this ſubject. I would not become an adviſer of *meaſures of force*, nor have ever been adviſed with in them. Yet taking up the matter on the ground whereon it now ſtands, when I ſee that the Americans are actually reſiſting that government which is derived from the crown, and by the authority of parliament; when I ſee them oppoſing rights which they always acknowledged; arming and arraying themſelves, and carrying this oppoſition into force by arms; ſeeing the queſtion brought to an iſſue, not on a point of right, but a trial of power; I cannot but ſay, that it is become neceſſary that this country ſhould arm alſo. It is become neceſſary, that this government ſhould oppoſe its force to force, when that force is to be employed only in maintaining the laws and conſtitution of the empire. Theſe, Sir, are my reaſons for acquieſcing in meaſures of force. At preſent matters are come to the laſt extremity. This country and America are in the ſituation of open and declared war; they are on the very point of ſtriking the blow which muſt be the beginning of ſhedding of blood. When two independent nations are in that ſituation, they, generally, amidſt their friends and allies, can find ſome common mediator, who will uſe his endeavours to avert the war that is ready to commence; but where can that mediator be found who can ſtand forward between the ſubjects and the government of a country? If the country-gentlemen, who have never taken any ſhare in this buſineſs as a party, will not on this occaſion ſtand forth, there can be no ſuch mediator. It is their intereſt, however, ſo to do; for it is their intereſt that is principally at ſtake—and I do feel myſelf, I own, extremely happy, to ſee that the noble Lord who has laid the propoſition on your table, although as a miniſter it is his duty to ſupport the authority of this country, and carry on ſuch meaſures as his Majeſty, by the advice of parliament, has thought fit to adopt; yet, Sir, I do think it is humane, it is nobly ſpirited in him, as a private member of parliament, as one of that candid body, which will, I hope, join him, to ſtan-

for

forth as the mediator upon this occaſion, holding out ſuch terms as may prevent a people from being driven to deſperation; and may open a door to reconciliation, upon ſuch terms as ſhall eſtabliſh the authority of this country, and give ſecurity to the rights and liberty of America: I ſay terms, becauſe I know it to be true, that the country of *America muſt, for the future, be governed under regulations and forms, and a conſtitution, that muſt be ſettled by compact*. The relation between the two countries, muſt, in its future proceſs, ſtand upon this compact; or this country muſt hold its dominion in the colonies *by the tenure of a war* that will coſt more than they are worth, and finally ruin both.

The reſolution ſays, and ſays properly, that no propoſition can be received by this country but what comes from the general court or aſſembly of the reſpective provinces—that is the only authority, moſt undoubtedly, that this country can acknowledge and treat with—that is the only body that can have any authentic power to make any propoſitions: and although I know that theſe propoſitions cannot be any way regularly communicated to any congreſs or meeting of all the provinces; that no propoſitions coming from any ſuch congreſs or meeting could have authority to pledge or engage the provinces in any propoſitions that may be made—yet as I do apprehend that no general court, or aſſembly of any province, will liſten to any matter that ſhall be propoſed to them on this ſubject, or make any propoſition hereupon, but as they take the tone from the opinion of that general congreſs which they have of late accuſtomed themſelves to meet in, I ſhould hope, that ſome how or other the propoſitions of this reſolution may find their way to ſuch congreſs, ſo as to become a matter of their attention; and although they may not come into direct negotiation, nor contain all that I do ſuppoſe negociation will lead to, yet containing all that it is poſſible could be propoſed in the preſent ſtate of the buſineſs, I do believe that they will finally open the way to reconciliation and peace, and as ſuch I have given my ſupport, and do give my moſt hearty conſent to them.

Mr. *Charles Fox*. I congratulate my friends, and I congratulate the public, upon the motion which the noble Lord has now produced. He, who has been hitherto all violence and war, is now treading back his ſteps to peace. I congratulate my friends and the public on thoſe meaſures which have produced this effect. It is now ſeen what the effects are which a firm and a ſpirited oppoſition will produce. Beſides the oppoſition which his Lordſhip found obſtructing his way, he felt, that even his friends and allies began to grow ſlack towards the vigour of his meaſures; he was therefore forced to look out for ſome propoſitions that might ſtill induce them to go on with him, and that might, if poſſible, perſuade the Americans to truſt their rights to his candour and juſtice. What he has now propoſed to you, does accordingly carry two faces on its very firſt appearance. To the Americans, and to thoſe who are unwilling to proceed in the extremes of violence againſt them, he holds out negociation and reconciliation. To thoſe who have engaged with him on condition that he will ſupport the ſupremacy of this country unimpaired, the propoſition holds out a perſuaſion that he never will relax on that point: but, Sir, his friends ſee that he is relaxing, and the committee ſees that they are all ready to withdraw from under his ſtandard. No one in this country, who is ſincerely for peace, will truſt the ſpecouſneſs of his expreſſions, and the Americans will reject them with diſdain.

Mr. *C. Jenkinſon*. The honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt has, among other objections ſtated, that the propoſition now made to you is a total change of meaſures, and is totally new. Sir, it is ſo far from a change of meaſures, that it makes part of thoſe very meaſures in which the Houſe engaged itſelf when it preſented the late Addreſs to his Majeſty. It ſpeaks out as to what indulgence was held out and promiſed, and it ſpeaks out as to the ground on which that indulgence can be granted. Sir, this is ſo far from being a propoſition new at this day, that this is the very propoſition which Mr. Grenville made to the colonies the year before he brought forward the meaſure of the ſtamp-act; and, would the colonies at any time have come forward, and propoſed any meaſures in this line of common ſervice, the government, I believe, would have been ready to liſten to them.

(To be continued.)

Reaſons

Reaſons for a new Regulation of the Coinage of Great-Britain.

THE great reform required in the gold coinage is, that the ſeveral pieces ſhould be ready to count, eaſy to diſtinguiſh and comprehend, and as few in number as poſſible. To be ready to count, the pieces ſhould be ſuch, as to make up large ſums without fractional parts. The book-accompts of debtor and creditor in Great-Britain are kept by 20s. for one pound, therefore the gold coin ſhould be the ſame (and not 21s. as is now current). The guineas being current at 20s. the leſſer pieces, or aliquot parts, ſhould be without parts of leſs value than a ſhilling. Three-pences, ſix pences, and nine pences, cauſe great confuſion to many; and even the moſt intelligent make ſome miſtakes, by miſcounting the different fractions of the ſeveral aliquot parts now current.

The ſtandard coinage gold of England is, 11 ounces of pure gold, and one ounce of alloy, Troy weight; and this pound, Troy, of ſtandard gold is coined into forty-four guineas and a half; each guinea weighing 5 drachms 9 grains, which, at 3l. 17s. 10d. ½ per ounce, is worth near 21s. and the pound Troy is worth 46l. 14s. 6d. but at four pounds the ounce, the guinea is worth 1l. 1s. 6d. though it goes but for 21s.

But a pound, Troy, of ſtandard gold, ought to be coined into 48 pounds, or guineas, each weighing five pennyweights, which at 3l. 17s. 10d. ½ per ounce, is worth 19s. 6d. nearly, but at four pounds per ounce, is worth 20s. for which it ought to be current. This will prevent the melting it down, or carrying it out of the kingdom. And to avoid too ſmall, or too many pieces of currency, gold coin ſhould be coined into theſe pieces, 5s. 10s. 15s. and 20s. and no other pieces of gold coin ſhould be current: this would anſwer all the conveniences for change that can be deſired; for the intermediate pieces in a pound are eaſily made up, and eaſily counted, with much leſs trouble than in the odd piece of 21s. When the pound, or 20s. is worn ſo as to want 6 grains (or what the Legiſlature may think proper) of 5 pennyweights, it might be called in by Government, without any diſturbance to the circulation of the general currency; and the ſame to be done by the leſſer pieces; by which means our coinage will always be in good order.

The ſtandard for ſilver is, 11 ounces 2 dwt. of fine ſilver, and 18 dwt. of alloy; and this pound, Troy, is coined into 62 ſhillings, each weighing 3 dwt. 21 grains, nearly. But if the ſtandard, as in gold, was 11 ounces of pure ſilver, and one of alloy, and the pound, Troy, was coined into 64 ſhillings, each weighing 3 dwts. 18 grains, and the other pieces in proportion, they would not be worth melting down, or carrying out of the kingdom, and yet the ſtandard ſilver would be as good as the ſtandard ſilver of moſt other kingdoms.

The ſtandard for copper is ſuch, that one pound, Averdupois, of fine copper is coined into 46 half-pence, or 23 pence, ſo that every half-penny ſhould weigh 152 grains, or 6 dwts. 8 grains; but I have weighed many new from the Tower, and found them to weigh from 5 dwts. 12 grains, to 6 dwts. 10 grains; ſo little care is taken in coining them. It is commonly ſaid that three half-pence weighs an ounce, Averdupois; but then they ſhould weigh but 146 grains, or 6 dwts. 2 grains each. The preſent half-pence being ſo very clumſy, it would be very neceſſary that a pound, Troy weight, of pure copper ſhould be coined into 48 half-pence; then will they weigh 5 penny-weights each, the weight of a gold pound, or 20s. which would be a very convenient ſize, and heavy enough. They ought to be made as exact in weight as the gold and ſilver coin, and milled round the edges as that is, and the farthings the ſame; they being as neceſſary for change, as gold and ſilver for payment of large debts. As for the weights of all our preſent money, they ſeem as if made by chance, without any thought or regularity.

If any metal could be found, that is harder than the alloy now uſed, it would be of great uſe to prevent its wearing ſo faſt; and, if the like could be found to mix with the copper, to make it more hard or more valuable, that its intrinſic value might be equal to its currency, it would be of great utility.

The coining of gold, ſilver, or copper, ought to be included in one act; the pains and penalties ought to be the ſame for coining gold, ſilver, or copper at any other place than the Tower: the practice of the preſent time ſhews the neceſſity of ſuch an act. It ought alſo to be enacted, that no foreign coin ſhould paſs in any payment whatſoever, under very ſevere penalties.

J. WRATTEN.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a letter relating to the Laudable Society for the Benefit of Widows, printed in your Magazine for May, I find the following obſervation:

"*All* the newly-eſtabliſhed Societies, *excepting one*, have been managed by extremes; either *to perſiſt* in their inadequate and unjuſt plans, *or elſe to diſſolve*. It may be almoſt incredible hereafter, that *but one*, out of ſuch a number, *had prudent and judicious managers*, who choſe the golden mean."

"It is ſaid, that the ſtate of the Laudable Society for the Benefit of Widows, is now a *ſecond* time before parliament; for which *wilful, needleſs, and expenſive diſpute*, there is, perhaps, but one reaſon (for it is hoped the admiſſion of attornies, which moſt other ſocieties exclude, has not proved detrimental); and that one is, the calculations that have been made for that ſociety, which the directors publiſhed in 1772,—where it is ſaid, "Every member in that caſe (i. e. a diſſolution of the ſociety) ought to have not only the whole of what he has ſubſcribed returned to him, but intereſt for the ſame."— Perhaps it may be this aſſertion, which makes one party exert itſelf ſo ſtrenuouſly to obtain a diſſolution of the ſociety."

It is to be lamented, that one who appears to mean well, ſhould ſuffer ſuch illiberal reflections to eſcape his pen; and I think he will himſelf be ſorry for it on reflection, eſpecially when he finds that they ariſe from a miſ-ſtating of facts, of the true ſtate of which he might eaſily have informed himſelf.

As to his firſt aſſertion, the truth is, that the then directors, and many members of the Laudable Society, uſed their endeavours to procure *a reformation, not a diſſolution*. They were overborne by *a multitude*. They applied to parliament *for a reformation*; *a diſſolution* was only prayed, if a reformation could not be effected: and the votes of the Houſe, in 1774, ſhew that their application was not conſidered as a *wilful or needleſs one*. After they had gone through their evidence, the ſeſſion was ſo near an end that they cou'd not carry through their bill; and the parliament being diſſolved before another ſeſſion, made it neceſſary to begin entirely again, in a new parliament. Why the ſecond application did not ſucceed, it is unneceſſary to trouble you or the public with, at leaſt at preſent.

The gentlemen who ſupported the petitions to parliament, diſdain the imputation of having acted from the paltry motives imputed to them by your correſpondent. Had this been the caſe, they would not have conſented to ſecure to the then widows the *full annuities* promiſed to them, when they well knew that their own widows muſt in conſequence receive much leſs than their real proportion; nor would they have carried on theſe petitions at their own private expence, as they did. They acted on public-ſpirited motives, and though they have not ſucceeded, they do not regret their expence or trouble. The time will come when juſtice will be done to their intentions.

I do not mean, Mr. Urban, to take up your very uſeful and entertaining publication with a diſpute on this ſubject, but as your book is read by many in whoſe opinions the petitioners would be ſorry to ſuffer, I hope you will not refuſe a place to this vindication. A Newſpaper would have remained unnoticed. Accident prevented my reading your Magazine till late in the month, or you ſhould ſooner have heard from,

Sir, *One of the Petitioners.*

P. S. The following reſolutions of the committee, to whom this matter was referred in 1774, which were reported to, and agreed to by the Houſe, will exculpate the petitioners from the charge of a *needleſs* application, or from having attempted a diſſolution rather than a reformation.

"*Reſolved*, That it appears to this committee, that the Laudable Society for the Benefit of Widows was inſtituted for uſeful purpoſes.

"*Reſolved*, That it appears to this committee, that the Society cannot make good its engagements, without a reformation of its plan."

A more particular Account of the REGATTA, *a novel Entertainment, promiſed in our laſt, p.* 302.

ON Friday the 23d of June, preparations were made in the morning for the celebration of this long-expected ſhow. Before noon ſeveral of the companies and great numbers of pleaſure barges were moored in the river, with flags, &c. Half a guinea was aſked for a ſeat in a common barge.

Early in the afternoon, the whole river from London-bridge to the Ship Tavern,

Tavern, Milbank, was covered with veſſels of pleaſure, and there ſeemed to be a general combination to make a gay evening.—Above 1200 flags were flying before four o'clock; and ſuch was the public impatience, that ſcores of barges were filled at that time.—Scaffolds were erected on the banks and in veſſels; and even on the top of Weſtminſter-hall was an erection of that kind.—Veſſels were moored in the river, for the ſale of liquors, and other refreſhments.

Before five o'clock Weſtminſter-bridge was covered with ſpectators, in carriages and on foot, and men even placed themſelves in the bodies of the lamp irons. Plans of the Regatta were ſold from a ſhilling to a penny each, and ſongs on the occaſion ſung, in which Regatta was the rhyme for Ranelagh, and Royal family echoed to liberty. The tops of the houſes were covered, and the ſaſhes of many windows taken out; and perhaps there was not one boat diſengaged, whoſe owner choſe to work. Before ſix o'clock it was a perfect fair on both ſides the water, and bad liquor, with ſhort meaſure, was plentifully retailed. The bells of St. Martin were rung in the morning, and thoſe of St. Margaret during the afternoon.

The whole river formed a ſplendid ſcene, which was proportionably more ſo nearer to Weſtminſter-bridge. A river barge, uſed to take in ballaſt, was, on this occaſion, filled with the fineſt ballaſt in the world—above 100 elegant ladies.—The avenues to the bridge were covered with gambling-tables. Occaſional conſtables guarded every paſſage to the water-ſide, and took money for admiſſion, from half a crown to a penny. Soon after ſix, drums, fifes, horns, trumpets, &c. formed ſeveral little concerts under the ſeveral arches of the bridge. This was ſucceeded by firing of cannon from a platform before the Duke of Richmond's; who, as well as his Grace of Montague, and the Earl of Pembroke, had ſplendid companies on the occaſion. At half paſt ſeven, the Lord Mayor's barge moved, and falling down the ſtream made a circle towards the bridge, on which 21 cannon were fired as a ſalute; and juſt before it reached the bridge the wager-boats ſtarted, on the ſignal of firing a ſingle piece of cannon. They were abſent near 50 minutes; and on their return the whole proceſſion moved, in a picturesque irregularity, towards Ranelagh. The Thames was now a floating town. All the cutters, ſailing-boats, &c. in ſhort, every thing, from the dung barge to the wherry, was in motion.

The company landed at the ſtairs about nine o'clock, when they joined the aſſembly which came by land, in the Temple of Neptune, a temporary octagon kind of building, erected about 20 yards below the Rotunda, lined with ſtriped linen of the different coloured flags of the navy, with light pillars near the centre, ornamented with ſtreamers of the ſame kind looſely flowing, and luſtres hanging between each.——It happened, however, that this building was not ſwept out, or even finiſhed, when the company aſſembled, which prevented the cotillion-dancing till after ſupper. This room diſcovered great taſte, but we cannot reconcile the temple of Neptune's being ſupplied with muſicians in Sylvan habits.

At half after ten the Rotunda was opened for ſupper, which diſcovered three circular tables, of different elevations, elegantly ſet out, though not profuſely covered. The Rotunda was finely illuminated with party-coloured lamps, and thoſe diſplayed with great taſte and delicacy: the centre was ſolely appropriated for one of the fulleſt and fineſt bands of muſic, vocal and inſtrumental, ever collected in theſe kingdoms; the number being 240, in which were included the firſt maſters, led by Giardini; and the whole directed by Mr. Simpſon, in a manner that did him great credit. It was opened with a new grand piece compoſed for the occaſion, after which various catches and glees were admirably ſung by Meſſrs. Vernon, Reinhold, &c. &c. But the illumination of the orcheſtra had been unfortunately overlooked, which gave that part of the deſign a gloomy appearance.

Supper being over, a part of the company retired to the Temple, where they danced minuets, cotillions, &c. without any regard to precedence; while others entertained themſelves in the great room.—Several temporary ſtructures were erected in the gardens, ſuch as bridges, palm-trees, &c. &c. which were intended to diſcover ſomething novel in the illumination ſtyle, but the badneſs of the evening prevented their being exhibited.

The company conſiſted of about 2000, among whom were the firſt perſonages

ſonages of diſtinction; viz. their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Gloceſter and Cumberland, Duke of Northumberland, Lords North, Harrington, Stanley, Tyrconnel, Lincoln; their reſpective ladies, &c. alſo Lords Lyttelton, Coleraine, Carliſle, March, Milbourn, Cholmondeley, Peterſham, &c. the French, Spaniſh, Pruſſian, Ruſſian, and Neapolitan Ambaſſadors, &c. &c.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, accompanied by Lord Cholmondeley, the Ducheſs of Bolton, and her ſiſter, went on board his Royal Highneſs's barge, at Somerſet-ſtairs, to ſee the Regatta.

The Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by the Hon. Miſs Luttrell, the Ladies Ferrers, Ranelagh, &c. went on board his Royal Highneſs's barge, at Somerſet-ſtairs, and was rowed to Weſtminſter-bridge to ſee the Regatta. The royal ſtandard was hoiſted on board the barge.

Mr. URBAN.

THAT learned antiquarian, the Rev. Mr Goſtling, in his account of the Cathedral of Canterbury, differs greatly from the learned Mr. Batteley, concerning the ſenſe of a paſſage in the Monk Eadmer, who ſays, that Ernulph, Prior of that church, Cantiæ dejectam priorem partem eccleſiæ erexit. By priorem partem Mr. Goſtling underſtands the nave and ſide-ailes of the Cathedral, while Mr. Batteley contends that we are to ſuppoſe that the choir and eaſt parts are meant in this paſſage. Although I do not pretend to decide the diſpute between theſe learned writers, yet I think there is a paſſage in William of Malmſbury, that favours the opinion of Mr. Batteley. Cantiæ dejectam priorem partem eccleſiæ, quam Lanfrancus ædificavit, adeo ſplendide erexit Ernulphus, ut nihil tale poſſit in Angliâ videri, in vitrearum feneſtrarum luce, in marmorei pavimenti nitore, in diverſicoloribus picturis, quæ mirantes oculos trahunt ad faſtigia lacunaris. *Malmſb. de Geſtis Pontificum.*—My reaſons for this opinion are, 1ſt. Malmſbury ſays, that Ernulph erected in this magnificent manner that part of the church which had been built by Lanfranck during his pontificate, after that ſame part had been taken down by Anſelm, who ſucceeded Lanfranck, and which certainly means the choir, ſince Mr. Goſtling himſelf owns that Lanfranck did not rebuild the nave, but left that undertaking to his ſucceſſors, who accordingly effected the work; the north and ſouth wings having been rebuilt. Abp. Sudbury took down the nave and ſide ailes, in order to rebuild them; but being murdered in 1381, the work was compleated by the convent, aſſiſted by the two Archbiſhops Courtenay and Arundel, in 1410. My ſecond is, that Malmſbury mentions the beautiful pictures that adorned the cieling, which even Mr. Goſtling allows related to the choir, no ſuch cieling being mentioned in the deſcription of the nave. To underſtand theſe remarks the better, it is proper to obſerve, that Lanfranck died May 24, 1089; Anſelm April 21ſt, 1109; and Conrad, the ſucceſſor of Prior Ernulph, 1112.—Since I wrote to you laſt, I find that Ld. Clarendon went into baniſhment 1667, and that the Ducheſs of Portſmouth did not come to England till 1670. The Ducheſs of Cleveland is, therefore, the perſon who inſulted Clarendon in his diſgrace. The account in your March Mag. concerning Ld. Balmerino being preſented to the King, is erroneous, ſince there never was an E. Balmerino, nor did the late Baron of that name leave any ſon. I am, &c.

S. WATSON.

Sketch of the Mode of Living obſerved by their Majeſties during their Summer Reſidence at their Royal Palace at Kew.

AT ſix in the morning they riſe, and enjoy the two ſucceeding hours, which they call their *own*. At eight the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, the Princeſs Royal, and Princes William and Henry, are brought from their ſeveral houſes to Kew-houſe, to breakfaſt with their illuſtrious relations. At nine their younger children attend to liſp or ſmile their good-morrows; and, whilſt the five eldeſt are cloſely applying to their taſk, their little ones and their nurſes paſs the whole morning in Richmond gardens.

The King and Queen frequently amuſe themſelves with ſitting in the room while the children dine; and once a week, attended by the whole number, in pairs, make the delightful tour of Richmond gardens. In the afternoon the Queen works, and the King reads to her; and, whatever charms ambition or folly may conceive await ſo exalted a ſituation, it is neither

ther on the throne, nor in the drawing-room, in the ſplendor or toys of ſovereignty, that they place their felicity; it is in ſocial and domeſtic gratifications, in breathing the free air, admiring the works of nature, taſting and encouraging the elegances of art, and in living to their own hearts. In the evening all the children again pay their duty at Kew-houſe, before they retire to bed; and the ſame order is obſerved through each returning day. The ſovereign is the father of his family; not a grievance reaches his knowledge that remains unredreſſed, nor a character of merit or ingenuity diſregarded: his private conduct therefore is as exemplary as it is amiable; and, was he only as happy in his counſellors, as his immediate predeceſſors, there would be little doubt of his equalling them in glory.

Though naturally a lover of peace, his perſonal courage cannot in the ſmalleſt degree be impeached; he exerciſes his troops himſelf, underſtands every martial manœuvre as well as any private centinel in his ſervice, and has the articles of war at his fingers ends. Topography is one of his favourite ſtudies; he copies every capital chart, takes the models of all the celebrated fortifications, knows the ſoundings of the chief harbours in Europe, and the ſtrong and weak ſides of moſt fortified towns. He can name every ſhip in his navy, and he keeps liſts of the commanders. As all theſe are private and ſelf-elected acquiſitions, it may be juſtly preſumed, that, if care had been taken of his education, he would have been no leſs ſkilful in the *arts of government*, than in theſe under-branches of princely occupation.

The Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh bid fair, however, for excelling the generality of mankind in learning, as much as they are their ſuperiors in rank; eight hours cloſe application to the languages and the liberal ſciences is daily enjoined them, and their induſtry is unremitting: all the ten are indeed fine children, and it does not yet appear that parental partiality is known at court.

Exerciſe, air, and light diet, are the grand fundamentals in the King's idea of health and ſprightlineſs; his Majeſty feeds chiefly on vegetables, and drinks little wine; the Queen is what many private gentlewomen would call whimſically abſtemious; for, at a table covered with dainties, ſhe culls the plaineſt and the ſimpleſt diſh, and ſeldom eats of more than two things at a meal. Her wardrobe is changed every three months; and, while the nobility are eager to ſupply themſelves with foreign trifles, her care is that nothing but what is Engliſh ſhall be provided for her wear. The tradeſmens bills are regularly paid once a quarter for what comes under the childrens department, and the whole is judiciouſly and happily conducted.

THE following is the addreſs, &c. of the common-hall of the city of London, intended to have been preſented to the King, if his Majeſty had been pleaſed to have received it upon the throne. But his Majeſty having ſignified his intention of receiving it at the levee, it was judged an indignity offered to the Livery, and inſtead of preſenting it, the ſame was ordered to be printed. (See p. 302.)

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled, are compelled again to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe with our complaints.

We have already expreſſed to your Majeſty our abhorrence of the tyrannical meaſures purſued againſt our fellow-ſubjects in America, as well as of the men who ſecretly adviſe, and of the miniſters who execute, theſe meaſures.

We deſire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the ſpecious name of dignity, is, to all intents and purpoſes, deſpotiſm; that the exerciſe of deſpotic power, in any part of the empire, is inconſiſtent with the character and ſafety of this country.

As we would not ſuffer any man, or body of men, to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquieſce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow-ſubjects. We are perſuaded, that by the ſacred, unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the conſtitution, the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty, and ſafety; that whatever power

invades

invades theſe rights, ought to be reſiſted: we hold ſuch reſiſtance, in vindication of their conſtitutional rights, to be their indiſpenſable duty to God, from whom thoſe rights are derived to themſelves, who cannot be ſafe and happy without them; to their poſterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated and unimpaired.

We have already remonſtrated to your Majeſty, that theſe meaſures were big with all the conſequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes; the alienation of the colonies; and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

Unhappily, Sire, the worſt of theſe apprehenſions is now realized in all its horror: we have ſeen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majeſty's commander in chief. Will your Majeſty be pleaſed to conſider what muſt be the ſituation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America, but Gazettes of blood, and mutual liſts of their ſlaughtered fellow-ſubjects.

Every moment's proſecution of this fatal war may looſen irreparably the bonds of that connection on which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depend.

If any thing could add to the alarm of theſe events, it is your Majeſty's having declared your confidence in the wiſdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriouſly bribed to betray their conſtituents and their country. It is the misfortune of your Majeſty, it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council and repreſentative under an undue and dangerous influence, which, though procured by your miniſters, is dangerous to your Majeſty, by deceiving you; and to your people, by betraying them.

In ſuch a ſituation, your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majeſty, that they cannot and will not ſit unconcerned; that they will exert themſelves, at every hazard, to bring thoſe who have adviſed theſe ruinous meaſures to the juſtice of this country, and of the much-injured colonies.

We have already ſignified our perſuaſion, that theſe evils originate in the ſecret advice of thoſe who are equally enemies to your Majeſty's title and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to ſay, that your throne is ſurrounded by men, avowedly inimical to thoſe principles on which your Majeſty poſſeſſes the crown, and this people their liberties. At a time of ſuch difficulty and danger, public confidence is eſſential to your Majeſty's repoſe, and to the preſervation of your people: ſuch confidence cannot be obtained by miniſters and adviſers who want wiſdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament, choſen under a national deluſion, inſidiouſly raiſed, by miſrepreſentations touching the true ſtate of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate diſſolution.

Your petitions, therefore, again pray and beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs your preſent miniſters and adviſers from your perſon and counſels for ever; to diſſolve a parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injuſtice, have manifeſted a ſpirit of perſecution againſt our brethren in America, and given their ſanction to popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in miniſters, whoſe known and unſhaken attachment to the conſtitution, joined to their wiſdom and integrity, may enable your Majeſty to ſettle this alarming diſpute upon the ſure, honourable, and laſting foundation of general liberty.

To Lord NORTH, *Chancellor of the Univerſity of* Oxford.

My Lord,

ACCUSTOMED to political invectives, I fear you have already anticipated the ſubject of my addreſs, and at once refuſed your attention. To prevent ſo haſty a determination, it is neceſſary to premiſe immediately, that the following remarks relate not to affairs of ſtate, of which the ſequeſtered inhabitant of a college preſumes not to be a competent judge, but to incidents circumſcribed in their conſequences within the retirements of an Univerſity. Your Lordſhip is not addreſſed as the firſt miniſter of the Britiſh empire, but as the ſuperintendent of a very important department of that ſeminary,—which is to form a great part of the riſing generation.

We acknowledge with pleaſure, and with gratitude, my Lord, that from your own private purſe you annually beſtow a conſiderable ſum in prizes, for the encouragement of literary me-

rit;

rit: a heart ſo feeling, a mind ſo liberal, an underſtanding ſo comprehenſive as your own, will clearly perceive and lament the ill conſequences which muſt enſue, whenever your bounty ſhall be miſapplied. Know, then, my Lord, that at this inſtant every honeſt man, who is unbiaſſed by particular connections, feels an involuntary ſuſpicion that it is from the influence of a particular junto, that, for ſeveral years paſt, the prizes have been adjudged ſolely to perſons connected with a certain ſchool and college, to which the reviewers of the compoſitions either belong, or are moſt ſtrongly attached.

Give me leave, my Lord, to enumerate the cauſes of this general ſurmiſe, and pardon me if any cenſure ſhould fall on a member of your own college. He, my Lord, is reputed to have a principal ſhare in the allotment of the prizes; and you are not to be informed, that he is allied to the maſter of the favoured ſchool, to one of the preſent ſucceſsful candidates, and may be partial to the other, as a fellow of the favourite college.

The Poetry-Profeſſor is the other diſpenſer of the laurel in this literrary conteſt: that his character is reſpectable cannot be denied, and perhaps ſome may number among his virtues his partiality to Winchſter-ſchool, the place of his own, and of his patron's education.

I need not detain your Lordſhip with the mention of ſome others who have a ſimilar fondneſs for this nurſery of their youth. They are but underlings, and muſt not venture, for fear of loſing the little fame they enjoy, to ſwerve from the deciſions of the Poetry-Hiſtorian, and, that rival of Pindar, the Profeſſor of Poetry. But I add no more, my Lord. I will only entreat you, after conſidering who are the judges, to look back on the liſt of fortunate candidates for many years paſt, and enquire out their connections. I forbear to ſpecify them in this public manner, for I would not raiſe a bluſh in ſuch men as I have juſt noticed; and far be it from me to reflect on ſuch dignitaries as the late and the preſent Vice-Chancellor, or on that glory of Winchſter, the Biſhop of Oxford. They are all honourable men; but, ſurely, you will allow, that to make a friend's fortune by filling his ſchool, to raiſe the character of a favourite college, and to eſtabliſh the reputation of a relation, are deſirable objects, even to one who has ſolemnly ſaid, *Nolo epiſcopari*.

That the compoſitions that have gained the prize have commonly had merit, is confeſſed; but can all the reputed authors lay their hands upon their hearts, and aſſert that they are their own? that, under the pretext of correction, they have not been in a great meaſure altered, or even entirely renewed? that they have not been ſometimes thus corrected by the very perſons who were to adjudge the prize? that they have not been previouſly ſhewn to perſons who were themſelves reviewers, or who could influence the reviewers? I would not give pain to the young men who have been dragged from their friendly obſcurity, ſince many have already ſuffered enough, in being obliged to get by heart, with many a laborious effort, the long compoſition of another, which themſelves have not underſtood. But I appeal to yourſelf, my Lord:—is it not remarkable, that in ſo large a body as your whole Univerſity, the prizes ſhould almoſt invariably fall to the members of one ſociety? Is genius confined within the walls of a ſingle college? or have the Wykamiſts effectually kept Minerva among themſelves by thoſe iron rails, with which they have ſurrounded their painted image of her? Your liberal turn of thinking will immediately ſuggeſt to you, that no inſtructor whatever, not even the boaſted ſchool-maſter of Wincheſter, poſſeſſes the privilege of infuſing genius into his ſcholars, and of excluding all who have not ſmarted under his rod, from taſte and learning; and yet ſomething very like this is the creed of the Wintonian.

If I miſtake not, the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors are oſtenſibly the perſons who adjudge the prize: the former, however, ſome think, has made Smiglecius too much his favourite ſtudy, to reliſh polite learning; and the latter gentlemen, however great their merit, ſeem to reſign their right of deciſion to others, for reaſons before mentioned. But, my Lord, if the public intereſt did not ſuffer by the loſs of every moment of your time, I would earneſtly entreat yourſelf to decide that conteſt, a victory which you ſo generouſly reward. To do this, or to withdraw your bounty, is the alternative which we ſubmit to your conſideration.

I am well aware, my Lord, that all that has been advanced will be attributed

buted by the accuſed parties to diſappointment; but believe me, my Lord, I have long ago exceeded my ſeventh year, and am excluded from the competition. To contend againſt ſucceſs, even when unmerited, is difficult; but I rely, with unbounded confidence, on your Lordſhip's love of equity. My ſole motive for this addreſs is, a deſire that your liberality may be no longer abuſed; and that many an ingenuous youth, who honeſtly endeavours to obtain that ſucceſs which merit alone cannot obtain, may be reſcued from a ſtate of deſpondency, ever fatal to improvement.

I am, my Lord, one whom your Lordſhip has hitherto attended to,

JUSTICE.

Mr. URBAN,

CONſcious of my own incapacity, to draw a portrait ſo maſterly and difficult as that of the late Queen Matilda of Denmark, I waited in expectation that ſome more able and eloquent pen would have attempted it. But few perſons in this kingdom were in any degree acquainted with her life or actions, while ſhe reſided at Copenhagen: perhaps ſtill fewer had the honour to know that exalted ſufferer, during the latter years which ſhe ſpent in her retreat at Zell. To this unacquaintance with her Majeſty's perſon, may, I doubt not, be imputed the univerſal ſilence reſpecting her; and it is, from the appearance of no other writer in ſo noble a cauſe, that the preſent attempt to preſent her real character to the Engliſh people muſt derive its excuſe.

Sacrificed in the bloom of life, ſhe was firſt ſent an inexperienced victim to a court the moſt deſpicable, diſſolute, and debauched in Europe. The reſpect which is due to royal dignity prevents me from giving a picture of the man to whom ſhe was wedded. Surrounded with ſpies and emiſſaries, who interpreted the moſt trifling levities of youth into enormous crimes, the young and unguarded Queen could not long remain in ſuch a court without giving her enemies too favourable an opportunity to effect her fall. They ſucceeded, and induced the wretched King to become the engine of their malevolence, by ſigning the order for her impriſonment. The interpoſition of the Britiſh court ſaved her from farther violence, and conducted her to an aſylum in the electoral dominions of Hanover. Here ſhe appeared in her true and native character. Diveſted of the retinue and pomp which, on the throne of Denmark, veiled her in a great degree from the inſpection of nice obſervers, the qualities of her heart diſplayed themſelves in her little court at Zell, and gained her univerſal love. Her perſon was dignified and graceful: ſhe excelled in all the exerciſes befitting her ſex, birth, and ſtation. She danced the fineſt minuet in the Daniſh court, and managed the horſe with uncommon addreſs and ſpirit. She had a taſte in muſic, and devoted much of her time, while at Zell, to the harpſichord. The characteriſtic ſtile of her dreſs was ſimplicity, not magnificence; that of her deportment, an affability, which in a perſonage of ſuch high rank might be termed extreme condeſcenſion. Her talents were liberal and diffuſive, cultivated by reading, and diſplayed themſelves on all occaſions. She converſed with the moſt perfect facility in French, Engliſh, German, and Daniſh; and to theſe extraordinary attainments ſhe added a thorough knowledge of the Italian, which ſhe ſtudied and admired for its beauty and delicacy. Her manners were the moſt poliſhed, ſoft, and ingratiating; and even the contracted ſtate of her finances could not reſtrain that princely munificence of temper, which made her purſe ever open to diſtreſs or miſery. Naturally cheariful and happy in her diſpoſition, adored and beloved to the higheſt degree by the circle of her court, even the dark cloud of adverſity could not alter the ſweetneſs and ſerenity of her temper. Baniſhed, with every circumſtance of indignity, from the throne of Denmark, ſhe yet retained no ſentiment of revenge or reſentment againſt the authors of her fall, or againſt the Daniſh people. Her heart was not tinctured with ambition, and ſhe looked back to the diadem which had been torn from her brow, with a calmneſs and ſuperiority of ſoul, which might have made a Philip the Fifth, or a Victor Amadeus, bluſh. It was not the crown ſhe regretted; her children only employed her care; the feelings of the ſovereign were abſorbed in thoſe of the mother; and, if ſhe wept the day when ſhe quitted the Iſland of Zealand, it was becauſe ſhe was then bereft of thoſe dear objects of her maternal fondneſs. Two or three months before her death, ſhe ſhewed, with tranſports of joy, to Madame

Madame d'O——, her firſt Lady of the Bedchamber, a little portrait of the Prince Royal her ſon, which ſhe had juſt received. It happened that this lady, ſome few days after, entered the Queen's apartment at an unuſual hour. She was ſurprized at hearing her Majeſty talk, though quite alone. While ſhe ſtood in this attitude of aſtoniſhment, unable to retire, the Queen turned ſuddenly round, and addreſſing herſelf to her with that charming ſmile, which ſhe alone could preſerve at a moment, when her heart was torn with the moſt acute and agonizing ſenſation,—"What muſt you think (ſaid ſhe) of a circumſtance ſo extraordinary as that of hearing me talk, though you find me perfectly alone? But it was to this dear and cheriſhed image I addreſſed my converſation: and what do you imagine I ſaid to it? nearly the ſame verſes which you ſent not long ago to a child, ſenſible to the happineſs of having found her father; verſes (added ſhe) which I changed after the manner following:

* "*Eh! qui donc, comme moi, goûteroit la douceur* [*cœur!*
De t'appeller mon fils, d'être chere a ton
Toi qu'on arrache aux bras d'une mere ſenſible,
Qui ne pleure que toi, dont ce deſtin terrible."

Madame d'O——— could not ſpeak; ſhe burſt into tears, and, overcome with her own emotion, retired haſtily from the royal preſence.

When ſhe was firſt apprehended to be in danger from the diſorder which ſeized her, anxiety and conſternation were ſpread through her whole court, which idolized her: but when ſhe expired, no language can expreſs the horror and grief viſible in every apartment of the palace. Leyſer, the phyſician, who attended her Majeſty thro' the courſe of her illneſs, dreaded the event from the firſt moment. She ſaw it, and, impreſſed with a pre ſentiment of her approaching death, which proved but too true, "You have twice (ſaid ſhe to him) extricated me from very dangerous indiſpoſitions ſince the month of October, but this exceeds your ſkill: I know I am not within the help of medicine." Leyſer deſired that the celebrated Zummermann might be called in to his aid from Hanover: he was ſo; but her Majeſty's illneſs, which was a moſt malignant ſpotted fever, baffled every endeavour. Its violence even in the beginning was ſuch, that her pulſe beat an hundred and thirty-one ſtrokes in a minute; but during the laſt two days it became impoſſible to count them. She bore the pains of her diſtemper with exquiſite patience, and even ſhewed the moſt generous and delicate attention to the ladies who waited by her. She preſerved her ſenſes, ſpeech, and underſtanding to the laſt moment, and, only a ſhort time before her death, expreſſed the moſt perfect forgiveneſs of all thoſe enemies who had perſecuted and calumniated her during her life. Monſ. de Lichtenſtein, Grand Mareſchal of the court of Hanover, preſided at the funeral-rites, which were conducted with a pomp ſuited to her royal dignity. Her Majeſty's body was interred with her maternal anceſtors, the Dukes of Zell. The ſtreets and the great church were thronged with crowds of people, drawn by the ſincereſt grief of condolance to behold the mournful obſequies of their royal benefactreſs paſs along. It was a ſcene the moſt affecting and awful to be imagined; and when the funeral-ſermon was preached over her remains, the numerous audience melted into tears, and were impreſſed with emotions of ſorrow and lamentation only to be compared with thoſe which the famous Bourdaloue excited by his oration on a very ſimilar occaſion, the death of Henrietta, Ducheſs of Orleans, in the laſt century. But the moſt ſtriking proof of the love and attachment borne to her Majeſty's memory after death, and the impreſſion which her virtues had made among all ranks of people in the country where ſhe died, is the reſolution which the States of Lunenburg framed at Hanover on the 20th of laſt month. It was as follows:

"The Nobility and the States of the Duchy of Lunenburg aſſembled, have reſolved on the 20th of June, in their laſt ſeſſion, to preſent a requeſt to the King of Great-Britain, to obtain the permiſſion of erecting at Zell a monument in memory of the qualities of mind and heart of the late Queen of Denmark, as well as of the devotion and veneration which they have borne to that Princeſs. They intend chooſing the moſt exquiſite artiſts for the execution of it; and the hope, by this avowed proof of their zeal, to tranſmit

* TRANSLATION *attempted.*

Ah! who, like me, could taſte the joy divine,
My lovely babe! to mix thy ſoul with mine!
Torn from my breaſt, I weep alone for thee,
Amidſt the griefs which Heaven diſpenſ'd to me.

tranſmit to the moſt remote poſterity, both the profound grief, which the premature death of that young Queen has ſpread through a whole province which adored her, and the homage which they rendered to that true greatneſs, which the cataſtrophes and adverſities the moſt cruel only render more reſpectable."

The author of this addreſs to the public does not wiſh to be known: he has no intereſt in offering a tribute of adulation to a departed Queen. He was only induced, by the moſt lively conviction of her virtues and undeſerved calamities, to attempt to diſplay the image of their Princeſs to the Engliſh people. The eulogium is due to her memory; it is an atonement to her injured ſhade.

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN the ſuppoſed faults and failings of men in eminent ſtations are expoſed to public cenſure from the preſs, they who undertake to reſcue their characters from the imputations thrown upon them, ſhould be careful to offer no apologies or defences for them which are not pertinent to the ſubject of the accuſation, and conſequently not competent for the acquittal of the party accuſed.

It is well known, that the late Archbiſhop Secker fell under ſuſpicions of deviating from the line of chriſtian moderation, and chriſtian ſimplicity, in ſome parts of his conduct, both before and after his advancement to the metropolitical chair. Inſtances were given to the public, and defences offered by his friends which did not ſatisfy, as they were applied to matters foreign to the charge, and tended only to exculpate him in certain circumſtances where he was *not* blamed. Such was the general mode of his advocates, and ſuch is the mode of his *Defender* in your Magazine for *May* laſt.

The queſtion is, whether the Archbiſhop did not draw in Dr. Ridley to father a letter of his Grace's own compoſition? For an anſwer to this we are referred to an extract of his Grace's character from the editors of his works, intended to take off our attention to the point in diſpute, and to cover the futility of the *Defence* which ſucceeds it. And what is this Defence? In the firſt place, the Defender *believes* that the firſt Letter, to the Author of the Confeſſional was not totally the manufacture of the Archbiſhop. Upon what evidence is the Defender's *belief* founded? The Archbiſhop's own evidence, who calls Dr. Ridley *the author of the letters!* But of what letters? the queſtion is concerning *one* letter only: of what other letters Dr. Ridley was or was not the author there is no enquiry. But he will ſay, "that the two Biſhop Barlows, being mentioned by his Grace, as being confounded by Dr. Ridley, that circumſtance fixes the firſt letter (where only that miſtake is made) upon the Doctor in the meaning of his Grace." Of that, indeed, I have no doubt: as Dr. Ridley had, by his Grace's management, paſſed for the *nominal* author of the firſt letter, his Grace would hardly give the cue to his correſpondent to conjecture that himſelf was the *real* author.

But what is it his Grace does ſay? "I think," ſays his Grace, "that he (the author of the firſt Occaſional Remarks) hath not hit Dr. Ridley in any thing, but the trifling miſtake about the two Biſhop Barlows."

Now, the author of thoſe Remarks taking Dr. Ridley for the *real*, as well as the *nominal* author of the *firſt* Letter to the Author of the Confeſſional, the ſtroke concerning the trifling miſtake was doubtleſs aimed at the Doctor, and might be ſaid by the Archbiſhop to have hit Dr. Ridley, without any impeachment of his Grace's veracity, ſo far as mere words will aſcertain it, even though he knew at the ſame time that the miſtake was not made by Dr. Ridley.

But this is not the whole of this curious Defence. The Defender, by exhibiting theſe extracts from Archbiſhop Secker's letters, plainly means, you ſhould underſtand that the informations his Grace received from his correſpondent, were to be ſent to Dr. Ridley as materials for his *firſt* Letter to the Author of the Confeſſional: whereas it appears, from the extracts themſelves, that *that* Letter was publiſhed *before* his Grace received theſe ſupplementary informations from his correſpondent. The contrary, however, is artfully inſinuated by the Defender, for thus he introduces his extracts: "The Archbiſhop gave Dr. Ridley every aſſiſtance he could, and not only that, but was glad to receive any information, *from whatever quarter it came*; as he did in the anſwer to Philips, *the ſame he did in the Letters to the Author of the Confeſſional.*"

And

And from ſuch informations (ſome of which might very well come from the *quarter* of Father Philips himſelf) did his Grace undoubtedly compoſe the firſt Letter to the Author of the Confeſſional. The ſtyle of that letter, compared with that of the other two, is more than an hundred witneſſes from what *quarter* it came, and that Dr. Ridley had no hand in it.

The other part of the Defence, as laid out by the Defender, ſhould be addreſſed to the following charge of Philo-Ridleius: "Archbiſhop Secker's politics (whatever were his real principles) led him to exalt church-authority to the higheſt pitch, and rigidly to enforce conformity to every thing eſtabliſhed." What anſwer have we to this? He tells us, "The Archbiſhop was a good pariſh-prieſt, and that he regularly viſited his dioceſes." But what of his attachment to church-authority, and his rigidly enforcing conformity? Even this, "He was not afraid to maintain the truſts repoſed in him, to defend the rights, and to ſupport the conſtitution of the church over which he preſided." What occaſion, then, for any defence of this part of his conduct? If this was laudable in the Archbiſhop, Philo-Ridleius is, ſo far, his Grace's encomiaſt as well as this officious Defender.

For the reſt, the candid reader will eaſily perceive, that the other parts of this Defence are nothing but the deſpumations of the bitter ſpirit of orthodoxy, fermenting, probably, in *the keen atmoſphere of wholeſome ſeverities*, abounding with groundleſs ſurmiſes, and aſſertions, meriting no other reply but that of father *Valerian* to the Jeſuits. Suffice it, for the preſent, to ſay, that the Defender is miſerably miſtaken in his malevolent conjectures, and an utter ſtranger to the profeſſion and connections of

PHILO-RIDLEIUS.

Abingdon, June 23.

[The above reply was not received till too late to be inſerted in the June Mag.]

Mr. URBAN,

THE ſatisfactory anſwer given, in your two laſt Magazines, to the malevolent inſinuations thrown out by your diſguiſed correſpondent at *Abingdon*, againſt two of the moſt reſpectable characters of this age and nation, reminded me of the following lines, which were written at Oxford in 1768, and certainly merit a place in your impartial and well-digeſted Miſcellany. They have never yet appeared in any collection, and, therefore, you are now requeſted to admit them into your repoſitory, by

Your conſtant reader,

Oxford, July 22, 1775. VINDEX.

FIRM Foe to hereſy, and all its clan,
The ſcourge of Papiſt and of Puritan,
RIDLEY ſteps forth, well diſciplin'd to act [*fact*;
In Truth's defence, and ſilence fraud with
Friend to the cauſe for which his fathers bled, [boaſts to tread.
And, learn'd like them, their ſteps he
Rome's hydra firſt her wretched fate bemoan'd,
Geneva's next beneath their laſhes groan'd.
RIDLEY, like them, can quit his envied ſtall,
When ſacred Truth and Freedom's voice ſhall call,
To quell an *Arius* or *Confeſſional*.
Then ceaſe thy venom, Bl—ck—n, and amend
What *Candid Diſquiſition* can't defend.
But, ſhould his friendly ſcourges ſtill incite [would bite,
Thy rage to gnaſh thoſe teeth which fain
RIDLEY ſtill haunts thee, and, to check thy pride, [ricide.
Shakes high his rod, and calls thee Par-

Two Letters to the Truſtees of the late Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury *for the Diſpoſal of his Grace's Options, annexed to a Speech in Convocation.* (*See p.* 184)

Buſbey, 22 April, 1775.

MY LORDS,

MORE than five weeks are elapſed ſince I preſented to your Lordſhips my memorial, wherein I particularly ſtated my claim to the vacant rectory of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate. I can only impute the great delay in preſenting me, to my late Speech in Convocation. I am ſtill very confident, that the motion which I made was ſeaſonable and pertinent, becauſe it contained a moſt dutiful declaration of THE KING'S SUPREMACY from the Repreſentative Body of the Clergy in Convocation aſſembled, who are bound to maintain IT; and I therein diſcharged my duty and conſcience. I never intend to employ the credit and authority which my preferments give me, againſt thoſe to whom I owe them; yet I will not ſacrifice my opinion to my intereſts and friendſhips. I am, my Lords, with all poſſible reſpect,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

J. I.

Buſbey

Buſhey, 3 June, 1775.

MY LORDS,

THOUGH my friends conſider me in a ſtate of perſecution, I am not ſenſible of any diſgrace or uneaſineſs therein: for I bear an honourable and pleaſing teſtimony in my own breaſt, that I have diſcharged my duty to the Beſt of Kings and the Beſt of Conſtitutions. At the ſame time I expreſſed myſelf with great caution concerning an Act of Parliament, which has ſince been declared by many wiſe men ſo totally unconſtitutional, that it cannot continue in force any long time; particularly, "becauſe by permitting both the clergy and the laity to hold offices and benefices without taking THE OATH OF SUPREMACY, and by granting to the Popiſh Clergy in the Province of Quebec the enjoyment of their accuſtomed dues and rights, it has entirely ſtopped the growth and propagation of the Proteſtant Religion, and in the room thereof has eſtabliſhed the Religion of the Church of Rome in the ſaid Province." My Lords, I wrote my Plea for the Subſcription of the Clergy to the 39 Articles of Religion upon the ſame plan, to wit, for the dignity and ſupport of our Happy Conſtitution in Church and State; for which my much-honoured Patron the late Archbiſhop thanked me, and the very learned and excellent Prelate Biſhop Pearce honoured me with a long Letter, concluding in theſe words: "That you may continue to be an able Advocate for our holy Religion, and for that mode of it which is eſtabliſhed here among us, may Almighty God grant, and give his bleſſing to all your pious endeavours. I am, Rev. Sir, with true reſpect, Your, &c.

ZACH. ROCHESTER."

The claimant of Biſhopſgate-church has not, perhaps, paid his addreſſes of duty and reſpect ſo aſſiduouſly as might have been expected, diſdaining with a becoming delicacy the odious ſuſpicion, or the more reproachful inſinuation, of ſoliciting preferment which he does not want. And indeed, my Lords, I received ſo many real kindneſſes from the late Biſhop of Briſtol, who diſtinguiſhed me with his particular friendſhip, during the courſe of ſeveral years, while I continued Fellow of Exeter-College, and afterwards till his death, that I would with pleaſure forego almoſt any thing for the benefit of his ſon, except a claim of right which has been moſt injuriouſly reprobated. On the other hand, I am very ſure, if that moſt reſpectable and worthy Prelate was now living, and one of the Truſtees of Archbiſhop Secker for the Diſpoſal of His Grace's Options, He would admit my claim in preference to his neareſt relation. I have, my Lords, the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf, with all poſſible reſpect,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

J. I.

A FRIENDLY ADDRESS *to Lord* NORTH.

The 8th of the 7th month, 1775.

Friend N——,

THERE was a time when I entertained a tolerable opinion of thy head, and a favourable one of thy heart. There was a time when I thought that the life, liberty, and property of the ſubject would remain inviolate, and that thy whole ſtudy would be to encourage commerce, to redreſs grievances, and to promote the welfare of the mother-country and the colonies. How far thy meaſures have confirmed or diſappointed my expectations, let the preſent fatal period proclaim, and an aſtoniſhed world declare! Turn over the pages of antiquity, peruſe the hiſtory of thy own country, and tell me whether the bloody tranſactions of a Nero, or a Mary, can furniſh any thing that wears a worſe complection than the American expedition. I tell thee plainly, I do not believe they can; and that, if thou wilt perſevere, the worſt conſequences will follow. In vain did a certain penſioned ſcribbler lately aſk the cauſe of this unhappy difference, that he might miſrepreſent it, by anſwering the queſtion himſelf. In vain does a ſecond, under the ſignature of *A Lawyer*, and of *Matter of Fact*, reflect upon that great and good man Lord Chatham, upon the preſent worthy Lord Mayor, and upon the faithful and virtuous city of London. Arts like theſe are too ſtale for deception, and too bare-faced not to meet with contempt. Aſk thy own heart, or rather aſk thy S——, whether the coloniſts have not a right to expect and to inſiſt upon the enjoyment of their inherent conſtitutional privileges? Are not their wives and children as dear to them as thine are to thee, or his own to himſelf? Moſt certainly they are! Why, then, are they treated with ſuch unexampled cruelty? Why are they put under military government? Why are thouſands of them ſhut up in Boſ-

ſon to ſtarve, or live upon ſalt proviſions with a licentious ſoldiery? Why is their charter violated, and their trade removed? Why are their once happy and peaceable regions to be deſolated with fire and ſword, and, oh! horrible to relate! a Roman Catholic army propoſed to be let looſe upon them?

Thou wilt ſay, perhaps, in thy juſtification, that the coloniſts are in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and that nothing but deſperate meaſures will avail. I anſwer, the more culpable thou, as the odium of it (if true) belongs to thee and to the junto only, who have taken more pains to make them rebels, than is neceſſary to make rebels good ſubjects. Did not the Americans, before they took up arms in defence of their liberties, preſent the moſt humble petition that injured ſubjects could offer? Did they aſk for any thing more than to be put in the ſame ſituation they were in at the cloſe of the laſt war? They did not; yet, even that requeſt was refuſed them. And what is the conſequence? Exactly what was predicted by thoſe illuſtrious worthies, who proteſted againſt and reprobated the meaſure. Our friends and fellow-ſubjects, to the inexpreſſible grief of every good man, are now made deſperate with injuries and wrongs; the flame of civil war rages throughout the vaſt continent of America; and an impolitic junto are ſacrificing the flower of our troops, and exhauſting the wealth of the nation, to remedy evils their own miſconduct have occaſioned, and which nothing but friendſhip and good offices can remove. Aſk the merchant or the manufacturer, what he thinks of thy arbitrary proceedings? He will tell thee that they are big with ruin, and that bankruptcy ſtares him in the face. Enquire of innumerable journeymen weavers, and other induſtrious dependents, what their ſentiments are? Their anſwer will be, that their families are ſtarving, and that they are deprived of their daily bread. In ſhort, there is no rank nor degree of people that are not, in ſome meaſure, affected by it. But, thanks to Heaven, the Britiſh lion is at length rouſed; the ſons of Britannia feel for their brethren in diſtreſs. Let me then entreat thee, if thou haſt any regard for trade, for the peace of thy own mind, and for the proſperity of Great Britain and the colonies, immediately to repeal all the oppreſſive acts that have been paſſed, and to make ſuch overtures as will ſecure a ſpeedy accommodation. God knows, this is no time to quarrel with our beſt friends, and give up three millions a year, by ſuſpending their trade, and contending for an unjuſt tax; for, however pacific France and Spain may affect to appear at preſent, be aſſured, that, when we have enervated ourſelves by the unnatural conteſt, we ſhall be attacked with the united force of both.

Once more, then, I conjure thee to deſiſt from purpoſes which have no other tendency than to promote an effuſion of our own and our friends blood, and to expoſe every thing to danger. Beſides, thou wouldſt do well to conſider, that the national grievances ſo loudly complained of not long ſince by the city of London, are ſtill freſh upon moſt peoples minds; and that the elegant marble ſtatue, erected in Guildhall by its faithful citizens, in honour of the immortal Beckford, is a conſtant and powerful monitor to Engliſhmen to be upon their guard.

Humbly recommending what I have here offered to thy ſerious conſideration, and fervently beſeeching Him, in whoſe hands the hearts of all men are, to ſoften thine, and to endue thy Maſter with a ſpirit that is gentle and eaſy to be entreated,

I remain, thy aſſured friend, B.

Mr. URBAN,

SOME of your readers, perhaps, may be curious to know the cauſe of that general diſcontent, which now univerſally prevails among the workmen employed in building the ſhipping in his Majeſty's dock yards; I ſhall, therefore, juſt ſtate the facts, without preſuming to blame either thoſe who have the direction of thoſe yards, or the men who are now become unruly. It is ſeveral years ſince a reform was attempted to be carried into execution in order to ſave timber, by allowing the ſhipwrights, &c. a ſmall advance in wages in lieu of chips. The reaſon then urged was, that much timber was cut to waſte to increaſe the quantity of chips that otherwiſe would be uſefully employed, if no ſuch perquiſite was permitted. This, however, not being found to produce the deſired effect, a plan was laid before the Board of Admiralty effectually to obviate the inconvenience, by ſettling the rates of the different ſorts of work, and obliging the men to work at theſe rates by piece-work.

Though

Though this PLAN might be very judiciouſly conceived in idea, yet when it came to be carried into execution, either the projectors were not ſufficiently ſkilled in the practical part of ſhipbuilding to aſcertain properly the rates themſelves, or the officers who were to regulate the prices had other motives than the good of the ſervice to influence their conduct; for, while ſome few favourites could earn four ſhillings a-day, the main body could with difficulty earn eighteen-pence. Add to this, that the deſire of encreaſing their wages made them leſs intent upon perfecting their work; the choice of timber was not properly and carefully attended to; the ſuperintendents were continually finding fault; the work, when ready to be put together, was ſometimes condemned; and, in ſhort, ſuch continual broils and animoſities took place, that the workmen, one and all, who were employed on taſk-work, roſe in a body and refuſed to work. It is in vain that threats or fair promiſes have been uſed to reconcile them to the ſervice. Many of them are determined to leave the kingdom; others to ſeek employment in private yards; and thoſe who have been accuſtomed to work only in his Majeſty's dock-yards perſiſt in having their wages raiſed, and put upon a more equitable footing, before they return to their daily labour. It is certain, that ſince theſe diſcontents took place the ſervice has ſuffered conſiderably; and pity it is, that thoſe who earn their bread by the ſweat of their brow ſhould be pinched in the government's ſervice, while thoſe who have little or nothing to do are enabled, by their places and perquiſites, to live in ſplendor, and to rival, by their grandeur and the homage they exact, even Majeſty itſelf. I am, Sir, &c.

A BY-STANDER.

Mr. URBAN,

IT muſt ſhock every reader of humanity, at the ſame time they read in your Hiſtorical Chronicle for April, that the plunderers of wrecks, however perſons of property, have received the juſt reward of their miſtaken barbarity, to read likewiſe that our moſt gracious Sovereign has ſettled an annuity for life on a ſoldier who preſented him with a young lion, which he could not get out of a ſnare without *killing* two *ſavages* who had lain it.—In the name of all that is ſacred, is a lion's whelp an equivalent with the K. of England for the lives of two human creatures? or are thoſe intolerable grievances the game laws to obtain in the wilds of Africa with the ſame efficacy as in the cultivated, humanized iſland of Great-Britain? If it is the ſpirit of theſe eaſy times to make murder manſlaughter, let us at leaſt begin with avenging every man his own wrong, before we fall upon the innocent ſavages; and, if we luſt after the fields and vineyards of the Caribbs, let us not put the natives of Senegal to the ſword for a few wild beaſts.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE is a paſſage in the firſt Ode of *Horace* where numbers of people are diſpoſed to alter the reading. The words are,

Me doctarum ederæ præmia frontium
Dîs miſcent ſuperis; *me* gelidum nemus,
Nympharumque leves cum ſatyris chori
Secernunt populo.

Which they would correct,

Te doctarum, &c.

becauſe, ſay they, it makes a noble contraſt between the poet and his patron; is a fine compliment to the patron, *Mæcenas*; and carries with it a greater air of modeſty in reſpect of the poet. Theſe, Sir, are the grounds of the emendation, which, as it was rumoured at the time, was firſt propoſed by Biſhop *Hare**, and has been very generally received ſince. But ſtill I cannot entirely acquieſce in the alteration, though it be at firſt ſight ſo plauſible.

Firſt, there is neither MS. nor old edition, to ſupport the alteration. We may rely on Dr. *Bentley*'s care and fidelity for this.

Secondly, *Mæcenas* never ranked ſo high in the republic of letters as to be entitled to ſuch a high-flown compliment. He was the poet's patron, as *Horace* often acknowledges, and even in the entrance of this Ode. This was true, and this it was ſufficient for him on all occaſions to profeſs, without loading *Mæcenas* with falſe and groundleſs panegyric, which could only ſerve to make both patron and poet ridiculous.

But, thirdly, notwithſtanding the fair pretence of conſulting the poet's modeſty, I am clearly of opinion that the words accord perfectly with *Horace*'s character. This poet had a great deal to be proud of; he was in general very eminently learned, an excellent critic,

* Others ſaid, it came firſt from the elegant critic *Janus Broukhuſius*.

and

and in particular was the firſt of the *Romans* that wrote *lyric* poetry. At the ſame time he was perfectly ſenſible of his own merits, even to what may be called vanity, and very frequently boaſts of them. See III Od. 30. IV Od. 3. VI Od. 20, &c. So that, as the paſſage in queſtion correſponds ſo well with the poet's own temper and character, as likewiſe with ſo many other of his expreſſions in different parts of his works, it ſeems to be the ſafeſt way to retain the old reading.

T. ROW.

P. S. Page 274. of the laſt Magazine, line 28, for *ſeal* read *ring*.

Mr. URBAN,

ONE of your conſtant readers will be much obliged to Mr. Row, or any of your antiquarian correſpondents, who can inform him *when* the mitre, in the arms of our *Archbiſhops*, was firſt placed in a *Ducal* coronet, in which it now differs from thoſe of our *Biſhops*; eſpecially as it ſeems of modern introduction, ſince not only thoſe on the tombs of the old prelates in Canterbury cathedral, but thoſe of ſome ſince the Reformation, in the windows of that church, have it not.

Yours, &c. Q.

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from p.* 278.

BEING diſappointed in going with the caravan to Babylon in the autumn, as has been already related, p. 278, our traveller returned to Aleppo, where he ſtaid till the ſpring, when he joined a caravan of Armenians and Turks, well guarded, bound to Jeruſalem, hiring a mule from a Turk to carry his victuals. Their number was about 600 Armenians, Chriſtian pilgrims, men and women, 600 Turks trafficking for their own buſineſs, 100 ſoldiers, three chiauſes, and ſix janiſaries. The confuſion of this multitude he deſcribes as moſt grievous, on account of the extreme heat and ſcarcity of water, and narrow ſtony paſſages, in which they often fell one over another in great heaps, and the Chriſtians were often well beaten by the conducting Turks. The owner of his mule was for three days very favourable to him, in order to have a ſhare (he found) of his tobacco, of which he always carried a quantity with him, to procure the good-will of the Turks.

At his walking, which he often did at diſmounting, to ſtretch his legs, that were ſtiffened by a ſtumbling beaſt, they laughed and mocked him, it being their cuſtom, at alighting, to ſit down immediately, and fold their feet under them. On the ninth day they arrived at Damaſcus, and were lodged three days there in a great *cane*, at the Grand Signor's expence; a privilege allowed to all ſtrangers who come with a caravan.

Leaving all the Turks at Damaſcus, in the way to Jeruſalem, all the Armenians fell down on the ground, and kiſſed it, as being the place (they ſaid) where St. Paul was converted. It is now covered with an old chapel. In three days, paſſing through Arabia Petroſa, they entered Galilee, over the river Jordan, by Jacob's bridge (ſo called), near which he was ſhewn the place where Jacob wreſtled with the angel, and where he met Eſau. From thence he had ſix days journey to Jeruſalem, paying large tributes frequently for his head, and once, in one day, 5l. 8s. Engliſh. Along the lake of Gennesareth, and through the decayed towns of Bethſaida and Tiberias, Cana and Cæſarea Philippi (all famed in the Goſpel), paſſing the river Kiſhon, they arrived at Nazareth. Here he ſaw the pretended ruins of the houſe where Mary dwelt, of whoſe ſtones the Armenians carried away above five thouſand pounds weight, as a memorial. Reſolving to travel all night, and the way being rocky, difficult, and dangerous; they hired a Chriſtian guide to Lydda, two days journey. But this traitor, by a private meſſenger, appriſed 300 Arabs of their paſſage, warning them to meet or way-lay our travellers, whoſe wealth he deſcribed; and, on their marching faſter than ordinary, fearing they might be too quick for his purpoſe, he led them amongſt pools and holes, where many of their camels and aſſes were irrecoverably loſt, the owners, from their apprehenſions, not daring to ſtay and relieve them. Lithgow's "pilgrimage, however, was ever pedeſtrial." At length, the Captain and janiſaries earneſtly begging him to bring them right, he replied, he was miſtaken, and could not find the way till day-light. The company therefore halted, and, in the mean time, one of the ſoldiers told the Captain, that he ſaw the guide, before they left Nazareth, ſend a meſſenger forward, he knew not why. Upon this they bound him to his horſe with ropes,

ropes, to force him to a confeſſion In the midſt of this tumult, Lithgow, diſcovering the north ſtar, which ſeemed to him exceeding low, conſidered thereby, that the villain had led them more to the ſouthward than to the weſtward, which was their way to Jeruſalem. He entreated the caravan, therefore, to turn to the north, in order to diſappoint their enemies; to which advice they yielded: and ſo he became their guide in that dark night, till morning, none of them knowing that ſtar, or the nature of it. The traitor then, finding his treaſon diſcovered, and himſelf, at all events, without hopes of eſcaping, began to beg pardon, and promiſed, that, if his life might be ſpared and ſecured, he would tell them how to avoid thoſe impending dangers. Of this the Captain and janiſaries aſſured him with an oath. He was then untied, and confeſſed, that, if they had continued their former route, they would all have been put to the ſword; and, on his knees, cried often, with tears, *Mercy! Mercy!* All the night they travelled with that ſtar, and in the morning were on the borders of Paleſtine, within half a mile of Tyre, which, at break of day, Lithgow and ſome of the Armenians viſited, now a heap of marble and alabaſter ruins, on pillars of which the houſes formerly ſtood; and of the ſame, four-ſquared, the fore face of the harbour, incloſed in the middle of the town, alſo conſiſted. In particular, he was ſhewn a pillar lying on the ground, one entire ſtone, of nine ſeveral colours of marble, twenty-two feet of his meaſure in length, and eight in compaſs, which, he was told, was one of the pillars that Samſon pulled down on the Philiſtines at his death; though Samſon died at Azoth, the fartheſt S. W. part of Paleſtine. Be that as it might, our Scotchman brought home a pound weight of it, and preſented half of it to King James I. Next day the Captain, (as he had ſworn) ſending back that falſe Judas, ſent a poſt to Tyre for a new guide, who came immediately, and paſſing through the deſolate town of Sarepta (where Elijah lodged), leaving Mount Carmel on the right, and Samaria on the left, they entered a fruitful plain, where, in the evening, they diſcovered 200 pavilions, from which rode out to them ſix naked men, on Arabian geldings, who enquired who and what they were, and whither bound? and if there were any Franks of Chriſtendom in company? And, learning that there was one Frank only, they preſently ſought our poor countryman, and demanding *Caſſar, Caffar*, or tribute for his head, they forced him to pay for his life ſeven gold ſequins (ſeven times nine ſhillings ſterling), becauſe, they ſaid, their King was in thoſe rents, and therefore they tripled his tribute; and were much diſſatisfied at there being no more Franks in company. And, at night, as they were ſleeping on the hard ground, the ſame King came, with twenty four of his naked guards, all well armed, and obliged Lithgow to give him five gold pieces more, threatening otherwiſe (by ſigns) that he would cut his throat. In return his Majeſty drank to him in a large draught of water.

Soon after, the Turk, his mule's maſter, who was ſo kind to him (as before-mentioned) while his tobacco laſted, ſuſpecting that he had ſome ſtill left, was adviſed by his aſſociates to beat him ſoundly, and to diſmount his victuals and water, till he indulged him with more. Lithgow perceiving this, ran and complained to the caravan, and, in conſequence, his friend was "bravely belaboured with a cudgel," and his own ſafety procured. Next day they pitched their hair-cloth tents round about Jacob's Well, near the decayed city of Sychar, in Samaria. This old well they found ſo deep, that ſcarcely all their ropes could ſink their bucket in the water. In the evening they marched through a part of the fields of Baſan, once the dominions of King Og, and at night encamped near Lydda, where Peter healed the paralytic. Next morning, before day-break, they were beſet in their way by 300 or 400 Arabs, who, from ſome ſhrubby heights, diſcharged a flight of arrows at them, which killed nine women, five men, and wounded thirty perſons more: and, had not their ſoldiers ſtood bravely on their defence, and ſhot off their guns and bows, they muſt all have miſerably periſhed; for then the banditti inſtantly fled. Our pilgrims halted till day-light to bury their ſlain, and, in the afternoon, they arrived at Berah, anciently Beerſheba, 11 miles from Jeruſalem, where they repoſed, and refreſhed their camels, mules, and aſſes, but could get nothing for themſelves from thoſe deſpiteful Moors but water, though they were extremely faint, travelling that day

day above 43 miles, in order to reach Jeruſalem before the gates were ſhut. Half way between that city and Berah, Lithgow and two Armenians, being advanced a bow-ſhot before the company, unhappily met ſix Moors driving ſix aſſes loaded with fire-wood, who, ſeeing them alone, attacked and robbed them of their pocket money, and, on Lithgow's reſiſting, one of them, ſeizing him by the beard, with a broad knife, would have cut his throat, if one of his companions had not interpoſed. Soon after, their ſoldiers appearing, they gave a ſhout; and the Moors fled; but two of the chiefs were taken and brought to the Captain, one of whom had our traveller's money, which he received back again. The other two were redeemed by their friends and neighbours, who reſtored the Armenians money, and prevailed with the Captain to lay aſide his intention of executing the robbers at Jeruſalem. Of that city our pilgrims having now the proſpect, the Armenians began to ſing pſalms of thankſgiving, and Lithgow alſo, with tears of joy, ſung the 103d pſalm all the way till they arrived near the walls, when they ceaſed for fear of the Turks.

The ſun, however, being ſet, they found the gates locked, and the keys carried up to the Baſhaw in the caſtle, to their great ſorrow, being all both hungry and weary; nor could they prevail on the Turks within to give them over the walls ſome victuals for their money. Mean time the guardian of the monaſtery of Cordeliers, who reſides there to receive Chriſtian travellers, hearing of their late arrival, and, on enquiry, being told that there was only one Frank of Europe in the company, called to Lithgow, and aſking what countryman he was, ſeemed extremely glad, and, returning home, ſent two friars to him with bread, wine, and fiſh, which they let over the wall ſecretly, as they thought; but, being eſpied, the guardian next day was obliged to pay to the Sub-Baſhaw a fine of 100 piaſtres (30l. ſterling), otherwiſe both he and our traveller had been beheaded: a dear-bought ſupper to the Grey-Friars, and no very agreeable welcome to Lithgow, who was firſt in danger of his life by ſtarving, and then for receiving of food, he being alſo ſuſpected of treaſon, and the friars to have taken in munition from him and the other Chriſtians, to betray the city;—a common pretence with the Turks to extort money from thoſe fathers.

On Palm-Sunday, in the morning, 1612, the caravan entered Jeruſalem, and at the gate they were all ſearched for arms and ammunition. The Armenians were obliged to deliver up their weapons, and Lithgow's name was written in the clerk's book, that his tribute for the gate, and for ſeeing the ſepulchre, might, before his departure, be paid together. The gates were of iron outwardly, and above each gate were planted brazen cannon.

Taking his leave of his companions, who lodged with their own patriarch, our author was met and received in the ſtreets by the guardian and twelve friars, each carrying a lighted wax-candle, and one for him alſo, and, ſinging *Te Deum* all the way to their monaſtery, they greatly rejoicing that a Chriſtian had come from ſuch a far country as Scotland to viſit Jeruſalem. There the guardian forthwith waſhed his right foot with water, and his vicar the left, and then they and all the twelve friars kiſſed his feet. But, when they knew afterwards, that he was no Popiſh Catholic, they ſorely repented of their labour. He found there ten Franks, juſt come from Venice, ſix of them Germans, and alſo good Proteſtants, who were wonderfully pleaſed to hear him ſtutly tell the guardian, that he was no Roman Catholic, nor ever thought to be ſo. The other four were Frenchmen and Papiſts; with nine other mercantile Franks, moſt of them Venetians, who were all, eſpecially the Germans, extremely kind and courteous to Lithgow, having a high reſpect for his long peregrination, and always admiring that he had no companion.

(To be continued.)

Part of an Addreſs to the Britiſh *Soldiery, dated at* New York, *May* 1, *and circulated throughout the Army in the Neighbourhood of* Boſton.

Friends and Countrymen,

THE buſineſs and profeſſion of a ſoldier, when properly applied, is highly uſeful, neceſſary, and honourable.

But, if a ſoldier, inſtead of defending the rights and privileges of his countrymen, acts againſt them, his buſineſs then changes its nature, and is to be conſidered as dangerous to the ſociety by which he is employed.

By your military order, or inſtitution, as ſoldiers of the Britiſh court, you

you are entitled to reſpect and honour; but by the diſgraceful, odious, and unlawful ſervice to which you are ordered, by the wicked miniſtry of the Britiſh court, you are placed, with reſpect to us, in the light of inſtruments of tyranny, or hoſtile invaders of right and property. In juſtice, therefore, to the character of a ſoldier, to your own conſciences and honour, you will not only refuſe the infamous ſervice of becoming robbers and murderers of your countrymen, but will highly reſent the indignity offered to you, in requiring at your hands the perpetration of a buſineſs of ſo much villany and horror.

The miniſtry of Great-Britain, for divers wicked purpoſes, have, in fact, totally obſtructed the natural operation of the conſtitution, and changed its happy free government into an oppreſſive, miſerable tyranny.

Not content with depriving the people in Great Britain and Ireland of their freedom and happineſs, the wicked miniſtry have for theſe many years paſt, been uſing their utmoſt efforts to ſubject the Britiſh Colonies in America to the ſame tyranny and diſtreſs. The pretences, to accompliſh this vile deſign, have been numerous, and powerfully urged; but all ſo clearly repugnant to juſtice, and to common ſenſe, as ſcarcely to deſerve a refutation.

The miniſtry pretend, that a ſovereign legiſlative power, over the whole Britiſh Empire, as well in America, as in England, &c. is lodged in the King and Parliament of Great Britain. In order to ſupport this abſurd idea, they are forced to encounter the moſt glaring inconſiſtencies and contradictions.

In the government of the colonies, they have confounded the three branches of the legiſlature together, and injuriouſly deprived the King of his ſovereignty by beſtowing an equal portion of it upon the Lords and Commons. It is not eaſy to conceive how they, who are but Britiſh ſubjects, came to be inveſted with a ſovereign power over other ſubjects, as free as themſelves, and under the ſame conſtitution and common ſovereign. This is the moſt incomprehenſible kind of dominion and ſubjection that ever was heard of!—Neither the miniſtry, nor any of their tools have pretended to deny, that the inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies are under the ſame conſtitution, and entitled to the ſame rights of freedom, as the people of England.

But though this cannot be denied, yet the miniſtry have preſumed to cauſe acts of parliament to be paſſed, by which the moſt ſacred rights of the Britiſh Colonies are flagrantly invaded; they are declared ſubject to laws, in their own nature highly unreaſonable, cruel, and unjuſt, paſſed without their concurrence or conſent, and in open violation of the conſtitution both in England and America.

Theſe laws, therefore, having no one requiſite to give them authority, but, on the contrary, being utterly repugnant to the Engliſh conſtitution, and every principle of reaſon and juſtice, are in themſelves null and void, ought to have no force nor effect, nor could any perſon act upon them, without a high crime againſt God and his country.

And yet the wicked contrivers of theſe unlawful, abominable, and bloody acts, have determined to enforce them with fire and ſword; and have by their emiſſary, General Gage, actually begun hoſtilities near Boſton, by the invaſion of private property, and the murder of many innocent people.

By the unlawful and forcible intruſion of forces, and by military preparations, General Gage has, long ſince, given us reaſon to apprehend his hoſtile intentions, unleſs we would tamely ſurrender our dareſt rights and liberties, and conſent to become ſlaves. But this laſt act of rapine, murder, and conflagration, which is the laſt extreme of hoſtility, has put the deſigns and diſpoſition of the General and his directors out of diſpute.—The ſword alone muſt now decide the conteſt—I mean, unleſs we have a full reſtoration of all our violated rights. The Righteous Diſpoſer of all events who can at his pleaſure chaſtiſe the moſt arrogant tyrant that ever preſumed, in vain confidence of ſuperior ſtrength, to oppreſs the innocent, has been pleaſed to check the inſolence of the haughty General, and favour our cauſe — a cauſe in which we can, with humble confidence, rely on the divine aid— of which we conſider it as an earneſt, that, from one end of the continent to the other, we are unanimous in ſentiment, and inſpired with ſuch an ardor, that we ſhall, with the utmoſt alacrity, venture our lives in the cauſe.

I now, therefore, once more addreſs myſelf

myſelf to you, countrymen and friends, of the military of Great Britain.

I call you by theſe amicable names, becauſe, though it appears that you were ſent here with a hoſtile intention, yet it is not certain that you were privy to the deſign, or that you would conſent, or even be compelled, to ſuch a diſhonourable, inhuman, and villainous ſervice.—Surely, you would not be guilty of an action ſo baſe, ſo barbarous, as to murder your fellow-ſubjects, if you could! Be this as it may, our ſituation and yours at preſent is ſuch, that it is neceſſary we ſhould know with certainty, whether we may confide in you as friends, or ought to guard againſt you as enemies.

As the ſervice on which you were ſent here is diſhonourable and injurious to your country, we have reaſon to think it is highly diſagreeable to you. Therefore, in the name of the Britiſh Colonies in general, I am authorized to aſſure you, and all the Britiſh ſoldiery at preſent in America, that, if you will quit the ſervice, and join your American brethren in oppoſing the wicked deſigns of the miniſtry, (or, if you pleaſe, you ſhall not be required to draw your ſwords, or take any active part in the conteſt,) you ſhall be kindly received as brothers and friends, and provided with a comfortable ſubſiſtence among us: you ſhall be ſent with a proper eſcort to any part of the continent where you chuſe to retire, togegether with your wives, children, and effects; or theſe ſhall be ſent after you: you ſhall be protected againſt the army and the military laws of Great-Britain, which have no legal force in America.

Theſe conſiderations, we hope, will have proper weight with you, without putting us to the diſagreeable neceſſity of uſing compulſive meaſures, or conſidering you as enemies.

AN ENGLISH AMERICAN.

This addreſs was ſoon followed by

A PROCLAMATION *iſſued by his Excellency the Hon.* THOMAS GAGE, *Eſq; Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

WHEREAS the infatuated multitudes, who have long ſuffered themſelves to be conducted by certain well known incendiaries and traitors, in a fatal progreſſion of crimes, againſt the conſtitutional authority of the ſtate, have at length proceeded to avowed rebellion; and the good effects which were expected to ariſe from the patience and lenity of the King's government, have been often fruſtrated, and are now rendered hopeleſs, by the influence of the ſame evil counſels; it only remains for thoſe who are entruſted with ſupreme rule, as well for the puniſhment of the guilty, as the protection of the well-affected, to prove they do not bear the ſword in vain.

The infringements which have been committed upon the moſt ſacred rights of the crown and people of Great-Britain, are too many to enumerate on one ſide, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced people, who have been witneſſes of the late tranſactions, in this and the neighbouring provinces, will find, upon a tranſient review, marks of premeditation and conſpiracy that would juſtify the fullneſs of chaſtiſement: and even thoſe who are leaſt acquainted with facts, cannot fail to receive a juſt impreſſion of their enormity, in proportion as they diſcover the arts and aſſiduity by which they have been falſified or concealed. The authors of the preſent unnatural revolt, never daring to truſt their cauſe or their actions to the judgment of an impartial public, or even to the diſpaſſionate reflection of their followers, have uniformly placed their chief confidence in the ſuppreſſion of truth. and while indefatigable and ſhameleſs pains have been taken to obſtruct every appeal to the real intereſt of the people of America, the groſſeſt forgeries, calumnies, and abſurdities that ever inſulted human underſtanding, have been impoſed upon their credulity. The preſs, that diſtinguiſhed appendage of public liberty, and, when fairly and impartially employed, its beſt ſupport, has been invariably proſtituted to the moſt contrary purpoſes: the animated language of ancient and virtuous times, calculated to vindicate and promote the juſt rights and intereſts of mankind, has been applied to countenance the moſt abandoned violation of thoſe ſacred bleſſings; and not only from the ſagitious prints, but from the popular harangues of the times, men have been taught to depend upon activity in treaſon, for the ſecurity of their perſons and properties; till, to compleat the horrid profanation of terms, and of ideas, the name of GOD has been introduced in the pulpits to excite and juſtify devaſtation and maſſacre.

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The minds of men having been thus gradually prepared for the worſt extremities, a number of armed perſons, to the amount of many thouſands, aſſembled on the 19th of April laſt, and from behind walls and lurking holes attacked a detachment of the King's troops, who, not expecting ſo conſummate an act of phrenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it, made uſe of their arms only in their own defence. Since that period, the rebels, deriving confidence from impunity, have added inſult to outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the King's ſhips and ſubjects with cannon and ſmall-arms; have poſſeſſed the roads and other communications by which the town of Boſton was ſupplied with proviſions; and with a prepoſterous parade of military arrangement, they affect to hold the army beſieged; while part of their body make daily and indiſcriminate invaſions upon private property, and, with a wantonneſs of cruelty ever incident to lawleſs tumult, carry depredation and diſtreſs wherever they turn their ſteps. The actions of the 19th of April are of ſuch notoriety as muſt baffle all attempts to contradict them; and the flames of buildings and other property from the iſlands and adjacent country, for ſome weeks paſt, ſpread a melancholy confirmation of the ſubſequent aſſertions.

In this exigency of complicated calamities, I avail myſelf of the laſt effort within the bounds of my duty, to ſpare the effuſion of blood, to offer, and I do hereby, in his Majeſty's name, offer and promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to all perſons who ſhall forthwith lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable ſubjects, excepting only from the benefit of ſuch pardon, *Samuel Adams* and *John Hancock*, whoſe offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other conſideration than that of *condign puniſhment*.

And to the end that no perſon within the limits of this proffered mercy may plead ignorance of the conſequences of refuſing it, I, by theſe preſents, proclaim, not only the perſons above named and excepted, but alſo all their adherents, aſſociates, and abettors, meaning to comprehend in thoſe terms, all and every perſon and perſons, of what claſs, denomination, or deſcription ſoever, who have appeared in arms againſt the King's government, and ſhall not lay down the ſame as aforementioned; and likewiſe all ſuch as ſhall ſo take arms after the date hereof, or who ſhall in any wiſe protect or conceal ſuch offenders, or aſſiſt them with money, proviſion, cattle, arms, ammunition, carriages, or any other neceſſary for ſubſiſtence or offence; or ſhall hold ſecret correſpondence with them by letter, meſſage, ſignal, or otherwiſe;—to be rebels and traitors, and as ſuch to be treated.

And whereas, during the continuance of the preſent unnatural rebellion, juſtice cannot be adminiſtered by the common law of the land, the courſe whereof has, for a long time paſt, been violently impeded, and wholly interrupted; from whence reſults a neceſſity for uſing and exerciſing the law martial; I have therefore thought fit, by *the authority veſted in me by the royal charter to this province*, to publiſh, and I do hereby publiſh, proclaim, and order, the uſe and exerciſe of the law martial, within and throughout this province, for ſo long a time as the preſent unhappy occaſion ſhall neceſſarily require; whereof all perſons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves, as well to maintain order and regularity among the peaceable inhabitants of the province, as to reſiſt, encounter, and ſubdue, the rebels and traitors above deſcribed, by ſuch as ſhall be called upon for thoſe purpoſes.

To theſe inevitable, but I truſt ſalutary meaſures, it is a far more pleaſing part of my duty, to add the aſſurances of protection and ſupport to all who, in ſo trying a criſis, ſhall manifeſt their allegiance to the King, and affection to the parent ſtate. So that ſuch perſons as may have been intimidated to quit their habitations in the courſe of this alarm, may return to their reſpective callings and profeſſions; and ſtand diſtinct and ſeparate from the parricides of the conſtitution, till GOD in his mercy ſhall reſtore to his creatures in this diſtracted land, that ſyſtem of happineſs from which they have been ſeduced, the religion of peace, and liberty founded upon law.

Given at Boſton, this twelfth day of June, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majeſty George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, 1775.

THOMAS GAGE.

Thomas Flucker, Secretary.

43. *An Enquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts. To which is prefixed a Letter to the Earl of* Bute. *By* Robert Strange, *Member of the Royal Academy of Painting at* Paris, *of the Academies of* Rome, Florence, Bologna, *Professor of the Royal Academy at* Parma, *&c. 8vo. pp.* 140. Dilly.

THE merit of Mr. Strange, as an Engraver, is universally known. All lovers of the arts, therefore, will hear with concern, that his acknowledged abilities have been less encouraged at home than abroad, and, in truth, that he has met with persecution where he had reason to hope for patronage. Such, however, is his own representation of his case, which we will now abridge from the letter here prefixed, which, of 140 pages, occupies 59.

A little before he undertook his journey to Italy in the year 1760, of which the public had been apprised, being then employed in executing several plates from pictures in Kensington palace, Mr. Ramsay signified to him, that it would be agreeable to the Prince of Wales [his present Majesty] and the Earl of Bute, if he would engrave a print from two whole-length portraits of his Royal Highness and his Lordship, just painted by the said Mr. Ramsay. Incompatible as such a work would be with all Mr. Strange's other engagements, his affairs being settled in order to go to Italy, and as it would employ him nearly the space of two years, he begged leave to decline the undertaking, at least till Mr. Ramsay had represented his situation, which he earnestly requested him to do. On his return to town all his friends approved of what he had done; and he went directly to wait on Lord Bute, but was not admitted. He afterwards waited on Mr. Ramsay, and begged him respectfully to represent to the Prince and his Lordship his reasons for declining the proposal. Mr. Ramsay replied, "Give your reasons yourself." Upon this Mr. Strange returned a second time to wait on Lord Bute, but in vain, his Lordship was still invisible.

About a fortnight after, Mr. [now Sir William] Chambers, architect, brought him a message directly from the Prince, desiring that he would engrave the two portraits, laying aside every other engagement, and begin with that of his Lordship; and that, in consideration of his trouble, the Prince would present him with 100 guineas, and patronise a subscription for them. Inadequate as this sum was to the labour of almost four years*, his Royal Highness must have imagined that these plates could be executed in a few months. Mr. Ramsay, it now appeared, had not represented the situation of his affairs, as desired. Our author then told Mr. Chambers, his particular friend, all that had passed, and begged him to lay his situation, and his reasons for declining the proposal, before the Prince. Mr. Chambers executed the commission, and, on his return, said, that "the Prince was exceeding well pleased, and thought his reasons were both natural and just." How great then was his surprise to hear, a day or two afterwards, that Mr. Ramsay had said to a friend of his from Lord Bute, that "the Prince was so provoked at his refusal, that he could not bear to hear his name mentioned!" But, contradictory as these accounts were, the latter, by the sequel, seems to have been the true one; for, from that period, the royal protection has been withdrawn, which could not have happened, if his situation, &c. had been *fairly stated* by Mr. Chambers. By some injurious reports his subscription was checked. He endeavoured, therefore, for a third time, to see Lord Bute, but in vain. He wrote to his Lordship, but had no reply. Soon after, a nobleman informed him, that Lord Bute was much prejudiced against him, and had made use of the following expression: "It is a thing *we* are determined never to forgive him." Another of his friends found the Earl so prejudiced, as to be obliged to drop the subject. Of his departure for Italy he informed his Lordship by another letter, and requested the honour of the Prince's and his commands, but had no answer; and found that persecution was to haunt him even beyond the Alps, in the form of Mr. Dalton, librarian to his Royal Highness: for, in his way from Florence to Parma, in 1763, meeting that gentleman and M. Bartolozzi at Bologna, in answer to

* "In fact, Mr. Ryland, who afterwards engraved it, employed almost four years in the work. He was paid 100 guineas for the drawings, and 50l. each quarter, during that period, besides the advantage that arose from the sale of the prints, and even that sum has been continued to him as a salary ever since."

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several questions asked him by the former, our author very frankly told him, that the *Circumcision* and *Abraham putting away Hagar*, by Guercino, *St. Peter and St. Paul* and the *Aldrovandi Cupid*, by Guido, were the pictures he intended to copy at his return, in that city. Messrs. Dalton and Bartolozzi were there only on a jaunt of recreation, and were to return to Venice in a week. Mr. Strange went to Parma, and, in the mean time, Mr. Dalton suspended M. Bartolozzi's return to Venice, and employed him in drawing the *Circumcision*, having obtained the consent of the Archbishop and the nuns to whom it belonged; applied also to Signor Sampieri, for leave to copy the *St. Peter and St. Paul*, in his collection; and entered into a treaty with Count Cassali, for the purchase of the *Sleeping Cupid* for his Majesty, of which M. Bartolozzi took a drawing, under pretence of sending it to London; but, in truth, did not send it, nor did the treaty take place; for Mr. Dundas afterwards purchased the picture for much less than 1000l. which Mr. Dalton had offered for it. To these transactions his Majesty, though his name was used, was doubtless a stranger; and they are authenticated by certificates from the Archbishop (Cardinal Malvezzi), and the Count-Senator Aldrovandi. In short, by these intrigues of Mr. Dalton, our artist was several weeks unemployed, and at M. Bartolozzi's return to England, he engraved those very drawings, thus dishonourably obtained. The *Cupid*, which he had begun, was laid aside, probably on Mr. Strange's print of it appearing.

On these facts we shall make no remarks, but leave them to speak for themselves. As to our author's reception from the society of artists, at his return to England, their partial rejection, at their exhibitions, of his coloured drawings, while several by M. Bartolozzi were admitted; and, at the establishment of the royal academy, their exclusion of him, *and all engravers*, while M. Bartolozzi was received *as a painter*; for these, and many other intrigues, which preceded and followed that establishment, which every ingenuous mind must see with pain predominate in a profession truly liberal, and an institution truly royal, we must refer to the *Enquiry*, which, after giving a general view of the progress of the art of engraving, from the time of Albert Durer to the present, concludes as follows:

"Let others *appreciate** my talents as an engraver; but, without either vanity or presumption, I may be allowed to say I have been a constant and zealous promoter of the arts, and have, with indefatigable application, endeavoured to do credit to my own profession. It is to rescue it, in some measure, from that indignity which it has unjustly suffered on my account, rather than from personal resentment against the royal academicians, that I have been thus obliged to take up my pen in its defence. I employ neither wit to amuse, nor eloquence to persuade; but, supported by facts, notorious or well-authenticated, I cannot fail to convince; and I humbly hope the public will esteem the subject sufficiently interesting, and not unworthy of attention.

"Some merit, I flatter myself, will be allowed me, in having so long concealed what regards the personal ill-treatment I have sustained. Let, therefore, the injuries I have received, and the forbearance with which I have endured them, vindicate the present step, and fully apologize for my conduct."

44. *A Letter from Sir* Robert Rich, *Baronet, to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount* Barrington, *his Majesty's Secretary at War.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Mitchell.

THE case here submitted to the consideration of the public is briefly this: On the death of the late Field-Marshal Sir Robert Rich (the complainant's father), Feb. 1, 1768, Gen. Conway, who succeeded him in the command of the 4th regiment of dragoons, in consequence of a return of the deficient or unserviceable cloathing, accoutrements, &c. made by the field-officers and eldest captain, and confirmed, with some exceptions, on a re inspection, by Major-General Carpenter, the reviewing General, ordered a demand to be made on the Field-Marshal's executors, viz. Lord Orwell, Lieut. Col. Bradford, and the letter-writer, who not thinking

* A word not in Johnson, or in the English language. *Depreciate* is doubtless the word here meant. Many other expressions shew that the author is not well versed in his mother-tongue; and, by the mode of spelling, as well as the paper and print, one would think this pamphlet had been printed abroad.

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the same well-founded, both parties agreed to a reference; but that not taking place till about a year after, Gen. Conway made a fresh demand for "a set of housings and caps, not comprised in the original reference." This being objected to by the executors, on account of its novelty, and by Maj.-Gen. Johnston, their referee, the reference broke off unsuccessfully. Gen. Conway's original claim amounted to 433l. 17s. 2d. and his after-claim to 257l. 9s. 8d. in all 691l. 6s. 10d. In consequence, on his application to the King, the whole of his demand was referred to a board of general-officers; who, without distinguishing between the first and after claim, unanimously allowed, that Gen. Conway's demand was "reasonable, and ought to be made good by the Field-Marshal's executors, as they were entitled to the off-reckonings, the only fund for keeping the regiment properly appointed, till July 5, 1769." This report, dated June 7, 1769, was confirmed by the King; but it not being satisfactory to the executors, a memorial was presented by them to his Majesty in Nov. following, praying that the off-reckonings might not be respited; and that being unnoticed, a second, with the former annexed, was presented to his Majesty by Lord Orwell, in Jan. 1771, praying that the respite of the off-reckonings might be taken off; as an order had been given, that so much of them as had remained unissued should be detained (as usual) in the hands of the Paymaster-General, till his Majesty's farther pleasure should be known. This application was rejected, as was also another made by the letter-writer, for referring the construction of the report to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. But, in Jan. 1774, his Majesty gave orders for it to be laid before another board of general-officers, who reported, that they "unanimously considered the horse-furniture as part of the deficiencies *intended* by the said report to be made good by the executors," &c. signed by twenty three Generals, two of whom, Lieut. Generals Howard and Trapaud, had been members of the board of 1769. After this, a case drawn up by Sir Robert, in behalf of himself and the other executors, being laid before the same officers, they unanimously agreed, that "they found nothing contained in the said paper, which should induce them to advise any alteration in what was the opinion of the board in 1769." These two reports being confirmed by the King, his Majesty, on April 12, 1774, ordered the executors to pay Gen. Conway "his whole demand," with all convenient speed. To this determination Lord Orwell and Col. Bradford submitted, his Lordship thinking that there had been a rehearing, and the Colonel that there was no redress. The letter-writer, however, was of a different opinion, and prepared another memorial, which the King refused to receive, and signified his final pleasure that the whole amount of Gen. Conway's demands should be paid before Michaelmas day, 1774; and this not being complied with, his Majesty was "so highly offended," (as Lord Barrington expresses it) as "to dismiss" Sir Robert Rich "from his service as Lieut.-General and Governor of Londonderry." Waving our author's personal reflections, the chief purport of this letter is to ask, "If his Lordship did not advise his Majesty to interpose his royal authority in a dispute about private property, and endeavour to inforce obedience by a kind of military execution, as likely to prove a more summary way to obtain it, than by the common forms of his Majesty's courts at law?" And the complainant questions "Whether a general officer *can* be degraded from his rank for disobedience in a matter merely civil." These are points, which, as to us, are *coram non judice*; and, besides, we are not such sophists as to contradict Philip at the head of his army, or to dispute with Hannibal on a point of war. In regard to the grievance, Sir Robert, we think, seems to have shewn more valour than discretion, in contending with two full boards of general officers, supported by his Majesty, and his Secretary at War; and we cannot suppose that any court of law will chuse to controvert such respectable authorities, determining a case in their own profession. At the same time the measure (as Lord Barrington himself terms it) is certainly "a harsh one," especially as the officer thus extra-judicially dismissed and degraded is "one whose father had been maimed in the service*, whose brother had fallen a sacrifice to it, and who himself had retired with a broken constitution, and the loss of almost both his arms†;" not forgetting that

* [At the battle of Ramilies, where he lost an eye.]

† [At the battle of Culloden.]

Ld.

Ld. Barrington had previouſly profeſſed to treat him "always as *gens amiciſſima*, to uſe the language of treaties."

45. *A Vindication of the Worſhip of the Son and the Holy Ghoſt, againſt the Exceptions of Mr.* Theophilus Lindſey, *from Scripture and Antiquity. Being a Supplement to a Treatiſe formerly publiſhed and entitled, A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity. By* Tho. Randolph, *D. D. Preſident of C. C. C. and Lady* Margaret's *Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of* Oxford. pp 165. Rivington.

TO invalidate Mr. Lindſey's objections, this author produces ſome texts from the Old Teſtament*, and paſſages from ſeveral Jewiſh writers, and alſo from Euſebius and the primitive fathers, denoting a diſtinction or plurality of perſons in the Godhead. He confirms the divinity of the Son of God by citations in the New Teſtament out of the Old, where what is ſpoken of *God* in the one is applied to *Chriſt* in the other †.

To the Apologiſt's chief argument againſt the divinity and worſhip of Chriſt, taken from our Saviour's behaviour during his miniſtry, in always praying himſelf, and directing prayer to be made, only to God the Father, forbidding its being offered to himſelf, profeſſing his inferiority and dependence, &c. Dr. Randolph replies, that "the Jews had then almoſt univerſally falſe notions of the Meſſiah and of his temporal kingdom; that our Lord's own diſciples had the ſame prejudices; and that, therefore, he was obliged to act with great caution and reſerve, and rather to intimate than openly declare that he was the Chriſt, or a divine perſon, humbly ſtyling himſelf *the ſon of man*, yet aſcribing to this *ſon of man* ſuch acts and powers as plainly denote him to be more than man; ſpeaking and working miracles with authority, explaining and adding to the laws of God himſelf, forgiving ſins, which was the prerogative of God only, calling God his father, and himſelf his one ſon, his well-beloved, &c. And when the Jews underſtood him to aſſume an *equality*, not of power or authority only, but of nature, he does not tell them that they miſunderſtood him, or deny the charge, which he certainly would and ought to have done, had he been only a creature, but ſtill uſes the ſame offenſive term of calling God *his Father*. In John viii. our Saviour aſſerts his divinity in terms ſtill plainer, ſaying expreſsly, *Abraham was made*, was a creature, γενεσθαι,—but *I AM*, Εγω ειμι, which the Jews could not but know was the very expreſſion which *God* himſelf uſed to denote his neceſſary exiſtence. The diſciples, and others, alſo acknowledged our Lord's *divinity*, by worſhipping him; ſee Matth. xiv. 33. John ix. 38. Luke xxiv. 52. And our Saviour, when about to aſcend into heaven, aſſured his apoſtles, that all power was given to him in heaven and in earth, and gave them a commiſſion to *baptize all nations in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt*, thereby devoting them equally to the ſervice of each of thoſe three perſons, without diſtinction or limitation."

Waving the objections offered by Mr. Lindſey, which are here fully conſidered, we ſhall only add, that this writer inſiſts, that, "notwithſtanding his pretended authorities, he is the author of the firſt ſect, (unleſs, perhaps, ſome Tranſylvanians,) who called themſelves Chriſtians, and yet denied that any worſhip was due to Chriſt; and that his liturgy is the firſt liturgy wherein the worſhip of Chriſt was omitted." In the laſt aſſertion, however, the Doctor is miſtaken, as a liturgy now lies before us, printed at Leverpool in 1763 *, and uſed at the Octagon in that town, in which no worſhip is offered to Jeſus Chriſt, but only to the Father, in and through the Son.

In concluſion, Dr. Randolph is far from juſtifying or apologiſing for Calvin's treatment of Servetus, or any other like ſeverities; affirms, that "thoſe who were condemned for hereſy in England, in the firſt ages of the Reformation, did not ſuffer merely for denying the divinity of Chriſt, but for dangerous ſeditions and ſtate-crimes;" and juſtifies the church of England from the charge of perſecution, by inſiſting, that "diſſenters of all kinds were never treated with greater lenity, and that ſhe only claims a right to declare her

*. Viz. Gen. i. 26. iii. 22. xi. 7.

† Matth. i. 23. Iſa. vii. 19. ix. 6. viii. 13, 14. Rom. ix. 33. 1 Pet. ii. 8. Mark i. 2, 3. Mal. iii. 1, &c.

* Entitled, *A Form of Prayer, and a new Collection of Pſalms, for the Uſe of a Society of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Leverpool.* 8vo, pp. 165.

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own terms of communion, to which every petty ſociety lays claim, and to judge of the qualifications to be required of her own miniſters, a power eſſential to the very being of a church."

On the whole, this pamphlet is the moſt argumentative that we have ſeen on this ſide of the queſtion, is written with a temper and moderation not common in religious diſputes, and well deſerves the moſt ſerious attention of thoſe who frequent the chapel in Eſſex-houſe.

42. *A Philoſophical Diſſertation on the Diving Veſſel projected by Mr.* Day, *and ſunk in* Plymouth *Sound. By* N. D. Falck, *M.D.* 4*to.* Law.

THIS treatiſe contains, 1. An hiſtorical account of Mr. Day and the ſcheme. 2. The conſtruction of the veſſel. 3. The operation of the ſinking experiment. 4. A philoſophical inveſtigation of the failure of the experiment. 5. The endeavours made uſe of in weighing the veſſel.

The unfortunate projector, Mr. Day, we are here informed, was very illiterate and indigent, and had been employed as a labourer among the ſhipcarpenters at Yarmouth. This project had long been his favourite ſcheme, and once, it is ſaid, having built a ſmall chamber in a boat, and ſuffering the tide to flow over him, he remained under water for above ſix hours.

Having propoſed his ſcheme to Charles Blake, Eſq; as an affair by which much money might be won, it was accepted; and he finiſhed a model of it (ſuch as it was), which being approved, it was executed at Plymouth by Mr. Hunn, ſhipwright. A ſloop of 50 tons was then purchaſed for 340l. and, being fitted out under Mr. Day's inſpection, and towed out of the Pool to her deſtined place, Mr. Blake arrived at Plymouth, and on June 20, at two in the afternoon, the veſſel was ſunk, and "Mr. Day deſcended in her into perpetual night."

The operation of the experiment ſhall now be deſcribed. The external ballaſt by which the veſſel was to ſink, and in diſengaging it was to riſe again, conſiſted of twenty tons of rough ſtones: the internal ballaſt was ten tons. Midſhip in the ſloop, under the deck, was built an air-chamber, 12 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 8 feet deep, meaſuring within 75 hogſheads; and ſcarfed, bolted, pitched, corked, and otherwiſe ſecured as ſtrongly as poſſible, to exclude and ſuſtain the preſſure of the water. In its deck was a ſquare ſcuttle, juſt big enough to let in a man, with a hatch or valve fitted to it with the utmoſt nicety, ſuſpended by a kind of balance, with four chains fixed to it, by which he hauled it down: and on the deck were three buoys, white, red, and black, ſo fixed with plugs as to be ſent up by driving another plug from within the chamber; the white one was to denote his being *very well*; the red, *indifferent*; and the black, his being *very ill*. The veſſel was to be diſengaged from her external ballaſt by four iron bolts fixed to it, and communicating with the air chamber through four leaden pipes. Each bolt had a ſcrew, which being unſcrewed, it was to ſlip through the pipe, and diſengage the ballaſt; and, to prevent the water ruſhing in, plugs were ready to drive into the pipes as the bolts ſlipt through. Two ſluices for letting in the water were fixed in the fore-part of the veſſel.

So confident was Mr. Day of his ſucceſs, that he would not admit of any thing being fixed to the veſſel by which ſhe might have been weighed in caſe of a failure, which might eaſily have been done. On the day appointed he appeared more than uſually chearful, impatient, and ſanguine. His equipment was only a hammock, a watch, a ſmall wax taper, a bottle of water, and a couple of biſcuits; and, having near him a barge, in which were his patron, Mr. Blake, and his ſervant, the bargeman, his mate, and another labourer, he drew out his plugs, but, finding the ballaſt not ſufficient to ſink her, more ſtones, by his direction, were fetched and hove in to the amount of about twenty tons.

Juſt as the ſloop was ſinking, he ſtripped off his coat and waiſtcoat, ſaying, "He believed he ſhould have a hot birth of it," bid them all good-bye, retired into the chamber with great compoſure, and drew down the valve. More ſtones were hove in, and preſently the veſſel ſunk gradually with her ſtern ſomewhat foremoſt.

His patron beheld the ſpot from whence he vaniſhed with a kind of foreboding penſiveneſs, and a ſolemn ſilence ſeized all the ſpectators.

In a few minutes after, the water on the

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* See Vol. XLIV. pp. 304, 305, 385, and 387, where for "Palk," read "Falck."

the ſpot became greatly agitated; ſome thought it was like a kind of eddy that always enſues on the ſinking of any thing; but Mr. Blake ſays, it was attended with a violent ebullition of air. No buoys, though carefully watched, appeared; all grew extremely anxious, and the veſſel being miſſed by accidental obſervers, the hills were lined with ſpectators to ſee the riſing of it. Two o'clock in the afternoon of the enſuing day was the time appointed: it came, and paſſed, and no veſſel appeared; and for three days more, by order of Lord Sandwich, who was applied to, being then at Plymouth, 200 men, lighters, cables, &c. were ineffectually employed.

The reaſon of this miſcarriage (waving other cauſes) Dr. Falck principally imputes to "the intenſe cold of the circumambient water at the great depth of twenty two fathoms, into which Mr. Day ſo ſuddenly deſcended from the warm atmoſphere of a ſummer ſeaſon, which muſt inſtantly have chilled all his powers, admitting that the chamber was ſtrong enough to reſiſt ſuch a column of water, which, notwithſtanding its ſtrength, may well be queſtioned, from the prodigious coldneſs of the circumambient water contracting the incloſed air in the chamber, and rendering it comparatively a vacuum; ſo that it muſt be cruſhed by the cold and condenſed fluid, juſt as an exhauſted phial is in the receiver of an air-pump when the air is admitted."*

Of this intenſe cold the adventurer had no conception, as appears from ſome of his laſt words above mentioned; though Dr. Halley's ſenſations in his diving-bell, might have taught him at leaſt the neceſſity of deſcending very gradually.

Our author adds, that "the air-chamber, and every part of the veſſel, how compact ſoever, muſt have been ſhaken and diſpoſed to leakage, by heaving into it the additional ſtones; that it muſt alſo have thereby been rendered top heavy, ſo as to open the already ſhaken ſeams by coming plump to the bottom; and laſtly, that the want of external ballaſt, if diſengaged, muſt probably be counterbalanced by the upper-works of the veſſel, being water-ſoaken, and the thirty tons of ſtones in her hold; though it is likely that, on his diſengaging the firſt bolt, the water might ruſh through the pipe ſo impetuouſly as not only to hinder his driving in the internal plug, but inſtantly to extinguiſh his feeble light‡, and overwhelm him before he could grope out his other ſcrews. So many were the rocks on which he was expoſed to ſplit."

The two objects, truly laudable, which induced Dr. Falck to endeavour, with great labour and expence, to weigh the veſſel, were "1. The philoſophical probability of reſtoring life to the unhappy man, who, in ſo cold a region, would remain a conſiderable time without putrefying, and 2. The hopes of clearing up the true cauſe of the failure of the experiment." Ineffectual, however, were all his attempts (here very accurately deſcribed) for near a month ſucceſſively, though he found and ſwept the object, and even drew it about fifty fathoms, partly owing to the current, winds, and bad weather, but chiefly, he ſuggeſts, to the treachery of ſome of his crew. Though he could not *command* ſucceſs, he certainly *deſerved* it, and others, probably, will be benefited by his failure, as his *obſervations* (annexed) on the various methods of raiſing veſſels *in general* have thrown much light on that new, obſcure, and important ſubject. There are alſo two plates with different ſections of the diving-veſſel, and air-chamber, the operations and implements employed in weighing it, and thoſe alſo which were intended; with the land-marks, and a map of Plymouth harbour, with the ſoundings of the place where the veſſel was found, and where ſhe now lies, being carried from 22 into 19 fathoms of water between St. Nicholas iſland and the main, diſtance from the latter 208 fathoms.

‡ This alſo was a poor contrivance, the light of a candle requiring as much air to ſupport the flame as will ſuſtain the life of a man. Light might have been maintained by a much eaſier method.

* Dr. Falck has very philoſophically diſproved two other ſuppoſitions. 1 by ſhewing that the preſſure of the water muſt be circumambient, and, therefore, at all depths alike; and 2. that this preſſure does not depend on the depth, but on the coldneſs, and conſequently is proportional to the denſity of the air.

*** *The picture deſcribed in our laſt is not to be ſold. It was engraved at the expence of the Royal Society, of which each member had a certain number of copies. Our omiſſion at preſent of various correſpondents letters is occaſioned by the temporary news which attracts the public attention from America.*

TRANSLATION *of a* FRAGMENT *written in* Latin *by the celebrated Mr.* GRAY. *Vide* Mason's *edition of* Gray's *Poems, lately published, 4to. Page* 105.

ON the fam'd shore where fierce volcanos glow,
And overlook the shining deeps below,
Old Gaurus rears his inauspicious head,
His vines consum'd, and all his honours fled;
So near a new-sprung mountain now abides,
Burning his groves, and thundering at his sides.
For Fame reports of old, while all around
The country lay in solemn silence drown'd,
While rustics, thoughtless of approaching woes,
Enjoy'd the grateful blessings of repose,
The swelling surges lash the sounding shores,
The lab'ring Earth thro' all her caverns roars;
Loud echoes from the lofty woods rebound,
Fair Naples from her deepest bay profound,
And dread Vesuvius, tremble at the sound.
Sudden the yawning Earth discloses wide
Her dreadful jaws; forth-issuing in a tide,
Black pitchy clouds with bursting flames conspire
To whelm the landscape in a flood of fire.
The beasts are fled: along the pathless waste
The frighted shepherd flies with eager haste,
His ling'ring children calls, and thinks he hears
Their distant footsteps reach his listning ears;
Then lonely climbs a rock's stupendous height,
And backward o'er the plain directs his sight,
If still, perchance, to meet his longing eyes,
His much-lov'd woods, and humble cottage rise.
No object meets his eyes, unhappy swain!
But dreadful gleams reflected from the main,
The earth beneath with flames of sulphur torn,
And fiery stones in whirling eddies born.
The storms at length subside, the flames decay,
And op'ning Heav'n restores the face of day:
When, lo! the gath'ring hinds are seen around,
With trembling steps to tread the dreary ground;
In hopes (if yet a slender hope remain)
To trace their dwellings on the desert plain,
Their wives and wretched sires remains to mourn,
And decent place within the sacred urn.
(Small consolation granted to their woes,
But all, alas! their hapless state bestows.)
Unhappy men! no wives or sires remains
Shall greet your eyes, or mitigate your pains;
For where your peaceful dwellings late were spread,
The new-rais'd mountain rears his ghastly head,
With rocks deform'd and hoary ashes crown'd,
And proud o'erlooks the subject plains around,
With devastation threats the country o'er,
And reigns despotic on the lonely shore.
A name ill-omen'd hence the country gains,
And long neglected lay the barren plains.
No more the plough is seen to break the soil,
Or fruitful fields to crown the peasant's toil;
No more is heard the shepherd's chearful lay,
Or tuneful birds to hail the rising day:
So wide is spread a face of ruin o'er!
And oft the eau lo: s seaman from the shore
Averts his slender bark, avoids the strand,
And pointing shews the inauspicious land;
Relates the horrors of the fatal night,
And all the dreary landscape rises to the sight.
Still rough with stones appears the mountain-head,
His former flames extinct, his terrors fled;
Whether the sulphurous rivers, which supplied
Of old his bowels with a constant tide,
By time exhausted, with a fiery store
Suffice at length to feed the flames no more;
Or whether while the ruin seems to sleep,
He hoards fresh matter in his caverns deep,
Prepar'd (tremendous thought!) with doubled rage,
To spread destruction in a future age.
The face of nature now is chang'd around,
The hills appear with whit'ning olives crown'd.
And Bacchus, who so long the coast had fled,
Again delights to lift his festive head,
With trembling steps resumes his former stand,
And clothes once more with blushing vines the land.

An ELEGY,

Written on a POOR, HONEST MAN, *Who lived and died an Honour to his Species in the most enviable Obscurity.*

LOW in a fruitful vale, where Naiads guide
The wild meanders of a limpid rill,
Whose chrystal treasures unmolested glide
With fresh supplies to furnish yonder mill:
From a sequester'd corner peep'd a cot,
The lonely mansion of a patient hind,
Whose av'rice grasp'd not at a higher lot,
For this recess was wealth to COLIN's mind.

Lord of his humble shed, Ambition's call
Convey'd a sound he never wish'd to hear;
The comfort found within his clay-built wall
To him was pomp, to him was all that's dear.

Nurs'd in the shade, to rustic labour bred,
Tho' pageant Fortune smil'd not on his birth,
Tho' Learning deign'd no polish'd rays to shed,
Yet COLIN harbour'd every milder worth.

His morals spoke an uncorrupted heart,
His hatch was ever open to a friend,
To pining need his little he'd impart,
And feel a wish that little to extend.

Oft have I heard him near yon lengthening walk,
Where in thick group the gloomy walnuts rise,
With musing fancy undissembled talk,
Or see him mark the rill with pensive eyes.

His uninstructed Muse, with wild essay,
Thy pleasures, Solitude, has often sung;
Smile not, ye learned, if the death of *TRAY
Gave lays pathetic to his master's tongue.

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* The old companion of his way, his dog, on whose death he made several plaintive stanzas.

And not undefily did he tune the reed,
When † MAG, eloping from his osier chains,
Himself from durance unrelenting freed,
And sought the freedom of his native plains.

O! lov'd Simplicity! thy modest eye
Effus'd soft candour o'er thy COLIN's breast,
Where conscious Innocence, unknown to sigh,
Appear'd in robes of native virtue drest.

His was the guileless heart, the tongue sincere,
His the elysium of a soul serene;
Health's full-blown rose was his, whose little sphere
Contentment guarded from th' approach of spleen.

Scoff not, ye wealthy Great! at ONE SO LOW!
Let rich Contempt her scorn forbear to shed;
The cares of pomp he never wish'd to know,
The path of Pride he envy'd not to tread.

Let rich Contempt the blush of shame disclose,
That one SO LOW the ways of virtue trod,
That one SO LOW so much superior rose,
"Should look thro' Nature up to Nature's God."

Yet to his bosom pale affliction stole,
The voice of Friendship long had chear'd his cell:
One friend he had, the dearest to his soul,
PALEMON he,—he heard PALEMON's knell.

What pen can paint the anguish of his mind!
Four moons he bent to Melancholy's sway,
But ere the fifth his fleeting breath resign'd
The freer spirit to the realms of day.

Avaunt, ye heralds; what can ye proclaim!
Funereal pomps display no waving plume;
My Muse, the herald of his sober fame,
Engrave this tribute on his peaceful tomb:—

EPITAPH.

"Shall venal Flatt'ry prostitute the Muse,
"To senseless titles spurious honours pay,
"And yet to sylvan worth such lays refuse,
"Which Truth may burnish with her brightest ray!

"Forbid it, Equity!—The task be mine
"To yield his mem'ry all the praise I can;
"The whole's compris'd in this conclusive line,
"GOD'S NOBLEST WORK (here lies) AN HONEST MAN."

STANZAS on POETRY.

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.
—HOR.

FAINT is the plume, and nerveless is the wing,
Of that weak bird, who first attempts to fly;
Who on the tow'ring cedar's height would sing,
Or trace its fellow-inmates thro' the sky.
Its downy pinions scarce aloft can float,
And artless sounds the yet untuneful note.

So is it with the poet's daring flight,
Who first begins to trace the bright abodes,
Who first attempts to tread Parnassus' height,
Where young Apollo charms the list'ning gods;
Who from their azure battlements admire
The Nine fair nymphs which form the tuneful choir.

Here Phœbus sings, here wakes the golden lyre,
Here the fair Nine bid sweetest accents flow;
Ah! happy, would they lend their native fire,
To grace the labours of their sons below,
To swell with softer notes each tuneful theme,
And let them taste the Heliconian stream.

They first instructed POPE and GAY to sing,
Did ADDISON and DRYDEN's passions warm,
Led MILTON to their own Pierian spring,
And gave his pen superior pow'r to charm.
Inspir'd by them, each tuneful son of fame
Pants for the wish'd-for meed — a deathless name.

MELPOMENE, the Muse of tragic woe,
Her SHAKESPEARE with her fav'rite beauties grac'd;
Bade SOUTHERNE's verse with gentlest passions glow,
And in her OTWAY perfect nature trac'd;
Did ROWE with all her harmony inspire,
And gave to LEE her own poetic fire.

To celebrate each memorable shade,
Fain would I call th' Aönian choir to view;
Yet would I not invoke their tuneful aid,
If I could Nature's juster path pursue:
For sure the verse in brightest lustre shines
Which Nature dictates, and which Art refines.

Thus, when our CHAUCER first awoke the string,
All rude and harsh the lays—tho' bold the flight,
'Till Nature bade her fav'rite SPENSER sing,
And his soft verse with ev'ry charm *bedight*;
Eftsoons, sweet notes fell deftly from his tongue,
Thilk as ne other bard hath whilom sung.

But, ah! how vain the poet's boasted praise,
Tho' ev'ry Muse should smile upon his art,
Unless fair Truth directs his moral lays—
Unless fair Virtue glows around his heart;
Tho' smooth the verse, with ev'ry charm compleat,
How false the flashes of a W——T's wit!

Ye sons of Verse! Ye votaries of Fame!
Who sigh for praises from the future age,
Say, would ye raise a never-dying name?
With moral truths immortalise your page;
Throl your names those deathless bards among,
"Who stoop'd to truth, and moralis'd their song."

But if, all uninform'd by Wisdom's lore,
Untaught, unwarm'd by Virtue's sacred rays,
If still ye pant for fame, the wish give o'er,
Nor wander in delusion's wilder'd maze:
Truth, Nature, Wisdom, Virtue, only can
Compleat the poet, as they form the man.

ATTICUS.

Wisbich.

† A magpye which he had long kept in an osier cage, but which at last found means to escape.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the paſſing the* Boſton *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 299.

HAving already given an account of the meeting of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and the reception which Lord North's conciliatory plan met with in that Houſe; we ſhall proceed to collect from the Aſſemblies of the other provinces, as they are called together, the true ſenſe of the American people on this important propoſition.

On the 4th of April the Aſſembly of North Carolina met, when his Excellency Governor Martin opened the ſeſſion with a long and elaborate ſpeech, in which he pathetically laid before the Houſe the conſequences of the violent proceedings in ſome of his Majeſty's other colonies; lamented the influence which their evil examples had produced in the province of which he was Governor; and exhorted the Aſſembly to endeavour to avert thoſe embarraſſing diſtreſſes from the people of whom they were the legal repreſentatives, which thoſe refractory colonies were bringing upon themſelves;—*diſtreſſes*, he ſaid, *moſt dreadful to contemplate, whence ages of time will not* REDEEM *them to their now envied felicity.* After this general cenſure he proceeds to particularize.

"The meetings, ſaid he, to which the people have been excited; the appointment of committees; the violences theſe little, illegal, unreſtrained, and arbitrary tribunals, have done to the rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects; the flagrant and unpardonable inſults they have offered to the higheſt authorities of the ſtate; and the ſtop that has been put in ſome of the counties to the regular courſe of juſtice, in imitation of the unwarrantable meaſures taken in other colonies,—but too plainly evince their baneful progreſs here, and loudly demand the moſt effectual exertion of your reſtraining and correcting powers. You are now, Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, by your duty to yourſelves and to your conſtituents, moſt peculiarly called upon to oppoſe a meeting of Delegates, which the people have been invited to chooſe, and who are appointed to aſſemble at this very time and place, in the face of the legiſlature. This illegal meeting, purſuant to my duty to the King and the conſtitution of this country, and from regard to your dignity, and the juſt rights of the people, I have counteracted; and I ſhall continue to reſiſt it by every means in my power.

"The baſeſt arts have been practiſed upon the innocent people, and they have been blindly led to partake in guilt to which their hearts are confeſſedly averſe.

"Be it your care then, Gentlemen, to undeceive the people; to lead them back from the dangerous precipice, to which an ill ſpirit of faction is urging them, to the path of their duty: ſet before them the ſacred tie of *allegiance* by which, as ſubjects, they are bound to the ſtate; inform them of the reciprocal benefits which their ſtrict obſervance thereof entitles them to; and warn them of the danger to which they muſt expoſe their lives and properties, and all that they hold dear, by revolting from it. They will naturally look up to you for a rule of conduct in theſe wild and diſtempered times; and I have no doubt, that, taught by your example, they will immediately return to their duty.

"I have the higheſt ſatisfaction, to tell you, Gentlemen, that I have already received ſignal proofs of the ſteady loyalty and duty of a great number of the people of this province; and I have the fulleſt aſſurance that many more will follow their laudable example. Theſe, gentlemen, are favourable preſages upon which I congratulate you, and which, I perſuade myſelf, your prudent conduct will improve to the honour and advantage of your country."

After many other forcible arguments to perſuade the Aſſembly to unite in ſuch a line of conduct as may be moſt likely to heal the unhappy differences now ſubſiſting between Great Britain and her colonies, his Excellency added, "I am authoriſed to ſay, that the unwarrantable meaſures of appointing Delegates to attend a Congreſs at Philadelphia, now in agitation, will be highly offenſive to the King; and this, I cannot doubt, will be reaſon with you of the greateſt force, to oppoſe ſo dangerous a ſtep."

He concluded with putting them in mind of the exhauſted ſtate of the public treaſury, the dues of public officers unpaid, the regular adminiſtration of juſtice ſuſpended, the judges unprovided for; and aſſured them that he had received his Majeſty's determination upon the propoſed regulations with regard to proceedings by attachments. Laſtly, reſpecting matters of finance and mode of taxation, as well as the regulation of the public treaſury, he recommended the ſyſtem of New-York and Maryland, in which laſt colony, he ſaid, public credit is eſtabliſhed on the firmeſt baſis. Hoped they would ſee the neceſſity of ſtill ſupporting the uſual eſtabliſhment of Fort Johnſon, and that by their temper and unanimity a ſpeedy and happy concluſion might be put to their preſent ſeſſions.

In anſwer to this ſpeech, the Aſſembly declare the higheſt ſenſe of their *allegiance* to the King; ſenſible, however, that the ſame conſtitution which eſtabliſhed that allegiance, bound Majeſty under as ſolemn obligations to protect ſubjects in their juſt rights and privileges, wiſely intending *reciprocal dependance* to ſecure the happineſs of both. They

They contemplate with a degree of horror the unhappy ſtate of America, involved in the moſt embarraſſing diſtreſſes by a number of unconſtitutional invaſions of their juſt rights, by which the Colonies have been precipitated into meaſures, extraordinary perhaps in their nature, but warranted by neceſſity; among which the appointment of Committees in the ſeveral towns and counties took its birth, to prevent as much as in them lay the operation of ſuch unconſtitutional incroachments: they add, that the Aſſembly remain unconvinced of any ſteps taken by thoſe Committees, but ſuch as they are compelled to take for that ſalutary purpoſe.

It is not to be controverted, ſay they, that the people have a right to petition for redreſs of grievances; and if they have a right to petition, they have a right to meet. To attempt, therefore, under the maſk of authority, to prevent or forbid a meeting of the people, is a vain effort unduly to exerciſe power in direct oppoſition to the conſtitution.

They could by no means agree with his Excellency in ſo much as wiſhing to prevent the operation of a convention compoſed of the reſpectable repreſentatives of the people appointed for a ſpecial important purpoſe, to which, though their conſtituents might think them competent, yet as their meeting depended on the pleaſure of the Crown, they would have been unwiſe to have truſted, as the people had not the leaſt reaſon to think that their General Aſſembly would have been permitted to ſit till too late to appoint Delegates to attend the Continental Congreſs at Philadelphia; a meaſure which they joined the reſt of America in thinking eſſential to its intereſt.

They neither knew nor believed that any baſe arts had been practiſed to miſlead the people from their duty; but they knew for a certainty, that a variety of oppreſſive and unconſtitutional proceedings of the Britiſh Parliament had made the ſteps they had taken neceſſary; they had, therefore, much to lament that his Excellency ſhould add a ſanction to ſuch groundleſs imputations, which could have no other tendency but to weaken the influence which the united Petition of his Majeſty's American ſubjects might otherwiſe have upon their Sovereign for the redreſs of grievances of which they ſo juſtly complained.

They ſhould feel, they ſaid, inexpreſſible concern at the information given them by his Excellency, that the appointment of Delegates to attend the Congreſs at Philadelphia would be highly offenſive to the King; but that they had been recently informed, from the beſt authority, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive very graciouſly the united petition of his American ſubjects addreſſed to him by the Continental Delegates lately convened at Philadelphia.

They ſay, they will always receive with pleaſure the information of any marks of loyalty to the King given to his Excellency by the inhabitants of their Colony; but, if by ſignal proofs are meant thoſe addreſſes lately publiſhed in the North-Carolina Gazette, the Aſſembly can receive no pleaſure from his Excellency's congratulations thereupon, but what reſults from the conſideration, that in this populous province *ſo few* have been found weak enough to be ſeduced from their duty, and prevailed upon by the baſe arts of wicked and deſigning men to adopt principles ſo contrary to the ſenſe of all America, and ſo deſtructive of thoſe rights it was their duty to maintain.

The exhauſted ſtate of the public funds, they ſay, is no fault of theirs. They were in 1773 witheld from paſſing any Court-Law, but upon ſuch terms as their duty rendered it impoſſible to accept: in 1774 his Excellency did not think proper to meet them at the uſual time. The treaſury, by theſe means being deprived of two years collection of taxes, muſt conſequently be unable to anſwer the demands upon it till an act can be paſſed to enable it to diſcharge them; and convinced, as they are, of the neceſſity of courts of juſtice, they would willingly adopt a plan for the eſtabliſhment of them. And for *independent judges* of *capacity* and *integrity* they would with the greateſt pleaſure liberally provide; but for the uſual eſtabliſhments for Fort Johnſon, the impoveriſhed ſtate of the public finances will not permit them to provide.

Such was the Anſwer which the General Aſſembly of North-Carolina returned to Governor Martin's conciliatory ſpeech; in which, however, not a word is ſaid of Lord North's plan, probably to feel the pulſe of the majority before it was propoſed.

A plan, however, of another tendency, has been circulated in the Colonies, and ſaid to have been under conſideration during the ſitting of the firſt Continental Congreſs at Philadelphia, and is to this effect:

"I. That a Britiſh and American Legiſlature, for regulating the adminiſtration of the general affairs of America, be propoſed and eſtabliſhed in America, including all the ſaid Colonies; within and under which government each Colony ſhall retain its preſent conſtitution, and powers of regulating and governing its own internal police in all caſes whatever.

II. That the ſaid government be adminiſtered by a Preſident-General, to be appointed by the King, and a Grand Council, to be choſen by the Repreſentatives of the people of the ſeveral Colonies, in

in their reſpective Aſſemblies, once in every three years.

III. That the ſeveral Aſſemblies ſhall chooſe Members for the Grand Council in the following proportions, viz.*

New Hampſhire,	Delaware Counties,
Maſſachuſets Bay,	Maryland,
Rhode Iſland,	Virginia,
Connecticut,	North Carolina,
New York,	South Carolina,
New Jerſey,	and
Pennſylvania,	Georgia;

Who ſhall meet at the City of for the firſt time, being called by the Preſident-General, as ſoon as conveniently may be after his appointment.

IV. That, on the death, removal, or reſignation, of any Member, his place ſhall be ſupplied by a new choice, at the next ſitting of Aſſembly of the Colony he repreſented.

V. That the Grand Council ſhall meet once in every year, if they ſhall think it neceſſary, and oftener, if occaſions ſhall require, at ſuch time and place as they ſhall adjourn to at the laſt preceding meeting, or as they ſhall be called to meet at, by the Preſident-General, on any emergency.

VI. That the Grand Council ſhall have power to chooſe their Speaker, and ſhall hold and exerciſe all the like rights, liberties, and privileges, as are held and exerciſed by and in the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain.

VII. That the Preſident-General ſhall hold his office during the pleaſure of the King, and his aſſent ſhall be requiſite to all acts of the Grand Council; and it ſhall be his office and duty to cauſe them to be carried into execution.

VIII. That the Preſident-General, by and with the advice and conſent of the Grand Council, hold and exerciſe all the legiſlative rights, powers, and authorities, neceſſary for regulating and adminiſtering all the general police and affairs of the Colonies, in which Great-Britain and the Colonies in general, or more than one Colony, are in any manner concerned, as well civil and criminal as commercial.

IX. That the ſaid Preſident-General and Grand Council be an inferior and diſtinct branch of the Britiſh Legiſlature, united and incorporated with it, for the aforeſaid general purpoſes; and that any of the ſaid general regulations may originate and be formed and digeſted either in the Parliament of Great-Britain, or in the ſaid Grand Council, and, being prepared, tranſmitted to the other for their approbation or diſſent; and that the aſſent of both ſhall be requiſite to the validity of all ſuch general acts or ſtatutes.

X. That, in time of war, all bills for granting aids to the Crown, prepared by the Grand Council, and approved by the Preſident-General, ſhall be valid, and paſſed into a law, *without the aſſent* of the Britiſh Parliament."

We have only to obſerve on this plan, that if the aſſent of both tribunals, viz. the Grand American Council and Britiſh Parliament be neceſſary to eſtabliſh the validity of any law reſpecting America, very few will paſs, except miniſterial ones.

The following Journal of the party ſent to Ticonderoga will ſhew the active ſpirit of the Provincials in improving every incident to their own advantage.

"May 11. We ſet ſail from Skenesborough † in a ſchooner belonging to Major Skeene, which we chriſtened Liberty.

"Sunday, 13. Arrived at Ticonderoga, from whence, after ſome preparations, we ſet ſail for Crown Point.

"Monday, 14. Contrary winds retarded our voyage, and the day drew to a cloſe when we anchored at Crown Point.

"Tueſday, 15. Contrary winds. Col. Arnold, with thirty men, took the boat, and proceeded on for St. John's, leaving to Capt. Sloan the command of the veſſel with the ſailors; and to me the command of the ſoldiers on board. About twelve o'clock, while beating down, we eſpied a boat, and ſent out our cockſwain to bring her in. It proved to be the French poſt from Montreal, with Enſign Moland on board; we examined the mail, and among other things found an exact liſt of all the regular troops in the Northern department, amounting to upwards of 700.

"Wedneſday, 16. A fair gale. We overtook Col. Arnold in the boat, took him on board, and at night arrived within thirty miles of St. John's, when the wind fell, and the veſſel was becalmed. We immediately armed our two boats, manned them with thirty-five men, and determined by dint of rowing to ſeize St. John's, and take the place and the King's ſloop by ſurprize at break of day.

"Thurſday. After rowing hard all night, we arrived within half a mile of the place at ſun-riſe, ſent a man to bring us information, and in a ſmall creek, infeſted with numberleſs ſwarms of gnats

* The ſums each were to furniſh were left blank, to be filled up by the Congreſs.

† Major Skeene, in conſeqnence of the Royal Proclamation, after the concluſion of the late war, was allotted lands to a vaſt extent, and has already ſo far improved them as to have built a town, cultivated vaſt tracts of waſte, and converted a barren deſart to a moſt beautiful plantation.

and

and muſkitoes, waited with impatience for his return.

The man returning, informed us they were unapprized of our coming, though they had heard of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. We directly puſhed for ſhore, and landed at about ſixty rods diſtance from the barracks: the men had their arms, but upon our briſkly marching up in their faces, they retired within the barracks, left their arms, and reſigned themſelves into our hands.

"We took 14 priſoners, 14 ſtands of arms, and ſome ſmall ſtores. We alſo took the King's ſloop, two fine braſs field-pieces, and four boats. We deſtroyed five boats more, leſt they ſhould be made uſe of againſt us. Juſt at the completion of our buſineſs, a fine gale aroſe from the North; we directly hoiſted ſail, and returned in triumph. About ſix miles from St. John's we met Colonel Allen, with four boats and ninety men, who determined to proceed and maintain the ground. This ſcheme Colonel Arnold thought impracticable, as Montreal was near, with plenty of men, and every neceſſary for war: nevertheleſs, Colonel Allen proceeded, and encamped on the oppoſite ſide of the lake (or river as it is there called); the next morning he was attacked by two hundred regulars, and obliged to decamp and retreat.

"Friday, 18. Returned again to Crown Point, from thence to Ticonderoga.

"Saturday, 19. Encamped at Ticonderoga. Since that time nothing material has happened. It is Colonel Arnold's preſent deſign, that the ſloop Enterprize (as ſhe is called) and the ſchooner Liberty ſhall cruize on the lake, and defend our frontiers, till men, proviſion, and ammunition, are furniſhed to carry on the war."

By the meſſenger's account, who carried the news of theſe captures to Philadelphia, there is reaſon to believe that General Carlton, Governor of Canada, is preparing not only to retake thoſe places, but to continue his march to New-England, to the aſſiſtance of General Gage. This meſſenger reported, that two officers of the 26th regiment, now in Canada, had prevailed on two Indian Chiefs to go out with them on a hunting party to the Eaſt and South of the rivers St. Lawrence and Sorrel; that preſſing them to go farther and farther, the Indians inſiſted on knowing their deſign, who told them, it was to reconnoitre the woods, to find a paſſage for an army to march to the aſſiſtance of the King's friends at Boſton.

This, however, is doubted by ſome, and judged a ſcheme to diſunite the Colonies, and to raiſe jealouſies amongſt them one of another. To defeat this infamous purpoſe, the Provincial Congreſs of New-York have voted all thoſe enemies to their country, who inſinuate that the Northern Colonies have hoſtile intentions againſt the Canadians, and declare to the world that every ſtep of that kind is highly inimical to all the Colonies.

Amongſt other diſpatches taken from an Enſign at Ticonderoga, who was on his way to General Gage, a return was found of the regulars in Canada, by which it appeared, that they conſiſted only of 700 men; but that General Carlton had unlimited powers of raiſing what numbers he pleaſed.

The affair mentioned in our laſt (ſee p. 302) of an inſurrection in Virginia requires farther explanation.

Governor Dunmore, obſerving the ſpirit of the people inclining to miſchief, to prevent as far as in him lay the ill conſequences of a rupture, ordered Capt. Collins, with a party of marines belonging to the Magdalen, to remove privately in the night, from the magazine at Williamſburgh, about 20 barrels of gun-powder belonging to the Colony. The inhabitants, being informed of this tranſaction, immediately took the alarm, aſſembled at their town-hall the next morning, drew up a remonſtrance, and preſented it to the Governor, repreſenting the danger, as well as injuſtice, of ſuch a proceeding, at a time when they had but too much reaſon to apprehend that ſome wicked and deſigning perſons had inſtilled the moſt diabolical notions into the minds of their ſlaves; and that, therefore, the utmoſt attention to their internal ſecurity was become neceſſary: they at the ſame time earneſtly requeſted that the powder may be inſtantly replaced. To which his Excellency returned for anſwer, That, whenever it was wanted for any ſuch purpoſe, it ſhould be returned in half an hour. This anſwer not being thought ſatisfactory, and the rumour of it having ſpread rapidly over the province, with ſeveral ſevere aggravations, a company of volunteers, to the number of 150, ſuddenly armed themſelves, and, with Patrick Henry, Eſq; (one of the Delegates elect to the general Continental Congreſs at Philadelphia) at their head, made forced marches, and unexpectedly encamped in the neighbourhood of Williamſburgh, before the Governor had notice of their approach; from whence they diſpatched Col. Braxton, with orders to inſiſt, that either the gun-powder ſhould be immediately replaced, or a ſum equal to its value paid down. Next day Col. Braxton returned with the Hon. Richard Corbin's bill of exchange for 330l. but in the mean time the Governor, having ſecured his Lady and family on board the Fowey man of war,

war, got together about 40 marines from the ships, fortified his palace, and threatened deſtruction to the town, if any inſult was offered either to his perſon or property. By this firm and reſolute conduct peace was reſtored, the volunteers returned every man to his own home, the Governor brought home Lady and family; and the magazine and public treaſury were put under a proper guard.

The Governor ſoon after this iſſued two Proclamations; one for calling the General Aſſembly together, the other for apprehending the ringleaders of the *Rebellion* (as it is called), among whom Patrick Henry, Eſq; is particularly named.

In conſequence of the firſt Proclamation, the General Aſſembly being met, it was judged expedient to require the attendance of their Speaker, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; who, being one of the Delegates to the Continental Congreſs, had previouſly repaired to Philadelphia. But it being ſuſpected that *the malevolent damons from whom the evils in America had originated* had combined in treachery to *enſnare* his Honour's *life and ſafety*, a troop of the Williamſburgh volunteers met him at Ruffin's Ferry, and eſcorted him to town, where he was met by the whole body, and complimented the next day by a congratulatory addreſs, in which they intreat him in a particular manner to be attentive to his ſafety, and at the ſame time tender their ſervice, to be exerted at the expence of every thing dear to freemen, in defence of his perſon and Conſtitutional Liberty. They conclude with praying Heaven to lengthen the life of *the Father of their Country*. To this Addreſs his Honour returned a very polite anſwer; hoped their apprehenſions on his account had taken riſe from reports that were ill-founded; concluding, that ſuch unjuſt and arbitrary proceedings would bring on the authors of them the reſentment and indignation of every honeſt man in the Britiſh Empire.

A committee of freeholders of Mecklenburgh County, in Virginia, aſſembled on the 8th of May, and voted, That the removal of the gun-powder out of the public magazine, by expreſs order of Lord Dunmore, is truly alarming, and that his Lordſhip's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the inhabitants is unſatisfactory and evaſive; and that he has forfeited all title to the confidence of the good people of the Colony.

His Lordſhip, however, on the meeting of the Aſſembly at Williamſburgh on the 21ſt of May, made a very conciliating ſpeech, in which he enlarged on the gracious declarations of the King and Parliament to redreſs the *well-founded* grievances of the Colonies; to extend their protection to the well-affected; to reſtore all thoſe who had been deprived of the free exerciſe of their rights and privileges to the full enjoyment of their conſtitutional freedom; and to require nothing in return for theſe invaluable advantages but to contribute on their part that proportion towards the burthens neceſſary for the ſupport of their civil government, and for their common defence, which the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate cannot conſiſtent with their own welfare refuſe to grant. He added, that no ſpecific ſum was demanded of them; that their gift, if they offered any, might be in the compleateſt manner free; and aſſured them that it was never intended to require them to tax themſelves, without Parliament's taxing the ſubjects of Great-Britain on the ſame occaſion in a far greater proportion; intimating, that no caution to ſecure the Colonies in this particular would be diſapproved of.

His Excellency went ſtill farther in his aſſurances, by declaring, that he was authoriſed to ſay, that, if they ſhould think fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of juſtice, equity, and moderation, in their propoſal, which actuated the Houſe of Commons in their Reſolution, declaring at once what was ultimately expected of them, ſuch a compliance on their part would be conſidered by his Majeſty, not only as a teſtimony of their reverence to Parliament, but alſo as a mark of duty and attachment to their Sovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions.

To this Speech, than which a more humiliating could not well be ſpoken on the part of a Governor, the Council returned an Addreſs, in which they thank his Excellency for his ſpeech; declare their willingneſs to concur with the other branch of the legiſlature in ſuch proportion as they ſhall be willing to contribute towards the burthens of the ſtate; and expreſs their deſire to open the courts of judicature, that the laws may again have their due courſe.

The other branch of the legiſlature, however, were ſo far from conſenting to make an offer of contributing their proportion towards the burden of the ſtate, that they treat with abhorrence the very idea of ſuch a requiſition, "diſdaining equally the ſhackles of proportion when called, in times of public danger, to their free ſtation in the general ſyſtem of the Empire," and the tyranny of coercion when no public exigencies require their aid.

Since the above advices were received, an action has happened between the King's troops and the Provincials, of which General Gage, in his letter to Lord Dartmouth, gives the following account:

"My

"MY LORD,

"I am to acquaint your Lordſhip of an action that happened on the 17th inſtant between his Majeſty's troops and a large body of the rebel forces.

"An alarm was given at break of day, on the 17th inſtant, by a firing from the Lively ſhip of war; and advice was ſoon afterwards received, that the rebels had broke ground, and were raiſing a battery on the heights of the peninſula of Charles-Town, againſt the town of Boſton. They were plainly ſeen at work, and, in a few hours, a battery of ſix guns played upon their works. Preparations were inſtantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off, and ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of Major-General Howe and Brigadier-General Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the peninſula without oppoſition, under the protection of ſome ſhips of war, armed veſſels, and boats, by whoſe fire the rebels were kept within their works.

"The troops formed as ſoon as landed; the light infantry poſted on the right, and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 38th battalions drew up in the rear of thoſe corps, and the 43d and 52d battalions made a third line. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force, and ſtrongly poſted. A redoubt, thrown up on the 16th at night, with other works, full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body poſted in the houſes in Charles-Town, covered their right flank; and their center and left were covered by a breaſt-work, part of it cannon-proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Myſtich or Medford river.

"This appearance of the rebels ſtrength, and the large columns ſeen pouring in to their aſſiſtance, occaſioned an application for the troops to be reinforced with ſome companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion, and the 1ſt battalion of marines; the whole, when in conjunction, making a body of ſomething above 2000 men. Theſe troops advanced, formed in two lines, and the attack began by a ſharp cannonade from our field-pieces and howitzers, the lines advancing ſlowly, and frequently halting, to give time for the artillery to fire. The light infantry was directed to force the left point of the breaſt-work, to take the rebel-line in flank, and the grenadiers to attack in front, ſupported by the 5th and 52d battalions. Theſe orders were executed with perſeverance, under a heavy fire from the vaſt numbers of the rebels; and, notwithſtanding various impediments before the troops could reach the works, and though the left under Brigadier-General Pigot was engaged alſo with the rebels at Charles-Town, which at a critical moment was ſet on fire, the Brigadier purſued his point, and carried the redoubt.

"The rebels were then forced from other ſtrong holds, and purſued till they were drove clear off the peninſula, leaving five pieces of cannon behind them.

"The loſs the rebels ſuſtained muſt have been conſiderable, from the great numbers they carried off during the time of action, and buried in holes, ſince diſcovered, excluſive of what they ſuffered by the ſhipping and boats; near 100 were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of which are ſince dead.

"I incloſe your Lordſhip a return of the killed and wounded of his Majeſty's troops, viz.

TOTAL *of the Killed and Wounded.*

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, Abercrombie; 2 Majors, Williams and Pitcairn; 7 Captains, Addiſon, Smith, Davidſon, Hudſon; Ellis, Campbell, Sherwin; 9 Lieutenants, 15 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 191 rank and file, killed.—3 Majors, 27 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 8 Enſigns, 40 Serjeants, 12 Drummers, 706 rank and file, wounded.

N. B. Captain Downes, of the 5th regiment, and Lieutenant Higgins, of the 52d, died of their wounds on the 24th inſtant.

"This action has ſhewn the ſuperiority of the King's troops, who, under every diſadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number, ſtrongly poſted and covered with breaſt-works.

"The conduct of Major-General Howe was conſpicuous on this occaſion, and his example ſpirited the troops, in which Major-Gen. Clinton aſſiſted, who followed with the reinforcement. And in juſtice to Brigadier-General Pigot, I am to add, that the ſucceſs of the day muſt, in great meaſure, be attributed to his firmneſs and gallantry.

"Lieutenant Colonels Neſbit, Abercrombie, and Clarke; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Smelt, Mitchell, Pitcairne, and Short, exerted themſelves remarkably; and the valour of the Britiſh officers and ſoldiers in general was at no time more conſpicuous than in this action.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"THOMAS GAGE."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

May 31.

APpeared in the Pennſylvania Gazette the following advertiſement:

"A gentleman, who ſerved as an officer all laſt war in the King of Pruſſia's army, offers his ſervice to the province of Pennſylvania. The men that will be entruſted

qualified to his care, he obliges himſelf to teach, in a very ſhort time, the moſt uſeful and neceſſary manœuvres, eſpecially quick firing, even without a rammer, for which purpoſe he knows how to prepare ſuitable cartridges, beſides the art of advancing and retiring properly, and laſtly how to avoid all confuſion in an engagement. Enquire, &c."

June 28.

Was finally argued in the Court of Chancery, a plea put in by the Ducheſs of Kingſton to a bill filed by Lady Mandows, ſiſter and heir at law to the late Duke of Kingſton. Her Grace pleaded a ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, by which ſhe was declared a ſingle woman before the late Duke married her, and alſo the probat of his Grace's will; when, after a long debate, the Lord Chancellor was pleaſed to allow her Grace's plea.

Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the States General to Great-Britain, took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, having received permiſſion from his Maſters to be abſent four months on his own private affairs.

Was tried before the Barons of the Exchequer, a cauſe wherein the Rev. Mr. Bateman, Vicar of Whaplode, in Lincolnſhire, was plaintiff, and his pariſhioners defendants. This gentleman, in 1770, filed a bill for the accuſtomed tythe of ſheep, of barren and unprofitable cattle, and for the tythe of lands before held untytheable as formerly belonging to the abbey of Crowland, and on that ground gained a decree in his favour, April 4, 1774. But to prevent the effect of this decree, the pariſhioners filed a croſs-bill in November laſt, in the Court of Exchequer, on the ground of eſtabliſhing modules, and obtained an injunction to ſtop proceedings againſt them in the Spiritual Court. To diſſolve this injunction the preſent trial commenced, and the Court has diſſolved the ſame accordingly.

June 29.

Was held at the Old-Bailey a High Court of Admiralty for the trial of capital offences committed on the High Seas, when five mariners were tried for mutiny on board the ſhip Little Will, whereof Joſeph Spence was Maſter, and to which mutiny the ſaid Spence loſt his life, the ſhip was ſeized by the mutineers, and afterwards re-ſeized by the officers. The priſoners, however, not appearing to be ringleaders, were all acquitted. The trial was curious, and ſhall be inſerted in ſome future Magazine.

The Maſter of a veſſel on the ſlave-trade was alſo tried for the murder of one of his men, by ſtriking him on the head with a crow; but it appearing that the man died of a putrid fever, and that the whole charge was an infamous ſcheme to extort money, the Maſter was honourably acquitted.

SATURDAY, *July* 1.

David Roche, Eſq; lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, was brought to town in cuſtody, being charged with the wilful murder of Capt. John Ferguſon at the Cape of Good Hope, for which crime he was there amenable to the laws of the country, was tried by thoſe laws, and acquitted (ſee Vol. 44, p. 284). After his trial he went on board a French frigate to the iſland of Mauritius, where he was hoſpitably received by the Governor, and ſupplied with money. He then found means to get on board the Huntingdon, and was ſhipwrecked off Joanna, but got ſafe from thence to Bombay, where he was made priſoner; but the Council, doubting the legality of their authority, ſent him home in the Thames Indiaman for trial.

Tueſday 4.

Mrs. Rudd came in cuſtody of the Keeper of Newgate before the Court of King's-Bench, in order to be bailed, on the ground of having been admitted a King's evidence in the caſe of the two Perreaus, and thereby entitled to the protection of the law. But it appearing, that ſhe did not come under the definition of an accomplice legally entitled to pardon, and that, moreover, ſhe was not detained in cuſtody for any crime that ſhe had confeſſed herſelf a party in committing, but for crimes ſhe had concealed, the Court ordered her to be remanded to priſon.

The Common-hall met at Guildhall, when Meſſrs. Hayley and Newnham were declared Sheriffs duly elected for London and Middleſex for the year enſuing. The Lord-Mayor at the ſame time read the proceedings of the Sheriffs, relative to their waiting on his Majeſty with the Reſolutions of the [illegible] laſt, [illegible] and Sheriff [illegible] ſaid, That, as h[illegible] fit to receive h[illegible] Lord-Mayor) th[illegible] go up with it; a[illegible] further proceedi[illegible] of the Livery. [illegible] out the unanim[illegible] rence, that at t[illegible] influence the L[illegible] tual method to [illegible] ſome reſolutions, which were afterwards approved, ordered to be fairly engroſſed, and preſented to his Majeſty.

Wedneſday 5.

The Sheriffs waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addreſſed the King in the following words: "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, we are ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, to wait upon your Majeſty, humbly to deliver into your Majeſty's hands,

hands, in their name, their resolutions agreed on in Common Hall on the 24th of last month, and of the 4th instant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the resolutions only, but not the address, petition, and remonstrance, into the King's hand, which he received without saying a word.

The resolutions of the 4th were as follow:

July 4. "Resolved, That the King is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

"Resolved, That his Majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

"Resolved, That such denial renders the right of petitioning the Throne, recognized and established by the Revolution, of no effect.

"Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble address, remonstrance, and petition of this court, on the throne, is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the people.

"Ordered, That the address, remonstrance, and petition, which his Majesty refused to hear on the throne, be printed in the public papers, and signed by the town-clerk.

"Resolved, That the following instruction be given to our representatives in parliament:

"*Gentlemen*, You are instructed by the Livery in Common-hall assembled, to move immediately on the next meeting of parliament, for an humble address from the House of Commons to his Majesty, requesting to know who were the advisers of those fatal measures, which have planted popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a most unnatural civil war, to the subversion of the fundamental principles of English liberty, the ruin of our most valuable commerce, and the destruction of his Majesty's subjects: to know who were the advisers of a measure so dangerous to his Majesty's happiness, and the rights of his people, as refusing to hear the petitions and complaints of his subjects. You are further instructed, gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and advisers of those measures, that, by bringing them to public justice, evil counsellors may be removed from before the King, his throne may be established, the rights of the people be vindicated, and the whole empire restored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and safety."

All the task-gangs, consisting of 400 shipwrights, absented themselves from Chatham yard, with a view to the getting their wages augmented.

Was held at Oxford the anniversary meeting of the governors and subscribers to the Radcliffe infirmary near that city, when an excellent sermon was preached at St. Mary's church, by the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford, to a most polite and crouded audience. The collection amounted to more than 120l.

Thursday 6.

Being the annual commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford, the Crewian oration was spoken by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, professor of poetry. Music, &c. as usual.

Friday. 7.

Lord Chief Justice De Grey, Lord Chief Baron Smythe, Mr. Justice Aston, and Mr. Justice Ashhurst, the commissioners appointed to review the proceedings on an information of disfranchisement filed against Mr. Alderman Plumbe, met, according to adjournment, at Guildhall, and delivered their judgment, which was, That they were unanimously of opinion, that the information was erroneous in many particulars, which they severally specified; and that Mr. Alderman Plumbe, by neglecting to summons the livery of the goldsmith's company, of which he was prime warden, to attend Alderman Beckford, when Lord Mayor, at a common hall, had not been guilty of any offence against his oath and duty as a freeman; consequently the judgment of disfranchisement pronounced against him in the Mayor's court by the Recorder was by them reversed.

At a court of common council held this day at Guildhall, to take into consideration a letter received by the Lord Mayor from the committee of New York, Mr. Hunt made a motion, That an humble address and petition be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be pleased to cause hostilities to cease between Great Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence, and peace over the British empire; which motion, after some debate, was carried, the address drawn up, very respectfully presented, graciously received, and the following answer returned:

"I am always ready to listen to the dutiful petitions of my subjects, and ever happy to comply with their reasonable requests; but, while the constitutional authority of this kingdom is openly resisted by a part of my American subjects, I owe it to the rest of my people, of whose zeal and fidelity I have had such constant proofs, to continue and enforce those measures, by which alone their rights and interests can be asserted and maintained."

Saturday 8.

The Russian squadron, under the command of Admiral Baasballe, sailed from Portsmouth for Russia. (See p. 300.)

Mond

Monday 10.

An inquiſition was taken, at Cheam, in Surry, on the body of William Stawen, Eſq; who was ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned, when the jury brought in their verdict, *Wilful Murder*, againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown. The ſtory of his death is truly lamentable, but at preſent muſt not be told.

A bill of indictment was this day found at Hicks's Hall againſt M. C. Rudd, for forgery.

Captain Roche was interrogated before the Privy Council, concerning the murder of Capt. Ferguſon, and afterwards committed to Newgate.

Thurſday 13.

The ſeſſions began at the Old Bailey.

The deputies of the ſhipwrights from Plymouth, Portſmouth, Chatham, Woolwich, and Sheerneſs yards, preſented a petition to his Majeſty for redreſs of grievances, which however met with no relief.

William Beard, Eſq; of the Middle Temple, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed a Welch judge.

George Row, Eſq; was appointed Receiver of the Green Wax Revenue, in room of the late Charles Low Whytell, Eſq;

Friday 14.

The Earl of Sandwich arrived in town from taking a ſurvey of all the ſhipping and ſtores in the royal dock-yards. He has ſince preſented to his Majeſty a liſt of the royal navy, with the true ſtate of every particular, by which it appears, that, excepting the irregularities among the ſhipwrights, every thing is in good order.

Monday 17.

Arrived at the India-houſe the purſer of the Sea-Horſe Indiaman from Bengal. By this ſhip, it is ſaid, a gentleman came paſſenger, who brings diſpatches from the company's ſervants, and inhabitants of Bengal, containing a formal refuſal of ſubmiſſion to the commiſſioners or judges lately arrived there; and alſo brings an account, that the reſignation of all the company's ſervants will be the conſequence of their being continued; by which the company's affairs will be greatly injured, and the government of the country much endangered.

The ſeſſions at the Old Bailey ended, when four convicts received ſentence of death, viz. John Muggleton and William Jockling, for houſe-breaking; Henry M'Allaſter and Archibald Girdwood, for ſeperate robberies on the highway.—The trial of Mrs. Rudd, which was expected to come on at this ſeſſions, was, at her own deſire, put off till the next.

Tueſday 18.

Came on a cauſe to be tried before the court of ſeſſion in Scotland, wherein Mr. Dodſley, of London, bookſeller, was plaintiff, and Meſſrs. Ch. Elliot and Colin M'Farquhar, of Edinburgh, bookſellers, were defendants. The action was brought for reprinting Lord Cheſterfield's Letters, the copy-right of which had coſt the plaintiff 1575l. The defendants plea was, that the ſtatute of Queen Anne, which alone ſupports copy-right, veſts the property in the authors or their aſſigns, but is ſilent as to heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators.

Wedneſday 19.

A printed paper is ſaid to have been this day received off Plymouth, by a fiſhing-boat, from the Captain of a veſſel juſt come from New England, in which there is an account of an action that had happened on the 23d of June, between the regulars and provincials in the neighbourhood of Boſton, more bloody than that fought on the 17th, of which the Gazette has given an authenticated relation. Some news of the ſame kind has been circulated by a veſſel arrived at Newcaſtle.

Seven convicts were executed at Tyburn, namely, George Miller, Charles Whittle, Thomas Greenwood, Joſeph Scott, George Morris, William Broomwich, and Tho. Withall. (See p. 300.)

Thurſday 20.

Two executions in the houſe of Daniel Perreau, one by virtue of an aſſignment to Sir Thomas Frankland, the other at the inſtance of the upholſterer who furniſhed the goods, were withdrawn, by virtue of the ſheriffs claim, who, on the conviction of capital offenders, are entitled to the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the convicts, under the city's charter. Mrs. Rudd has claimed an exemption of her goods in the ſame houſe, ſhe not being the wife of Daniel Perreau, nor yet a convict.

It is remarkable, that a letter received this day, at a capital houſe in the city, contained an imperfect account of the engagement near Boſton, in which it was ſaid, that 3000 of the provincials were either killed or wounded, with a conſiderable loſs on the part of the regulars. This account was reported to have come by a ſhip arrived at Whitehaven. Another account was received about the ſame time, which differs but little from the former in aſcertaining the loſs of the provincials; that of the regulars was ſaid to be 3000. Whether theſe letters were real or imaginary, they came from two different quarters of the kingdom; and one of them fixes the very day on which the battle was fought.

Wedneſday 26.

An expreſs arrived at Portſmouth from the Hon. Navy-Board, to Commiſſioner Proby, for the ſhipwrights and caulkers of that dock-yard, to work two hours each day extra, in order to forward

with all expedition that are now fitting out for America. The Centurion of 50 guns, Roebuck of 44 guns, and Liverpool of 28 guns, now commissioned for America, are ordered to be sheathed as soon as possible.

A Lady, suspected of contributing to the death of the late Mr. Scawen, by giving him slow poison, was examined before Sir John Fielding, and by him committed to Tothill-Fields Bridewell for farther examination.—It is reported, that Mr. Scawen had made a will, in which a legacy of 10,000l. was bequeathed to her.

Thursday 27.

Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were farther prorogued to Thursday, the 24th of September.

Saturday 29.

By letters just received from America, there is advice that some dispatches from government for General Gage had been intercepted at sea, and sent to the provincial congress of Massachusets-Bay, then sitting at Watertown, by which it is said some important discoveries have been made.

Monday 31.

By the last advices from Carthagena, the great Spanish armada so much talked of sailed from that port on the 27th of June. *Gaz.*

All private letters that come with the government's dispatches from America are opened before delivered.

The resolutions of the Continental

to any

2. One circular to dis- the ar- contrac- provi- nos in

w Eng- ovincial ave em- to bor- money, 10 years,

Births.

July 3. Duchess of Chartres—of a Prince

4. Duchess of Beaufort—of a daughter

6. Countess Dowager of Rothes—a daughter

16. Lady of Sir Wm. Wake, Bart,—a son

19. Marchioness of Lothian—a son

Lady of Lord Mountstuart—a son

25. Lady of the Marquis of Caermarthen—a son

26. Lady of Sir Beaumont Hotham—a daughter

Marriages.

June 28. Alexander Fordyce, Esq; to Miss Mary Home, daughter to Sir James Home, Bart, of Coldingham, in Scotland.

29. Charles Eyre, Esq; of Clapham, to Miss Meadows, of Battersea

Monsr. de Fitte, at Languedoc, Lieutenant of the Marshals of France, to Miss Nancy Edgecumbe, niece to Lord Edgecumbe.

Charles Brown Mostyn, Esq; brother of Sir Pyers Mostyn, of Talsarn, in Flintshire, Bart, to Miss E. Witham, sister of William-Witham, of Cliffe, Esq;

July 7. Mr. Edw Mainwairing, son of the Rev. Mr. Mainwairing, Prebendary of Chester, to Miss Jane Hester Kingsley, of Bridge street, Blackfriars

11. Sir James Tylney Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire, Bart, to the Hon. Miss Harriot Bouverie, youngest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Folkstone, and sister to the Earl of Radnor

13. Alexander Grant, Esq; eldest son of Sir Lud. Grant, to Miss Sarah Gray, of Ibbley, in Hants.

14. Capt. M'Bride of the navy, to Miss Fokes, sister to Sir Martin Fokes, Bart.

15. William Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Garth, second daughter and coheiress of Richard Garth, of Morden, in Surry, Esq;

16. Sir Thomas Lane, to Miss Hannah Turner, niece to William Turner, Esq; and Commissioner Hannore

17. The Hon. Capt. Herbert, of the royal navy, to Lady Caroline Montegue, sister to his Grace the Duke of Manchester

18. Thomas Witham, Esq; of Cliffe, Yorkshire, to Miss Thornton, daughter of the late James Thornton, Esq; of Nether Wilton, Northumberland

Rev. Mr. Hallam, Canon of Windsor, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Richard Roberts, Esq; of Abergavenny

Rev. Thomas Fulton, of Windsor, to Miss Pegge, of the same place.

25. Mr. Shepheard, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Roberts, of Lincoln's inn

Hon. Edward Percival, brother to the Earl of Egmont, to Miss Haworth

Deaths.

May 14. Mr. John Readman, of a broken heart, at Boston, owing to the disturbances there, having sustained a loss of several thousand pounds

Captain Michael Wilkins Conway, one of the Elder Brethren and Deputy Master of the Trinity house

June 20. Finnes Eddowes, Esq; at Portsmouth, Surveyor General of the Customs for Hants and Dorsetshire

Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Lancaster, at Stanford Rivers, near Ongar, Essex, many years Rector of that parish

27. Rev. John Heber, Rector of Marton, in Craven, Vicar of Rochester, in Lancashire, and many years Chaplain to his late and present Majesty

Right Hon. Henry Lord Willoughby, of Parham. He took his seat in the H. of Peers, in consequence of their Lordships order on the hearing of his claim to the title, in March, 1767; his honours and fortune devolve on his only nephew, George Willoughby, Esq; late of Queen's College, Cambridge

Right Hon. Francis James Lesly, Lord Lindores, in Scotland

Lady of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cumberland, late Lord Bishop of Kildare, and mother of Dr. Cumberland, author of the West-Indian, and several other dramatic pieces

30. Lord Visc. Maynard. He is succeeded in title by Sir Charles Maynard

July 1. Edw. Grove, Esq; of Shippon, Berks

James Worthington, Esq; one of the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlehem-hospitals

3. Charles Field, Esq; Upper Grosvenor-street

7. John Delaval, Esq; son of Sir John Hussey Delaval, Bart

10. Joshua Smith, Esq; at Battersea, formerly in the service of the East-India-Company.

13. The Rev. William Conway, of Soughton, in Flintshire, suddenly

John Holwall, Esq; Commander of his Majesty's ship Resolution, a guardship at Portsmouth

Rev. John Ratcliffe, D D. upwards of thirty-seven years Master of Pembroke College, Oxford

15. Rev. Mr. Rice, Rector of Eccles, Norfolk

Thomas Bayley, Mayor of Colchester

Rev. George Borlase, Vicar of South-Petherwin, in Cornwall

18. The Hon. and Rev. Ambrose St. John, Rector of Blerstne, Bedfordshire

William Harkness, Esq; Major in the Cambridge militia

Rev. Dr. Ashworth, a dissenting minister, and tutor to an academy at Daventry

20. Richard Salway, Esq; one of the oldest Directors of the South Sea Company

21. Robert Pratt, Esq; of Coscomb, Gloucestershire, nephew to Lord Camden

Miss Maria Constantia Howard, daughter to the Earl of Suffolk

22. Lieut. Col. Preston

Rev. Dr. Benjamin Newcombe, at Rochester, Dean of that cathedral, and Rector of St. Mildred, in the Poultry

Dispensations.

REV. Robert Brookes—to hold Shipton under Whichwood V, Oxfordshire, with Westcott R, Gloucestershire

Rev. Mr. Richard Shepherd—to hold Friskney V, Lincolnshire, with Bletchford R, ibid.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Rt Bell—Medringham V, Linc.

Rev. Mr. John Stocks—Golceby V, Lincolnshire

Rev. Mr. Henry Barhurst—Witchingham St. Faith R, with Witchingham St. Mary V, annexed, Norfolk

Rev. Mr. Booth Hewitt—to Rothwell R, Lincolnshire

Rev. Mr. Sam. Proctor—to Grwelby R, Lincolnshire

Rev. Mr. Beadon—to Stanford Rivers R, Essex

Rev. Mr. Griffin—to Tor Marin R, Gloucestershire

Rev. Dr. Tatton—to St. Dionis Backchurch R, London

Rev Daniel Slater, LLD. to the endowed V. of Mansel Gamage, Herefordsh

B—NKR—PTS.

DAvid Ximenes, of London, merchant
Thomp. Pater, Weston Underwood, Bucks, laceman
Wm. Edwards, Minster, Kent, tanner
Rd. Fynner, of Cheddleton, Staff. tanner
Peter Du Pré, of Watling-street, merchant
John Metcalfe, Dykeheads, Yorksh. miner
Geo. Wall, Whibbenhall, Worcestershire, linendraper
JohnSadler, Painswick, Glocestersh. clothier
John Pease and W. Dent, Darlington, Durham, grocers
Nathan Heward, Chippenham, Wilts, hoser
Wm Osman, Wokingham, Berks, maltster
Arch. Maughfling, Nightingale lane, Aldgate, victualler
John Powell, Bermondsey, victualler
Ignatius Jordan, Fothill street, Westminster, shop-keeper
Rd Tho. Caernhills, Glamorganshi. linendr.
Jos. Swabey, St Andrew, Holborn, cordwain.
Gustavus MackGusty, Holborn, ironmonger
John Cook, Tandridge, Surry, merchant
John Davey, and Henry Hounsom, of Church lane, Whitechapel, sugar-refiners
Herman Meyer, Mark-lane, merchant
Joseph Creswell, Strand, silversmith
Thomas Norridge, Anne Frankling, and Wm Richardson, of Thames str. oilmen
Rd Baylis, Chipping Norton, Oxf. draper
Joshua Wilson, Leeds, Yorkshire, currier
Wm Holmes, Vere street, Clarema-ket, baker and wine merchant
John Waite, sen. Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, grocer
Edw. Hill, Hatfield, Herts, victualler
Harvey Berrow, St. Ard. Holborn, haberd.
Josiah Boyfield, Christ Church, Surry, setter
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29	141 ⅛	90⅛a¼	Shut	Shut	87⅛a¼	Shut	Shut	Shut	86¼a87	Shut	Shut	Shut	80	57a58s.	⅞a1.	12 19 6
30	141⅛a⅜	90⅛a⅜	Ditto	do	87⅜a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
31	141⅛a⅞	90⅛a⅛	Ditto	do	87⅛a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	56a57s.	Ditto	12 19 0
2	Sunday.															
3	141⅛a⅜	90⅝	Ditto	do	87½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80a⅛	Ditto	⅞	Ditto
4	141⅛a⅜	90½	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	55a56s.	Ditto	12 18 6
5	141⅛	90⅛a½	Ditto	do	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a86¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
6	141⅛	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	54a55s.	Ditto	Ditto
7	141⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	79⅞a80	53a55s.	Ditto	Ditto
8	Ditto	90¼	Ditto	do	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	55a56s.	Ditto	Ditto
9	Sunday.															
10	141⅛a¼	90⅛a⅜	Ditto	do	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅝a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80a⅛	Ditto	1	Ditto
11	142a 41½	90⅛a90⅞	Ditto	do	87⅛a¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
12	14 ⅜	90⅛a91	Ditto	do	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅛a87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	55a53a54	1⅛	12 18 0
13	14 ⅜a½	90⅛a91	Ditto	do	87⅛a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85¼	151¼a152	Ditto	53a55s.	Ditto	12 17 6217
14	142 ⅛	91⅛ ⅜	Ditto	do	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	53a54s.	Ditto	12 17 6216
15	Ditto	91⅛a⅜	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	55a56s.	Ditto	Ditto
16	Sunday.															
17	142a⅜	91⅜	Ditto	do	88a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a½	56a57s.	1a⅛	12 18 0
18	Ditto	91⅛a⅜	Ditto	do	88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	Ditto	Ditto	57a59s.	Ditto	Ditto
19	Ditto	91⅛a⅜	Ditto	do	88a87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a⅝	57a58s.	Ditto	12 18 6
20	Ditto	91⅜a½	88⅛a¼	do	88a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛a87	151¼	Ditto	57a59s.	1	Ditto
21	141⅞a142	91⅛a⅜	88⅜	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a½	58a59s.	Ditto	Ditto
22	142	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	do	88	Ditto	25½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
23	Sunday.															
24	142	Ditto	Ditto	do	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
25	Ditto	91⅛a¼	Ditto	do	88a87⅞	Ditto	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 18 0
26	Ditto	91⅛a⅜	88⅛a½	87⅛a½	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
27	141⅛a½	91⅛a⅛	89⅛a⅔	87⅛a88a87⅞	88a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛a⅞	86⅞a87	151¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 17 6
28	141⅛	91⅛a⅜	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 18 0
29	142a⅜	91⅛	88⅜	88a⅛a88	88½	84⅞a85	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	151a¼	Ditto	59a60s.	Ditto	12 18a18 6

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Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening, *Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.*
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 2

York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
Leedes 2
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Exeter
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For AUGUST, 1775.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

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	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	9	3	5	11	5	0	3	4
COUNTIES INLAND.								
Middlesex	5	11	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	6
Surry	5	9	3	6	0	0	4	5	1	2
Hertford	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	10
Bedford	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	2
Cambridge	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	9
Huntingdon	6	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	3	1
Northampton	6	0	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	11
Rutland	5	18	0	0	3	1	0	5	0	0
Leicester	6	0	4	11	3	6	2	5	3	7
Nottingham	5	8	4	5	2	3	2	5	3	10
Derby	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	9
Stafford	6	0	5	2	0	0	2	5	3	9
Shropshire	6	0	5	0	3	5	1	5	4	0
Hereford	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	6
Worcester	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warwick	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	10
Gloucester	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	0
Wiltshire	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	2
Berks	5	8	0	0	2	9	8	5	4	3
Oxford	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3
Bucks	6	10	0	0	3	5	2	6	4	0
	6	8	0	0	3	6	2	4	3	4

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
COUNTIES upon the COAST.								
Essex								
Suffolk								
Norfolk								
Lincoln								
York								
[illegible]								
Northumberland								
Cumberland								
Westmoreland								
Lancashire								
Cheshire								
Monmouth								
Somerset								
Devon								
Cornwall								
Dorset								
Hampshire								
Sussex								
Kent								
North Wales							4	
South Wales							4	

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for [illegible], 1774.

Wind.	Hour.	Therm.	Weather.
			clouds & funsh alternately; but no rain, very moist
			showery morning, fine bright afternoon
			thick fog till ten, fine bright day
			fine bright day, some rain in the evening
			chiefly cloudy in the day, wet evening
			chiefly bright in the day, wet evening
			wi
			wi
			fr
			br
			w
			w
			fi
			cl
			be
			fi
			chiefly cloudy, several small showers
			ditto
			white frost, bright morning, very wet afternoon
			chiefly cloudy, some little showers
			an exceeding wet day
			cloudy morning, very wet afternoon
			very wet, some heavy showers of hail and rain
			a great deal of rain at times
			very wet night and morning, cloudy day, wet even.
			exceeding wet day, little or no intermission
			thick fog in the morning, fair day
			an excessive wet day
			foggy morning, cloudy day, wet evening
			bright morn. cloudy day, heavy showers of hail & rain

Bill of Mortality from July 28, 1774, to Aug. 26, 1774.

Christened. Buried.

Males	1279	Males	1148	0 and 5	550	50 and 60	96
Females	1268	Females	1332	5 and 10	120	60 and 70	126
Whereof have died under two years old	548			10 and 20	70	70 and 80	126
Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.				20 and 30	124	80 and 90	52
				30 and 40	213	90 and 100	5
				40 and 50	156		

THE Gentleman's Magazine.

For AUGUST, 1775.

Mr. Ackland. Sir, I have supported Administration on every American step they have taken during the session, because I have approved them. But, Sir, I cannot approve this measure, and, therefore, beg to make the following motion; That the chairman do leave the chair.

Mr. Dundas, Solicitor-General of Scotland, marked the contradiction of the present measure to the address; declared that he could never accede to any conciliation whatever, until the Americans did in direct terms acknowledge the absolute supremacy of this country; much less could he consent to such concessions, while they were in arms against it.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot.* The debate has taken a different turn from any idea that I could have conceived, and gentlemen have taken up ideas so contrary to every thing contained in the motion, that I own my impatience to explain it. The address to his Majesty, in

pledged my opinion in that Address, I

consoling the correspondent, th Atom to re- rebellion against the same force, re acting under one line of that dressed his Ma- e measures that this into effect. direction is quite with this, has indulgence to ir duty to this country. In an address you can only state this in general terms. You could not, without taking it up as a particular point of consideration, express yourselves in an explicit and definitive manner. While you are going on with one part of this united measure, will you fall short in this to which you have pledged both your honour and humanity? Sir, so far from the measure

now

Mr. Cornwall explained the nature of the supremacy, and shewed how the measure now proposed was not only consistent with it, but the best and wisest measure, as a measure of finance.

The Right Hon. *T. Townshend* replied to Mr. Cornwall.

Lord *North*, I agree, Sir, with the Gentleman who spoke last, as well as with an Honourable Gentleman who spoke early, that it is very probable that the propositions contained in this resolution may not be acceptable to the Americans in general; the resolution certainly does not go to all their claims—it is however just, humane, and wise; and those in America who are just, who are wise, and who are serious, will, I believe, think it well worthy their attention. The Gentleman has charged me with mean, low, and servile pol-

confirmations and the prudent will adopt, will, at the same time, recover them from under the influence and seduction of the wicked, I trust the effect that principle, which will thus divide the good from the bad, and give vigilance, assistance, and support to the friends of peace and good government. As Right Hon. Gentleman, who always speaks and acts like a man of honour, and who, when he differs from his friends, does it like a man of honour, thinks right according to the state in which he finds the subject, the resolutions now proposed by me totally depart from it. I will beg leave to call the Gentleman to the express and explicit language which I held when I proposed the address; I can never refer to my very words, on being the first time that Gentleman, extending only to his own definition, did not give his attention to me; I can only be sorry, for his respectable character, that Gentleman will appeal to the House as to the manner in which I explained the idea of that indulgence which the address held out to and promised; and having held out and promised such indulgence, if I had not followed it by some propositions which were open, explicit, and definitive, I might indeed have been charged with throwing out deceptions to gentlemen here, and with trying a snare for our fellow-subjects in America. When

ever may be the reception these propositions shall meet with, I feel that I have done my duty fairly and conscientiously.

(To be continued.)

The following is a Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met

to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great-Britain, however, stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they knew to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and despairing of success in any mode of conquest, where regard should be had to truth, law, or right, have, at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and unjustifiable purpose of enslaving these Colonies by violence, and thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from reason to arms. Yet, however blinded and infatuated they may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited dominion, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great-Britain, left their native land, to seek on these shores a residence for civil and religious freedom, at the expence of their lives, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, by unceasing labour, and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians. Societies or governments, vested with perfect legislature, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the Colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing increase of the wealth, strength, and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that these Colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies.—Towards the conclusion of that war, it pleased our sovereign to make a change in his counsels. From that fatal moment the affairs of the British Empire began to fall into confusion, and gradually sliding from the summit of glorious prosperity, to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length distracted by the convulsions that now shake it to its deepest foundations. The new ministry finding the brave sons of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a speedy peace, and of thus subduing their faithful friends.

These devoted Colonies were judged to be in such a state, as to present temptories without bloodshed, and all the easy emoluments of successful plunder. The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous, and useful services during the war, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honourable manner by his Majesty, by the late King, and by Parliament, could not save them from the meditated innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and, assuming a new power over them, have, in the course of eleven years, given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquiescence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our consent, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property. Statutes have been passed for extending

the

miniſterial rancour, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing in our own mode the preſcribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances, to accept them would be to inſure them.

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, General Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, on the 19th day of April ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded, in warlike array, to the town of Concord, where they fell upon another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killed ſeveral, and wounded more, until compelled to retreat by the country people, ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. Hoſtilities thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation. The inhabitants of Boſton, being confined within that town, by the General their Governor, and having, in order to procure their diſmiſſion, entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated that the ſaid inhabitants, having depoſited their arms with their own magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly depoſited their arms; but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligations of treaties, which even the moſt barbarous uſually eſteem ſacred, the Governor detained the arms depoſited as aforeſaid, that they might be preſerved for the uſe of the troops; and immediately diſarmed the greateſt part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their moſt valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and ſick from their relations and friends, who with to attend and aſſiſt them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty,

the means of defending ourselves. With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live slaves.

Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them, that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored. Necessity has not yet driven us to that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them. We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great-Britain, and establishing independent states; we fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even suspicion, of offence. They boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than servitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birth-right, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the Universe, we most devoutly implore his Divine Goodness to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Attested,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

The humble ADDRESS *and* PETITION *of the* LORD-MAYOR, ALDERMEN, *and* COMMONS, *of the City of* London, *in Common-Council assembled.*—Presented July 14, at St. James's.

"*To the* KING'S *Most Excellent Majesty.*

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"YOUR Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled, with all humility beg leave to lay themselves at your royal feet, humbly imploring your benign attention towards the grievous distractions of their fellow-subjects in America.

"The characteristic of the people, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparalleled loyalty to their Sovereign, whilst the principles of the Constitution have been the rule of his Government, as well as a firm opposition whenever their Rights have been invaded.

"Your American subjects, Royal Sir, descended from the same ancestors with ourselves, appear equally jealous of the Prerogatives of Freemen, without which they cannot deem themselves happy.

"Their chearful and unasked-for contributions, as well as willing services to the mother-country, whilst they remained free from the clog of compulsory laws, will, we are sure, plead powerfully with the humanity of your disposition, for graciously granting them every reasonable opportunity of giving, as Freemen, what they seem resolutely determined to refuse under the injunction of laws made independent of their own assent.

"The abhorrence we entertain of civil bloodshed and confusion, will, we trust, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your royal mind, yet plead powerfully in our favour for the warmth with which we lament those measures whose destructive principles have driven our American brethren to acts of desperation.

"Convinced of the earnest disposition of the Colonists to remain firm in all dutiful obedience to the constitutional authority of this kingdom, permit us, Most Gracious Sovereign, to beseech you, that those operations of force, which at present distract them with the most dreadful apprehensions, may be suspended, and that, uncontrouled by a restraint incompatible with a free Government, they may possess an opportunity of tendering such terms of accommodation as, we doubt not, will approve them worthy of a distinguished rank amongst the firmest friends of this country."

Signed by order of Court,
WILLIAM RIX.

For the King's Answer, see p. 348.

*** PHILO-RIDLEIUS *in our next.*—*Also, the very pretty imitation of* Gray's *Ode.*

Reflections on the Account given in Mr. BRYDONE'S *Tour through Sicily, of the Antiquity of Mount* ÆTNA.

IN Mr. BRYDONE'S *Tour through Sicily and Malta*, Vol. I. p. 113, 2d edit. we meet with the following paſſage:

"The laſt lava we croſſed before our arrival there (at *Jaci Reale*) is of a vaſt extent; I thought we never ſhould have done with it; it certainly is not leſs than ſix or ſeven miles broad, and appears in many places to be of an enormous depth.

"When we came near the ſea, I ago great was ſurpriſed to be informed by Signor Recupero, the hiſtorio-grapher of ÆTNA, that this very lava is mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, to have burſt from ÆTNA in the time of the ſecond Punic war, when Syracuſe was beſieged by the Romans. A detachment was ſent from Tauromenium to the relief of the beſieged. They were ſtopped on their march by this ſtream of lava, which having reached the ſea before their arrival at the foot of the mountain, had cut off their paſſage, and obliged them to return by the back of ÆTNA, upwards of four miles above. His authority for this, he tells me, was taken from inſcriptions on Roman monuments found on this lava, and that it was likewiſe well aſcertained by many of the old Sicilian authors. Now, as this is about 2000 years ago, one would have imagined, if lavas have a regular progreſs in becoming fertile fields, that this muſt long ago have become at leaſt arable; this, however, is not the caſe; and it is as yet only covered with a mean ſcanty vegetation, and incapable of producing either corn or vines. There are, indeed, pretty large trees growing in the crevices, which are full of rich earth; but, in all probability, muſt be ſome hundred years yet, before there is enough of it to render this kind of any uſe to the proprietor.

On this foundation Signor Recupero endeavours, p. 240, to eſtabliſh the great antiquity of our earth. In Near to the walls, which is moſt likely built below ground, and has probably been a burial-place, there is a deep well, where there are ſeveral ſtrata of lavas, with earth to a conſiderable thickneſs over the ſurface of each ſtratum. Recupero has made uſe of this as an argument to prove the great antiquity of the eruptions of this mountain; for, if it requires two thouſand years or upwards to form but a ſcanty ſoil on the ſurface of a lava, there muſt have been more than that ſpace of time betwixt each of the eruptions which have formed theſe ſtrata. But what ſhall we ſay of a pit they ſunk near to *Jaci* of a great depth? They pierced through ſeven diſtinct lavas, one under the other, the ſurfaces of which were parallel, and moſt of them covered with a thick bed of rich earth. Now, ſays he, the eruption which form'd the loweſt of theſe lavas, if we may be allowed to reaſon from analogy, muſt have flowed from the mountain at leaſt 14,000 years ago.

"Recupero, tells me he is exceedingly embarraſſed by theſe diſcoveries in writing the hiſtory of the mountain; that Moſes hangs like a dead weight upon him, and ſtarves all his zeal for enquiry; for that really he has not the conſcience to make his mountain ſo young, as that prophet makes the world."

Having given the two paſſages in the words of Mr. Brydone, I ſhall now make a few remarks upon them.

The great eruptions of ÆTNA, without one of which a century ſeldom paſſes, often produce conſiderable alterations on the coaſt, to the extent of thirty miles from the ſummit of the mountain. What evidence then have we, that a lava which flowed in the time of the ſecond Punic war, has not been totally changed, or overwhelmed by other lavas in ſucceeding times? Signor Recupero refers us for the identity of the promontory, from which he reaſons, to Roman monuments found upon it, and to the teſtimony of old Sicilian authors. But till the age, the inſcriptions, and even the reality of the monuments, are aſcertained, we cannot admit them as proofs of the point in queſtion. And as the earlieſt of theſe old Sicilian authors, as they are called, probably lived between ſix or ſeven hundred years after

* Brydone, Vol. I. p. 23.

Dio-

Diodorus Siculus, their teſtimony comes too late to ſatisfy us, that, on a coaſt ſo ſubject to changes, a lava, which he is ſaid to mention, ſtill ſubſiſts in its original form.

Here, then, is a great failure of evidence with regard to the fact, on which the whole of this reaſoning from analogy depends. But what if we allow the fact as ſtated by Signor Recupero? Will it follow as a juſt conſequence from this inſtance, that we can be aſſured of the time requiſite to clothe another lava with ſoil, if that other lava is very differently ſituated? The lava in queſtion, as Mr. Brydone deſcribes it, "has driven back the waves for upwards of a mile, and formed a large black HIGH promontory, where before it was deep water." It is, therefore, expoſed to the ſpray of the ſea; it is expoſed to all the violence of ſtormy winds and rains; which will not eaſily ſuffer any ſoil to reſt and faſten, but will diſperſe and carry it down, either into the ſea, or upon the lower grounds. The tops of mountains retain only a thin moſſy coat of earth, or continue bare and barren from old time, while the vallies beneath are enriched at their expence. And ſomething of this ſort may be obſerved on this very promontory; "There are large trees growing in the crevices, which are full of a rich earth."

The different ſtate of the heights and crevices of this lava points out to us

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ace where the ſeven
ed, is near to *Jaci*
. Brydone *deſcend-*
e de cento cavalli".
: preſume, in ſow
the earth waſhed
eminences would
ıe aſhes of the vol-
: for ÆTNA ſome-
great ſhowers of
the adjacent coun-
le depth. At firſt
ıe land barren, but
ertilize it. "I have
Mr. Brydone, "in
eſt ſoil to the depth
and upwards, and
ıhing but rocks of
nder different cir-

cumſtances, it may require a different time to mellow theſe aſhes into ſoil; but in no caſe have we reaſon to ſuppoſe it a proceſs of two thouſand years. It is not quite ſeventeen hundred years ſince the city of Pompeii was buried under the matter thrown out by Veſuvius; and upon this ſpot there is a good thickneſs of fruitful mold, in which the vine flouriſhes, and has probably flouriſhed for centuries paſt. Strabo relates †, that ÆTNA ſometimes covers the country about Catania with great depth of aſhes. The aſhes, he ſays, are detrimental for a ſeaſon [χρόνον τινὰ], but afterwards highly beneficial to the land. We can hardly ſuppoſe the expreſſion *for a ſeaſon* to mean more than two or three centuries at moſt. And I conclude, Mr. Brydone did not intend to ſuggeſt an idea of longer duration, when he tells us, that the country near Hybla ‖ "was ſo celebrated for it fertility, and particularly for its honey, that it was called *Mel Paſſi*, till it was overwhelmed by the lava of ÆTNA; and having then become totally barren, by a kind of pun its name was changed to *Mal Paſſi*. In a ſecond eruption by a ſhower of aſhes from the mountain, it SOON reaſſumed its ancient beauty and fertility; and for many years was called *Belle Paſſi*." If, then, the aſhes which fell upon the lava, that had deſtroyed *Mel Paſſi*, SOON ripened into fertile ſoil, may we not ſuppoſe the very ſame thing to have happened upon ſome at leaſt of the ſeven lavas near *Jaci Reale*? And if it happened but upon ſome of them, it marks the argument for the high antiquity of the mountain. A lava is caſt out from the crater into the valley or plain; after a while the ſame crater ſends forth upon it a mighty ſhower of aſhes, which are mixed with the earth waſhed from the ſides of the hill, and yield a rich mold. Upon this mold another lava is poured, and a new accumulation of ſoil ſucceeds by the ſame means as before. Which proceſs, according to the account of Strabo, and of Mr. Brydone himſelf, we may well conceive to be completed in three hundred years, and the interſtices of theſe ſeven lavas to have been ſupplied with good earth in two thouſand years, the time aſſumed as neceſſary for each of them. For why are we to eſtimate what is produced on a plain, by what may have happened on an expoſed high

pro-

* Brydone, Vol. I. p. 122.
† Ibid. p. 125.
‡ Strabo's Geography, B. VI. p. 419, edit. Amſterdam, fol.
‖ Brydone, Vol. I. p. 172.

promontory? With regard to increaſe of ſoil, what analogy is there between them? It is poſſible, I ſay, that theſe lavas may have been formed in two thouſand years; and the poſſibility is ſufficient for my purpoſe: for I do not contend, that they were actually formed in ſo ſhort a time. We may allow the loweſt of them to be four, or, if you will, near ſix thouſand years old: for ÆTNA may have burned from remote ages, fed by thoſe ſubterraneous fires, which ſome* ſuppoſe coeval, or nearly coeval, with our earth. But, if *the Philoſopher of Mount Ætna* will venture on ſuch uncertain grounds to carry its antiquity ſo far back,

"and incautious tread
"On fires with faithleſs aſhes overſpread."

he may expoſe his own vanity and raſhneſs, but he will not hurt the credit of Moſes, or affect the chronology built on his writings.

Caſe of THOMAS PATTENSON, *communicated to the* Society for the Recovery of Perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned, *by* James Church, *Surgeon at* Iſlington.

ON the 2d of June, 1775, about three in the afternoon, a gentleman came on horſeback to tell me that a boy was juſt taken out of the New-River apparently drowned: I immediately went and found the boy without any ſigns of life, perfectly cold, his face ſwollen and livid, and the blood much ſtagnated in his thighs; in his wet cloaths, laid acroſs a barrel, on his belly, and held by two men, who were rolling him with ſome violence. I immediately put a ſtop to this pernicious practice, had him brought into a houſe, and ſtripped. Fortunately the ſun ſhone warm upon the table on which I laid the naked body. I had it well dried with warm flannels, and immediately began applying the remedies propoſed (ſee Vol. XL.) by the Society, viz. fumigations, frictions, &c. In about ten minutes a ſmall motion was perceived in his under jaw, and his lips began to loſe their livid hue, and to look of a more natural colour. I now diſcovered a very trifling pulſation, and ſome ſmall degree of warmth under the axilla. I next opened a vein in his arm, which bled drop by drop for about a minute; it then ſtarted out in a full ſtream. The boy ſighed ſoftly, and continued to do ſo about every half minute, tho' there were no ſigns of intermediate reſpiration. Theſe favourable ſymptoms induced me to continue the means with great ſpirit, and in one hour and an half he became generally, though ſlightly, convulſed; his breathing was now diſtinct, though performed with the greateſt difficulty; his pulſes ſtill continued very languid, and the proper warmth was not yet returned. Soon after this he vomited. As the animal functions now began to exert themſelves, I judged warmth was the likelieſt means to compleat the recovery; I therefore got a bed well heated, and put him in between the blankets. I now applied volatiles to his noſe, temples, and wriſts, and flannels dipped in hot brandy to his ſtomach, which immediately relieved his breathing; the pulſation of the heart became now very perceptible, his pulſes mended, and he had acquired a pretty general heat. He could not yet ſwallow. He now vomited again, and ſoon after loſt all his warmth, and the perceptible pulſation of his heart; his pulſe at the wriſt became very languid and irregular. This was about two hours and a half from the time I firſt ſaw him. Theſe appearances alarmed me much, and made me exert every means likely to relieve with the greateſt diligence. Hot brandy was applied freely, and frictions with a warm hand were continued very ſmartly for a quarter of an hour upon the muſcles of the fore-arm with apparent advantage. I now forced open his eye-lids, and was much pleaſed to find the light prove a very powerful ſtimulus; it made him move himſelf a good deal. Soon after this he was much convulſed all over; the co
ten minutes; wh
opened his eyes,
raiſe himſelf up i
now ſwallow a lit
returned, his pu
too languid, and
but ſtill he did n
leaſt degree of
was ſpoken to ra
look at you, but
comatoſe, and ſo
rouſed again; nor could his attention be fixed for longer than half a minute. This circumſtance made me fear he had received a blow on the head. I therefore examined his head very attentively

* Ray's Phyſico-Theological Diſcourſes, C. lii. p. 8, &c.

ut could diſcover no external
f violence. I would then have
n again, had not his pulſe con-
too languid. I determined
e to try what ſleep would do
. I watched him for near an
nger; he continued ſleeping
, and was now got into a pro-
ſpiration: this was *four hours*
e time he was undreſt. I now
t I might ſafely leave him. A-
hour after I ſent my journey-
ſee how he was; he brought
rd that he continued ſleeping,
ſt as I left him. About ten
I went to him again: ſoon after
he awoke, continued ſtill inſen-
ed comatoſe; his pulſes were
ll and frequent, which deter-
me to take ſome more blood
im. I opened a vein, and by
ne he had bled ſix ounces, he
two or three inarticulate words
mother, who ſtood by; he pre-
ſell aſleep again, and, as his
began to flag, I was ſatisfied
e quantity of blood I had tak-
d up his arm, and left him.
ext morning I was told by his
r, that he awoke about three
:, *twelve hours from the time*
cident happened, ſpoke ſenſibly,
ouriſhment, went to ſleep again,
woke in the morning perfectly
except fatigue, ſoreneſs, &c.
s boy had been under water *a*
r of an hour at leaſt, and full
ninutes were loſt before I came to
he was found under a bridge,
his head ſtuck faſt in the mud.
eleven years of age.
:re, Whether the obſtinate *coma*,
was by far the moſt alarming
om of all, may not be fairly at-
ed to the diſcipline of rolling on
rrel, which had been exerciſed
n minutes before I ſaw him,
by the blood might have been
l ſo violently into the veſſels of
:ad, as to occaſion a preternatural
re on the brain? The relief he
l from the ſecond bleeding ſeems
untenance this conjecture. I hope,
fore, this will be a caution to o-
to abſtain from a practice which
e injurious, and from which much
cannot be expected.

JOHN CHURCH.

r. URBAN,

VING lately read "The Hiſtory
and Antiquities of Rocheſter," of
h you gave ſome account in your Volume for 1772, I muſt now beg a place in your next Magazine for a few remarks, which have occurred to me upon the peruſal of the work.

The curious compiler of it would not have been drawn, by Rapin, as it ſeems, into the long deſcant upon Archbiſhop *Laud* from page 88 to 91, had he at all attended to the very words of the Archbiſhop in the "Account of his Province, ſent to the King, for the year 1633," which is publiſhed at the end of "The Hiſtory of his Troubles and Tryal," by Henry Wharton, in 1695, folio. His Grace there, at page 526, in the account of the dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, writes thus to his Majeſty;—"I certifie your Majeſty, that the *Biſhop complains* that the cathedral church ſuffers much for want of glaſs in the windows, and that the church-yard lies very undecently, and the gates down; and that he hath no power to remedy theſe things, becauſe the Dean and Chapter refuſe to be viſited by him, upon pretence that their ſtatutes are not confirmed under the broad ſeal."—From hence it is evident that the *Archbiſhop* was not the complainant, but the *Biſhop of the Dioceſe*. It did not come under conſideration, whether the *Archbiſhop* had power to remedy theſe things: but the *Biſhop of Rocheſter* complains that he himſelf had no ſuch power, and founds his complaint upon the Dean's and Chapter's refuſal of being viſited by *him their Dioceſan*. Surely, then, the author, in any future edition of his work, will ſee the neceſſity of ſhortening his reflections upon the Archbiſhop as to this point, in which he has been ſo groſsly miſrepreſented.

At page 166, line 15, the ſame Archbiſhop ſeems to degrade himſelf ſufficiently; for Collier, implicitly followed by our author, inſtead of "the *Archdeacon*," as in the original above referred to, has printed it "the *Archbiſhop* by the Lord Biſhop's command had ſettled them." At line 11, we ſhould read "1633," as in page 88.

"A fatality of miſrepreſentation has attended this Prelate, living and dead. It may not therefore be amiſs to add here a note ſubjoined to his character by the candid and inſtructive Mr. Granger, in the *octavo* edition of his "Biographical Hiſtory of England," Vol. ii. p. 153, which may alſo be met with in the "Supplement" to the *quarto* edition, page 190; where he makes this remark:—"It ſhould be remembered,

remembered; that Fuller, in his Appeal of injured Innocence, [againſt Heylin] part iii. p. 8. ſays, that the Articles of *Laud*'s Viſitation were obſerved to be as moderate as any Biſhop's in England."—

The Rocheſter hiſtorian, in a note upon page 181, ſeems to think that Biſhop Kennet may have made a miſtake in fixing the dates of Biſhop *Sprat*'s entering into prieſt's orders, and of his being inſtalled a prebendary of Lincoln; as, if they are exact, he could be only a deacon when this dignity was conferred upon him. But nothing is more probable; for till the laſt Act of Uniformity, which took place on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662, *prieſthood* was not a neceſſary condition for *admittance* to an eccleſiaſtical promotion.

In the note on page 196, Dr. *Wilcocks* is ſaid to have been choſen Demy of Magdalen-College with Dr. Boulter and Mr. Addiſon. If for "*Wilcocks*" we ſubſtitute "*Smallbroke*," it will be all right: but then the whole note will be nothing to the author's purpoſe. *Wilcocks*, as appears from the college books, was not elected Demy till 1692; whereas "the golden election" was in 1689, when eighteen Demies were elected; among whom were the three juſt mentioned. The editor of Primate Boulter's "Letters," printed at the Clarendon preſs in 1769, in two octavos, has committed the ſame miſtake with regard to Dr. *Wilcocks* in a note upon Vol. I. page 94; wherein the words "or Fellow" ſhould be eraſed.

Theſe ſtrictures upon "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of Rocheſter" proceed from a deſire to aſcertain the truth, and from the eſteem which that work demands from the public, as well as from

Your conſtant reader,

Oxford, *Aug.* 10, 1775. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

I AM ſorry to ſee the Gentleman's Magazine made a vehicle of Party Lies and Paragraphs fit only for the Public Ledger or London Evening Poſt.

The Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine utterly diſclaim all party partialities whatever, and never did, nor ever will, *knowingly*, make it the Vehicle of *Party Lies*, or *Party Paragraphs*. It is part of their plan to record the memorable tranſactions of the times, and in doing that they regard no party, but act indifferently by all. Their commendation is without flattery, and their cenſure without malignancy.

—In p. 326 of your laſt Magazine, a charge is brought againſt the King of ſettling an annuity of 50l. a year on a ſailor * for his bravery in *killing two ſavages and carrying off a young lion from them* which they had taken, and which he has preſented to his Majeſty. I have no doubt but that this fact, if it is not entirely falſe, is very groſſly miſrepreſented.

The paragraph, on which the above charge is founded, was not inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine at all. Our Correſpondent's motive for giving occaſion to the above charge, *he* no doubt will explain. All we ſhall add, is, that if the fact be *true*, and we have never ſeen it contradicted, the perſon who recommended the ſoldier to his Majeſty's notice muſt have conſidered the action in a military light only, and muſt totally have overlooked the criminality of it in a moral ſenſe. The killing two innocent fellow-creatures, *unprovoked*, only to rob them of the fruits of their ingenuity, can never ſurely be accounted *meritorious* in one who calls himſelf a Chriſtian. If it is not *meritorious*, but the contrary, the murderer was a very improper object to be recommended as worthy to be rewarded by a humane and Chriſtian King.

—With the ſame illiberal view of throwing an odium on the King, a paragraph was inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine of laſt March, p. 147, viz. That Lord Balmerino, ſon of the late *Earl of Balmerino, executed for being concerned in the rebellion in* 1745, *was preſented to the King, and very graciouſly received.*

—Now it is certain, as Mr. Watſon has obſerved, page 316, that the Earl of Balmerino left no ſon; but what of that? The lye has had time to operate and probably ſpread by many who may not be able or willing to contradict it.

By the above charge we may learn how differently the relation of the ſame fact may ſtrike different minds. The Editor, at the time he inſerted the article, had no reaſon to doubt the truth of it, and rather inſerted it in compliment to his Majeſty's clemency in graciouſly encouraging returning Loyalty, than with a view to throw an odium for countenancing a Rebel's ſon. It is known that the ſon of Lord Lovat is *deſervedly* a favourite. Why might not the ſon of Lord Balmerino have been the ſame, had he been equally *loyal* and equally *brave!* Be that as it may, the ready inſertion of Mr. Watſon's information muſt in the eye of impartiality clear us from the charge of any intentional diſreſpect to his Majeſty.

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* Soldier it ſhould have been written.

In

In p. 317, the indecent and inflammatory Remonſtrance of the Livery of London intended to be preſented to the King (I ſhould rather ſay intended to be ſpread through America) is given at full length, whilſt the more mild and decent Addreſs of the Aldermen and Common-Council, which really was preſented, is totally omitted.

For both theſe Petitions we could not find room in the ſame Magazine. The former had preference only as it was firſt in point of time.

—With regard to Mr. Strange the engraver's perſecution, as it is called, p. 333, by the King and Lord Bute, I will leave his own performance to ſpeak for itſelf.—Sure I am, that many unprejudiced perſons who have read *all* Mr. Strange's pamphlet have drawn very different concluſions even from his own premiſes.

The Reviewer of Mr. Strange's pamphlet will, without doubt, anſwer for himſelf. In the mean time, it is a queſtion worth examining, Whether men ſtrongly prejudiced themſelves are not *inſenſibly* led to fancy prejudices in others that never did exiſt.

—The account of the ſhipwrights aſſociation, and quitting the King's yards, p. 325, is ſet, if not in a falſe, at leaſt in a very unfair and imperfect light. A very different, and, I believe, a much more juſt account, was given of this tranſaction in ſome of the papers. This ſurely ſhould have accompanied the other, and then readers might have formed their own judgments.

Whenever an authentic account of the ſhipwrights aſſociation ſhall be communicated to us, we ſhall give it preference to every other ſubject.—If we are impoſed upon by falſe intelligence, we are ever ready to expoſe the error, and never ſuppreſs the TRUTH, when it comes to our knowledge, to cover our own or our Correſpondents miſtakes.

—In June Magazine 4 pages are filled with an hiſtorical account of an ancient picture at Windſor-Caſtle, lately engraved at the expence of the Society of Antiquarians. This print has been advertiſed to be ſold only at the Society's houſe in Chancery-lane; but in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, p. 338, it is ſaid *that this print is not to be ſold, but appropriated entirely to the uſe of the members of* THE ROYAL SOCIETY, *at whoſe expence it was engraved.*—This is but a ſorry return for the pages that were borrowed from the laſt volume of the Society's tracts.

To this charge we plead guilty. We acknowledge our fault in giving too eaſy credit to the information we received from memory only. But now that our Correſpondent, who made the enquiry, and the public, are authentically informed by the above remark, we hope the injury to the Society is repaired by the beſt return we can make.

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from p.* 329.

AT two in the afternoon of Palm-Sunday, the Guardian, accompanied by twelve friars, and about 80pe Oriental Chriſtians, who were come thither to that feſtival, went from Jeruſalem to Bethphage, and returning thence croſſed the lower and South ſide of Olivet, toward the valley of Jehoſophat, in order to aſcend Mount Sion, Lithgow and the ſix Germans refuſing to accompany them, and in the mean time repoſing themſelves on the top of the cloyſter. In an apiſh imitation of Chriſt the Guardian mounted at Bethphage on an aſs, and came riding to Jeruſalem, the people cutting down boughs of trees, and ſtrewing the way with their cloaths, crying, *Hoſanna to the Son of David*, &c. as in the Goſpel, till they came to the South gate of Sion, where the Guardian thought to have entered, riding to his monaſtery, with this ſhouting company, becauſe their patriarch is not allowed this liberty like this Italian Guardian: but ſo incenſed was the Turkiſh garriſon at this clamour, that they not only abuſed the poor Chriſtians, but pulled the Guardian alſo from the aſs's back, beating him and all the other friars and pilgrims moſt cruelly. At laſt entering the convent, moſt of them came in groaning with wounds and bruiſes; at which Lithgow and the other proteſtants inwardly laughed, to ſee their fooliſh proceſſion ſo ſubſtantially rewarded. After ſupper, the Guardian, knowing that he and the Germans were proteſtants, thus addreſſed them: "You pilgrims, who "refuſe to partake with us in the ſa-"craments, and will not adhere to our "maſſes, proceſſions, and ceremonies, "I therefore intreat (as you have as "much liberty here as we) only to "abſtain from ſcandalizing and mock-"ing our rites and uſual cuſtoms at "this great feſtival." To which they aſſented, and promiſed to give no offence. He concluded with ſaying, "All you travellers muſt in general "be endued with theſe three gifts, "*faith*,

" *faith*, *patience*, and *money*; *faith*, " to believe the things that you ſhall " here ſee; *patience*, to endure the " apparent injuries of infidels; and " *money*, to diſcharge all tributes and " coſts, which here and about this city " muſt be defrayed." The ſeveral pretended ſcenes of our Saviour's ſufferings which were ſhewn our travellers by the *Padre Vicario* and a French *Predicatore*, it is needleſs to recapitulate, moſt of them being lying wonders.

All Monday was employed in viſiting theſe ancient remains. On Tueſday morning the Guardian, eſcorted by 60 horſemen and 40 foot, ſet out for Jordan and the Mountain in the Wilderneſs where Chriſt faſted, which is his uſual cuſtom in Paſſion-week. Our travellers were of this party, as thoſe places can be viewed only at that time; but were obliged to give ſeven crowns (forty-two ſhillings) each to the Lieutenant. All the fryars and pilgrims were mounted on mules, " ſave only pedeſtrial" Lithgow, and two mules were loaden with their proviſions. Leaving Bethphage and Bethany on their left, they had pleaſant travelling for ſeven miles, but then entered a barren and deſert country, where they ſaw neither houſe nor village, its only inhabitants being wild beaſts and naked Arabs. Seven miles before they arrived at Sodom and Gomorrha, ſo deep were the ſands, that the mules were unable to carry their riders through; ſo that they all diſmounted, wreſtling and wading above their middles, and ſometimes falling in over their heads, with great danger of periſhing, though the robuſtneſs of Lithgow's body carried him through on his feet, often relieving alſo ſome of thoſe fryars and pilgrims who were almoſt choaked and overwhelmed with ſand, " but not for lack of wine." And even in the midſt of " this turmoyling paine," (the night being dark) they were ſurrounded and attacked by ſome Arabs with " a ſtorm of arrows," from ſome little hard hills, of which, knowing the ground, they took the advantage; yet ſuch was the courage of the ſoldiers (though ſeveral were wounded), that they prevailed nothing. In all his travels Lithgow ſays he " was never ſo ſore fatigated, nor more fearefully indangered," than he was that night.

A little after midnight, thoſe ſavages leaving them, they coaſted the lake of Sodom, now called the Dead Sea, and marched along it above nine miles, before they came to Jordan. This lake ſmokes continually, as Solomon reports of it, *Wiſd.* x. 7; but this ſmoke our author ſuppoſes to be only the exhalation of Jordan, which falls into it; the one being pure, the other filthy, the two contrary natures cannot agree. He alſo ſuppoſes it to be the purgatory of Papiſts; for they ſay, *Limbus Patrum* is near, or in the ſecond room, to hell, which he thinks muſt needs be Sodom; for, though it be not hell itſelf, yet he was perſuaded it is a ſecond hell, having (as ſome report) no bottom. Though the freſh running ſtream of Jordan always falls into this bounded ſea, yet that the lake itſelf never diminiſhes nor increaſes, but conſtantly ſtands at one fulneſs, nor has any viſible outlet, there being not even a brook nor ſtrand, much leſs a river, for 300 miles (that being the diſtance of the Red Sea), is one of the greateſt wonders of the world. Wherefore (he ſays) "it muſt needs either exhale to the clouds, or otherwiſe runne downe to hell." It neither breeds nor "releeves" any kind of fiſhes; and if any be carried to it by the ſwelling of Jordan, they inſtantly die. And though Joſephus mentions the " apples of Sodom," " fair without, and rotten within," yet now there are neither trees nor buſhes within three miles of it. Others alſo have reported, that nothing of any reaſonable weight will ſink into it; but our traveller, of his own experience, affirms the contrary; " for it beareth (he ſays) nothing at all; yea, not the weight of a feather, nor the pile of withered graſſe, but it will ſinke therein."

author ſays) " are not much different in quantity and colour (both being muddy), and not unlike each other in their

their courſes; for Jordan falleth in the old Gomorrha, and Tibris runneth through the new Sodome." To view this famous ſtream, naked as he was from ſwimming, he climbed to the top of a turpentine tree, which grew within the limited flood, and cut down a fair hunting rod, three yards long, wondrous ſtrait, and of a yellowiſh colour, which afterwards, with great pains, he brought to England, and preſented to King James I. But while he was chuſing it, ſequeſtered from the ſight of the company by the broad leaves of that ſolitary tree, the fryars and ſoldiers removed, and marched towards Jericho; but, within two furlongs of Jordan, they were beſet and attacked by the former nocturnal enemies. Lithgow, hearing the diſcharge of the harquebuſs, was greatly ſurpriſed, and, looking out, found his companions were gone, and, at a little diſtance, ſaw them combating in the plain. Not knowing whether to go or to ſtay, or what to do, he leaped down from the tree, and leaving his Turkiſh cloaths lying on the ground, he took only the rod in his hand, and the ſaſh which he wore on his head, and ran ſtark naked above a quarter of a mile, amongſt thiſtles and ſharp-pointed graſs, which pitifully bepricked his feet. When he approached his company, one of the ſoldiers ran at him with his half-pike, and ſtruck at him three times, being determined to kill him for ſtaying behind; but his horſe being at full ſpeed, Lithgow ſaved himſelf, firſt by falling down, next by running in amongſt the thickeſt of the pilgrims, and being eſpied, naked as he was, by the Guardian, he inſtantly pulled off his grey gown, and threw it to him for a covering. By which means, as he obſerves, he "was cloathed (in the ſpace of an houre) three manner of wayes: firſt, like a Turke; ſecondly, like a wild Arabian; and, thirdly, like a grey fryar; which was a barbarous, a ſavage, and a religious habit."

At laſt the Captain entering into a parley with the Arabs, allayed their fury, by promiſes of an acknowledgment to be ſent them from Jeruſalem. The travellers then marched on to Jericho, where they went to the houſe of Zaccheus (who ſat on a tree to ſee our Saviour), of which the walls (Lithgow ſays) were then ſtanding, the roof only being demoliſhed. The village then conſiſted only of nine houſes, inhabited by a kind of Arabs.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

IN Vol. XLIV, pp. 252, 314, and 406, I have read with pleaſure Mr. T. Row's ingenious explanations of many terms, whoſe derivation length of time has rendered obſcure; but I was rather diſappointed in not finding among them the etymology of B—fiddle, a word that is far from being obſolete, however arduous may be the taſk of inveſtigating the origin of it. The learned author of the Commentary on the Laws of England has clearly ſhewn (b. 1, c. 9, 8vo edit. p. 346), that another word, to which the ſame monoſyllable is now uſually prefixed, has ſuffered an alteration by the common people; for that "bound-bailiff" was the original term: and, poſſibly, this may have been the caſe in the word before mentioned, though I am not deeply enough verſed in antiquarian lore to diſcover the ſource of the corruption.—Mr. Paul Gemiège formerly tranſmitted to the public, through the channel of your Magazine, a curious diſquiſition on the favourite word and thing "bumper," as alſo a ſecond upon the terms "crowder" and "crowdero;" and, as the inſtrument which is the ſubject of this letter is undoubtedly a ſpecies of the crowdero, I am ſolicitous to know his ſentiments upon it: but I have obſerved, with concern, that he has for ſome time ceaſed to be one of your correſpondents.—Could he, upon this topic, be induced to reſume his pen, he would oblige and entertain many of your readers, and particularly his old friend,

ANTIQUE.

Mr. URBAN,

DR. Johnſon, who has merited ſo highly of the public by an edition of Shakeſpeare, which does equal honour to his abilities as a critic and as a commentator, has, I think, notwithſtanding his general accuracy, been inadvertently betrayed into ſome trivial errors.

In that beautiful ſoliloquy in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, act ii. ſc. 7, Protheus, when balancing between his declining love of Julia, his former miſtreſs, and his new paſſion for Silvia, very pertinently obſerves, concerning the *latter*,

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,
And that hath dazzled my reaſon's light.

Here Dr. Johnſon remarks, "*This is evidently a ſlip of attention; for he had ſeen her in the laſt ſcene, and in high terms offered her his ſervice.*" This is, indeed,

indeed, *a ſlip of attention*, but it is a ſlip of the *editor*, not of the *poet*. Protheus uſes the word *picture figuratively*; he means to ſay, that he "*had yet beheld*" her exterior form only, the mere perſon, or *portraiture*, as it were, of Silvia: for, from the preceding ſcene, in which he had firſt been introduced to her by Valentine, it appears, that he had yet had nothing more than a *tranſient view* of her. That view, however, tranſient as it was, had "*dazzled his reaſon's light*," had kindled in his breaſt ſuch a flame as was likely to deſtroy in it every ſentiment of honour towards his miſtreſs and his friend. This ſenſe receives further illuſtration from the lines immediately following:

But when I look on her perfections,
There is no reaſon but I ſhall be blind.

The graces of her mind, thoſe *perfections* which the warm imagination of the lover inſtantly conceives, and delineates to himſelf in the moſt ſtriking colours, are here ſtrongly contraſted to the charms of her perſon. Her "*picture*," the beams of her beauty alone, "*hath dazzled his reaſon's light*;" what will not then a thorough view of the *whole woman*, in the full blaze of all her "*perfections*," effect?

There is no reaſon but he ſhall be blind.

In act i. ſc. 3, of *Antony and Cleopatra*, Octavius Cæſar ſums up Antony's character to Lepidus in theſe words:

——— You ſhall there find a man,
Who is th' abſtract of all faults that all men follow.

To this Lepidus replies,

——— I muſt not think
They're evils enough to darken all his goodneſs.
His faults in him ſeem as the ſpots of heaven,
More fiery by night's blackneſs———

On which Dr. Johnſon has the following remark: "If by *ſpots* are meant *ſtars*, as night has no other fiery ſpots, the compariſon is forced and harſh; ſtars having been always ſuppoſed to beautify the night: nor do I comprehend what there is in the counterpart of this ſimile which anſwers to *night's blackneſs*."—The compariſon is neither *forced* nor *harſh*, if the proper point of likeneſs in it be attended to. It is the practice of the beſt poets, and particularly of Homer, to ſingle out *any one property* in a ſubject which bears a reſemblance to the thing intended to be illuſtrated by it, and from thence to form a ſimile. Thus, Ajax is ſomewhere in the Iliad compared to an *aſs* *, merely on account of his *obſtinate perſeverance* amidſt the blows with which he was belaboured. The beautiful appearance which the heavens, "powdered with ſtars," preſent, was, in the paſſage before us, foreign to Shakeſpeare's purpoſe. His deſign is to intimate, that the amiableneſs of Antony's natural diſpoſition, his many ſocial and military virtues, ſerved to render his *faults* the more conſpicuous. He illuſtrates this by an appoſite alluſion, which, when it is viewed in the light he intended it to be viewed in, moſt accurately exemplifies his meaning. *His faults in him*, i. e. in a mind naturally endowed with ſo many good qualities, *ſeem as the ſpots of heaven, more fiery by night's blackneſs*; i. e. ſeem more conſpicuous by means of thoſe very qualities, as the ſtars appear brighter from the darkneſs of the night. The "*goodneſs*" of Antony's nature, therefore, which is mentioned in the line preceding the ſimile, and which, agreeably to Shakeſpeare's elliptical way of writing, is here ſufficiently implied, is *the counterpart of the ſimile which anſwers to night's blackneſs*; and to me it appears to anſwer to it with the ſtricteſt propriety.

Caerhaes, Cornwall,
Aug. 5. Q.

The Outlines of a Plan for conciliating the Political Intereſts of Great Britain *and her* North American *Colonies*, &c.

Suppoſed to be written by Sir R——t H——rr——n.

IT is propoſed,

I. That the preſent board of trade be converted into a *Supreme Council of Colonies and Commerce*.

II. That a certain limited deputation be ſent to that council from the Houſe of Peers, the ſame from the Houſe of Commons, and the ſame from his Majeſty's Privy Council.

III. That theſe deputations be choſen by ballot, at the opening of every new parliament, or as often as any of the members ſhall die or reſign.

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* Ως δ' οτ' ονος παρ' αμαξαν ων εδησατο παιδας
Νωθης, ω δε πολλα περι ξυλα ταρφεα βαγη, &c.

IV. That

IV. That there be chosen by ballot, by the Assemblies in N. America and the W. I. islands, a certain number of members to represent them in this supreme council.

V. That the number of members to represent, be proportioned as near as can
f inhabitants repre-
England as else-

ie members of this
restrained from ac-
pensions from the
be empowered to re-
m their respective

epresentatives of the
chosen for life, but
ed on proof of re-
or pension. Thus
ns to American re-
obviated.
Lord Chancellor,
don, and the other
of the present Board
so members of this

council do meet in
ispatch of busines,
t, or be prorogued,
r as the Houses of

ncil be empowered to repeal, alter, or amend all laws relative to trade and plantations, of what kind soever; but liable to the controul of Parliament, and finally to that of the King.

ts in the colo-
last resort, to

already enacted
relative to A-
vigour, until
proposed su-

purpose, a fleet
every Ameri-
bedience to the laws.

XIV. That the damages sustained by the E. I. company, and others, be levied at those places where the teas were destroyed.

Should this plan be approved, it might be proper,

1. To procure, at the next general election, a more equal representation throughout Great Britain.

2. To establish an equal land-tax.

3. To regulate the provision for the clergy, by abolishing tythes, and paying their stipends in money.

4. To prevent churchmen from enjoying more than one living, and to make the livings more equal—none to exceed 1000l. a year, nor any to be less than 100l.

5. Church-lands, as the incumbents die, to be applied to the payment of the national debt.

6. To limit the size of farms.

7. To alter and amend the marriage-act.

8. To abolish such taxes on the necessaries of life as affect the poor, that they may not be tempted to emigrate by not being able to live at home.

9. To suppress smuggling, by the only effectual means of doing it,—that of taking away the temptation.—If, therefore, only small duties are paid on importation of goods, no drawbacks at exportation can be expected, and then the revenue will no longer be grossly defrauded in this matter.

10. To lay open the East India trade at the expiration of the present charter. The company to be indemnified for its forts, settlements, &c.

11. To make a new coinage both of gold and silver, and to subject our coin to such a duty as other nations do theirs, for obvious reasons.

12. To reduce the legal interest on *real* security to 4 per cent. leaving it to vary on *personal* security from 4 to 8 per cent. per annum, according to circumstances.

13. To limit the credit for goods bought to a certain number of months, on the penalty of paying the highest legal personal interest for any retarded payment.

14. Placemen to serve for half the present annual emoluments, until the national debt be brought under fifty millions.

The author hopes it will sufficiently appear from this plan, that he is no party man—that he has no place or pension—and that, if he has any selfish views, they can only be such as are strongly connected with the public good.

He thinks it almost needless to add, that he has not communicated his plan to any ministerial or antiministerial man, nor to any person connected with the people of North America or the West Indies. He commits it entirely to the public at large; happy, if his poor endeavours can in any way cement the necessary connection between the character of a good citizen and that of a loyal subject.

47. The

47. *The Correſpondents, an Original Novel; in a Series of Letters.* Becket. 12mo. pp. 264. 3s.

THESE *Correſpondents*, though no names, or even initials, are mentioned, every reader of diſcernment will ſoon diſcover to be a noble Hiſtorian lately deceaſed, and the fair widow of Col. P—, now Lady L——, being afterwards married to his Lordſhip's ſon. That theſe Letters, however, are warranted originals, is not affirmed, nor would we willingly believe, as there are ſome incidents interſperſed, particularly "a *moon-light* ſcene," a critical dangerous *tête à tête*, into which the known prudence and diſcretion (for theſe, and theſe only, ſeem queſtionable) of Lord L—— would not, we think, have been betrayed, even in his youngeſt days; add to this, that "travelling in *ſtage-coaches*," &c. does not well accord with the fortune of which Mrs. P—— we have heard was poſſeſſed: and, beſides, we cannot forget that this is the ſame bookſeller who uſhered into the world thoſe famous Erſe fragments, whoſe authenticity is no leſs ſuſpicious. At the ſame time, it muſt be allowed, that many of theſe Epiſtles diſplay ſuch marks of genius and ſenſibility as are by no means unworthy of the diſtinguiſhed name to which they are imputed; and that thoſe of the Lady alſo are ſo ſenſible and ſentimental, ſo moral and entertaining, that it ſeems unaccountable that a writer who poſſeſſes ſuch powers of pleaſing ſhould chuſe to exhibit them in diſguiſe; a diſguiſe, too, which might eaſily, and, we think, ſhould, be torn off by a public diſavowal from the living Lady, or the executors of the deceaſed Lord; and till that happens, ſo artful is the veil, that, notwithſtanding the internal evidence above-mentioned, many (with the *Monthly Reviewers*) will be unable or unwilling to detect the impoſture†. Some particulars of the ſtory may be collected from the following.

To ——. [*him.*]

"Having nothing at preſent worth communicating to my noble friend, I ſhall only deſire he will not credit an idle report, and then ſubmit to his peruſal

A FABLE.

"Once upon a time a poor widowed linnet (who unfortunately loſt her mate in the barbarous *ſhooting ſeaſon*‡, and who was not inclined to ſeek another) found great difficulty in keeping the poſſeſſion of her own ſolitary neſt. She had, moreover, the ill fortune to be entangled
proved moſtly
for the ſmalle
the meſhes, u
and ſtrength
eſcape. In t
an eagle, tha
cent, by who
This generou
ſiſtance towa
the *net*, and
ſhew her grea
Being unuſe
linnets, he
clever than t
cies, and ever
prove an agreeable acquaintance.

"Every one that knows any thing of natural hiſtory, knows that birds, like the human race, have many different degrees or claſſes of rank and precedence.
continu
proceſs
quent in
her to r
among
ing that
fied to f
linnet k
infinite
perſuaſi
thicker,
the beau
tion.

ed againſt her, a thouſand reaſons given

† Since writing the above, the following article has appeared in the St. James's Chronicle: "The executors of the late Lord Lyttelton empower us to inform the public, that the Letters publiſhed under the title of *The Correſpondents* were not written by, nor have the leaſt reference to, the late Lord, or any part of his family." To the truth of the latter part of this paragraph we can by no means aſſent, though we believe, and are glad to be aſſured of, the former.

‡ Col. P—, we have heard, was killed in the Eaſt-Indies.

§ *Law*, probably.

for

for her ſudden attempt at *politeſſe*, and all equally unfavourable. She could ſee the eagle, 'tis true, every day, but that was no comfort, for every day brought new proofs that ſhe was no companion for *him*. He wiſhed her a hundred times at that diſtance, in which alone her merit appeared conſpicuous; but the removal was not without its difficulties. The birds whoſe ſociety ſhe had left were now equally prejudiced againſt her, and ſhe had neither ſpirit nor intereſt to make new friends. Alas, for the poor linnet! diſregarded by one party, diſowned by the other, ſhe expired with mere ſhame and vexation; acquitting her benefactor, and condemning only her own folly."

To *. [*her.*]

"I am delighted with your Fable: there is a ſingular, a very *ſtriking* ingenuity in the conſtruction of it; but, like other pieces of *ancient* writing, (for you know birds have not ſpoke for ſome ages) it is liable to divers readings, at the pleaſure of different critics. I could propoſe two emendations, one reſpecting the *eagle* as you call it, but which, according to *Le Pere* and *La Mere*, never claſſed ſo high*, and in fine was but a *blackbird*: and if you conſult that venerable and deciſive critic Father *Time*, you will find him give a different *cataſtrophe* to the fable; making the *blackbird* to die firſt, and to reproach the linnet with *not having accepted his propoſal*, and rendered more happy that ſhort time which his advanced age would allow him to expect in the foreſt of life. I ſhall not, however, attempt to influence *your* judgment by theſe remarks. Continue to read your fable juſt as you pleaſe.

"But it will not be amiſs to aſſure you, that I deſire not a more frequent intercourſe *merely* through ſelfiſhneſs. I am vain enough to imagine that I could occaſionally add to *your* ſatisfaction; for you have often very politely expreſſed pleaſure in my company, and ſeemed amuſed by the anecdotes which my acquaintance with former times enabled me to communicate. But I will not urge this matter farther, nor ever deſire you to do any thing irreconcileable with your own judgment. Adieu."

* Meaning, we preſume, that his Father and Mother were *Commoners*.

From the ſimilarity of their ſtyle alone, many would conclude theſe writers to be one and the ſame; and of this the lady ſeems conſcious, and, like Yorick's Eliza, endeavours to account for it.

Some very pathetic and too juſt alluſions to his Lordſhip's former felicity with his *Lucy*, and unhappineſs with his ———, if invented, ſhew great knowledge of the ſuppoſed feelings of that moſt amiable, but in thoſe reſpects pitiable peer. We cannot reſiſt the temptation of adding a ſhort but beautiful ſpecimen of the lady's poetry; and for another, an admirable though unfiniſhed piece, the ſubject *Shakeſpear's Jubilee*, in which ſhe has placed him in a new point of view, hope to find a place in our poetical article.

SONNET *occaſioned by her Correſpondent's deſiring her opinion and criticiſm of a certain manuſcript.*

"THE poliſh'd labour of his heav'n-taught mind
See the fam'd Atticus to Mira ſend,
And bid her freely cenſure or commend
What his creative genius has deſign'd!
And though unſkill'd in ſcience' mazy writ,
She all unequal to the taſk be found;
And though the work be with perfection crown'd,
By wiſdom, learning, elegance, and wit;
Yet not in vain he makes the gen'rous loan, [quires,
And not in vain the pleaſing talk re-
Which gives her honour, leſſens not his own, [inſpires.
And her wrapt breaſt with gratitude
So potent Phœbus bids the queen of night
Shine in the borrow'd beams of his reflected light."

48. STERNE's *Letters to his Friends, on various Occaſions. To which is added, his Hiſtory of a Watch-Coat*†. *with explanatory Notes.* Kearſly. 12*mo.* *pf.* 176. 2*s.*

OF theſe Shandean Letters, whoſe authenticity no one will queſtion, the 2d is from Dr. Euſtace in America, with the preſent of a walking-ſtick; and the 13th and laſt, which (*agminis inſtar*) is almoſt as long as all the reſt, has been publiſhed before. One of the ſhorteſt will anſwer our purpoſe.

† A whimſical account of an eccleſiaſtical negociation at York, in which the late Dr. Topham (afterwards Maſter of the Faculties), Archbiſhop Hutton, and Dean Fountain, were the principal parties concerned.

LET-

LETTER VIII.

To **********.

"I have not been a furlong from Shandy-Hall since I wrote to you last—but why is my pen so perverse? I have been to *****, and my errand was of so peculiar a nature, that I must give you an account of it.—You will scarce believe me, when I tell you, it was to out-juggle a juggling attorney; to put craft, and all its power, to defiance; and to obtain justice from one who has a heart foul enough to take advantage of the mistakes of honest simplicity, and who has raised a considerable fortune by artifice and injustice. However, I gained my point!—It was a star and garter to me!—The matter was as follows:—

"A poor man, the father of my Vestal *, having, by the sweat of his brow, during a course of many laborious years, saved a small sum of money, applied to this scribe to put it out to use for him: this was done, and a bond given for the money.—The honest man, having no place in his cottage which he thought sufficiently secure, put it in a hole in the thatch, which had served instead of a strong box to keep his money.—In this situation the bond remained till the time of receiving his interest drew nigh—But, alas! the rain, which had done no mischief to his gold, had found out his paper-security, and had rotted it to pieces! It would be a difficult matter to paint the distress of the old countryman upon this discovery: he came to me weeping, and begging my advice and assistance!—It cut me to the heart!

"Frame to yourself a picture of a man upwards of sixty years of age—who, having with much penury, and more toil, with the addition of a small legacy, scraped together about four-score pounds, to support him in the infirmities of old age, and to be a little portion for his child when he should be dead and gone—lost his little hoard at once; and, to aggravate his misfortune, through his own neglect and incaution.—"If I was young, Sir, (said he) my affliction would have been light—and I might have obtained it again!—but I have lost my comfort when I most wanted it!—My staff is taken from me when I cannot go alone; and I have nothing to expect in future life, but the unwilling charity of a parish-officer."—Never, in my whole life, did I wish to be rich with so good a grace as at this time!—What a luxury it would have been to me, to have said to this afflicted fellow-creature,—"There is thy money—go thy ways—and be at peace!"—But, alas! the Shandy family were never much encumbered with money; and I (the poorest of them all) could only assist him with good counsel.—But I did not stop here.—I went myself with him to *******, where, by persuasion, threats, and some art, which (by the bye) in such a cause, and with such an opponent, was very justifiable,—I sent my poor client back to his home, with his comfort and his bond restored to him.—Bravo!—Bravo!—

"If a man has a right to be proud of any thing,—it is of a good action, done as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom of it.——Adieu!—Adieu!—

LAWRENCE STERNE."

A suspicion which had prevailed of our author's having an intention of making Bp. Warburton Tristram's tutor, in the continuation of his work, occasions some compliments to that learned prelate in one of these letters, in which such a design is absolutely disclaimed.

* Another writer would have said "my maid-servant."

49. *A Sermon preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on Feb.* 17, 1775. *By* Shute, *Lord Bishop of* Landaff. 1s. Harrison.

HIS Lordship's text is, *Psal.* ii. 8. *Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession*; in discoursing on which he offers several very rational arguments to "justify the partial, imperfect promulgation of a religion evidently calculated for the advantage of all, and therefore to be proposed to the acceptance of all; and to invalidate the objections urged against it:" shewing, 1. that the gospel has ever been in a progressive state, and that though miracles, at first necessary, were soon withdrawn, the gospel had then, and still has, an innate power, an availing efficacy of its own, adapted to render it successful; and that, 2. the gospel did accordingly advance and extend its influence among various nations merely by its own intrinsic worth. 3. His Lordship remarks that the methods pursued in the original promulging of Christianity are still the

the moſt fit and efficacious to be employed in the propagation of it, and in conſequence propoſes to our miſſionaries a diligent imitation of the apoſtles in their manner of propounding the faith, in their methods of recommending it, and in their particular mode of argumentation. In this part of his diſcourſe the Biſhop very properly laments a conſtitutional defect, heavily felt, under which our Proteſtant miſſionaries have too long laboured, in not being favoured with the local aſſiſtance of an able ſuperior and guide, who might direct their ſtudies, regulate their labours, and properly inſtruct them in particular emergencies. Among the objects of the Society's moſt attentive regard we are glad to find his Lordſhip mentions "the wretched Africans, who, torn from their country, from all the charities of life, by a traffic as inhuman in the mode of carrying it on, as it is unjuſtifiable in its principle, are condemned to perpetual bondage;" and rejoice to hear, that there is reaſon to apprehend, that remonſtrances made from hence to their maſters, aided by the example which the Society has ſet in the management of its own plantation*, and ſtrengthened by the more powerful conſiderations of intereſt and good policy, have procured for them in general a milder treatment than they formerly experienced.

From theſe (and other) views of the improving ſtate of religion in our colonies, the Biſhop thinks we have ſufficient grounds to believe that the prophecies relative to the univerſality of Chriſt's kingdom will all be fulfilled at their appointed period, and are alſo ſufficiently encouraged to proceed with alacrity, and to contribute our part to their more perfect accompliſhment.

50. *Speech of* Edmund Burke, *Eſq; on moving his Reſolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies*, March 22, 1775. Dodſley.

AS theſe reſolutions were rejected, and have ſince appeared in all the public papers, we think it needleſs to repeat them. One or two paſſages, however, in this ſpeech are too remarkable to be omitted. "The commerce of your colonies (ſays the orator) is out of all proportion beyond the numbers of the people. This ground of their commerce has, indeed, been trod ſome years ago, and with great ability, by a diſtinguiſhed perſon* at your bar. This gentleman, after thirty-ſix years—it is ſo long ſince he appeared at the ſame place to plead for the commerce of Great Britain—has come again before you to plead the ſame cauſe, without any other effect of time, than that to the fire of imagination and extent of erudition, which, even then, marked him as one of the firſt literary characters of his age, he has added a conſummate knowledge in the commercial intereſt of his country, formed by a long courſe of enlightened and diſcriminating experience." Mr. Burke then takes a comparative view of the export ſtate of England to its colonies as it ſtood in the year 1704, and as it ſtood in the year 1772; and alſo of the export trade of this country to its colonies alone, as it ſtood in 1772, compared with the whole trade of England to all parts of the world (America included) in 1704, by which it appears that the exports to the colonies from 570,000l. have grown to ſix millions, and that the trade with them alone is now within leſs than 500,000l. of being equal to what England carried on at the beginning of this century with the whole world. He then proceeds as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I cannot prevail on myſelf to hurry over this great conſideration. It is good for us to be here. We ſtand where we have an immenſe view of what is, and what is paſt. Clouds, indeed, and darkneſs reſt upon the future. Let us, however, before we deſcend from the noble eminence, reflect that this growth of our national proſperity has happened within the ſhort period of the life of man. It has happened within ſixty-eight years. There are thoſe alive whoſe memory might touch the extremities. For inſtance, my Lord Bathurſt might remember all the ſtages of the progreſs. He was, in 1704, of an age at leaſt to be made to comprehend ſuch things. He was then old enough *acta parentum jam legere, et quæ ſit poterit cognoſcere virtus.*—Suppoſe, Sir, that the angel of this auſpicious youth, foreſeeing the many virtues, which made him one of the moſt amiable, as he is one of the moſt fortunate men of his age, had opened to him in viſion, that, when, in the fourth generation, the third prince

* Codrington College, &c. in Barbadoes, of which the laſt year's revenue was 831l. 13s. 2d.

* Mr. Glover.

of

of the House of Brunswick had sat twelve years on the throne of that nation, which (by the happy issue of moderate and healing counsels) was to be made Great Britain, he should see his son, Lord Chancellor of England, turn back the current of hereditary dignity to its fountain, and raise him to a higher rank of peerage, whilst he enriched the family with a new one.—If, amidst these bright and happy scenes of domestic honour and prosperity, that angel should have drawn up the curtain, and unfolded the rising glories of his country, and, whilst he was gazing with admiration on the then commercial grandeur of England, the genius should point out to him *a little* speck, scarce visible in the mass of national interest, a small seminal principle, rather than a formed body, and should tell him,—"Young man, there is America, which, at this day, serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men, and uncouth manners; yet shall, before you taste of death, shew itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the world. Whatever England has been growing to by a progressive increase of improvement, brought in by varieties of people, by succession of civilizing conquest and civilizing settlements in a series of seventeen hundred years, you shall see as much added to her by America in the course of a single life!" If this state of his country had been foretold to him, would it not require all the sanguine credulity of youth, and all the fervid glow of enthusiasm, to make him believe it?—Fortunate man! he has lived to see it. Fortunate indeed, if he lives to see nothing that shall bury the prospect, and cloud the setting of his days."

A noble apostrophe this! Mr. Burke may fail to convince, but he never fails to charm.

51. *A Description of the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of* France; *with an Historical Account of the Institution of that august Ceremony in* France, *and in other Kingdoms of* Europe. *By M. Menin, Counsellor to the Parliament of* Metz. Hooper.

THIS is a republication of a work first published in 1722, just after the coronation of Lewis XV. of which ceremony an exact relation is annexed. The following account of it is given in the *Approbation*, by the Abbot Richard, Censor Royal: "M. Menin has perfectly answered the idea given by his title: the whole work is distributed in great order; he has advanced nothing which he has not proved by the authority of the best authors, whom he quotes. It is not the bare description of the ceremonies of a coronation, but a curious account of their rise and progress. His enquiries are full of profound learning; we view in them the date and settlement of Christianity in each of the kingdoms of Europe," &c.

Clovis, the first Christian King of France, when he was converted to the Christian faith, was baptised, anointed, and inaugurated King by the hands of St. Remy, Archbishop of Rheims, in the church so named at Rheims, on the night of Christmas Eve, A. D. 496, with all imaginable pomp: all which we can easily believe: but, when we are told, that "heaven, in favour of this conversion, gave him visible marks of its protection for him, his successors, and the kingdom, by the present which *he* made him of the *holy vial*, miraculously brought from heaven by a dove, in sight of all the assistants, and set upon the altar, &c." we must beg leave to be unbelievers, and if this be heresy, are so incorrigible as to glory in it. At the same time, we can't think, that, in these enlightened days, many of the catholics, or French themselves, can seriously swallow so absurd a legend.

Two good mezzotintos of the present King and Queen of France are prefixed.

52. *The Beauties of* HOMER. *Selected from the* Iliad. *By* William Holwell, *B. D. F.A.S Chaplain in Ordinary to the King.* 8vo. *pp.* 274. 4*s.* Rivington.

OF the plan of this work the author himself gives the best account in an *Advertisement to the Reader*. "It is principally, if not wholly, designed for those who are not already well read in Homer; and who would be glad to have their memories refreshed with the most remarkable passages, and his principal *beauties* comprised in a pocket volume. Such, I flatter myself, may be tempted to recur more frequently to the perusal of their favourite passages, by having them in this manner collected together (out of the body of the poem), and contained within such a compass as will not only make them more

more portable, but, with the advantage of an *index*, present any celebrated *speech*, *description*, &c. which they may wish to find, immediately to their view. This, I think, may tend to render the acquaintance of many with this incomparable poet more familiar, which, indeed, was the original intention of this work. To preserve as much as possible the *relative beauties* of these *extracts*, very concise *introductions* are prefixed to each; sufficient, I apprehend, to recall to the reader's mind the several intermediate connecting parts."

53. *Considerations on the Means of preventing fraudulent Practices on the Gold Coin. Written at* Geneva *in* 1773, *by Lord Viscount* Mahon, *F.R.S.* 4*to. pp.* 17. 1s. Shropshire.

IT is always with a peculiar pleasure that we see noblemen enter the lists as authors, especially on subjects that are generally interesting to society, and, in a pecuniary and commercial view, no one can be more so than the present. After briefly discussing the two modes of false coinage, 1. that of making the coin too light, or, 2. of bad alloy; and the four methods of diminishing its weight, viz. clipping, milling, rubbing, and sweating it; his Lordship proposes a new way of making the coin, and then shews in what manner that would tend to prevent its weight being diminished: 1. He proposes raising a flat circle in relief round the outside of the letters, with the inner edge indented nearly the whole breadth, and its outer edge either just within the edge of the coin, or exactly coinciding with it. This would effectually prevent "clipping," as that could not be put in practice without cutting this circle. The coin should also be much better milled, which would likewise prevent its being clipped. 2. The indented circle above mentioned would prevent the edge of the coin being "milled away," as the fraud would thereby be immediately discovered; and by this same raised circle the wear of the image, inscription, and other parts in relief, which are all contained in the circumference of this circle, would also be prevented. 3. Lord Mahon proposes that the coin should have but very little relief, like some of the coin of Lewis XIV. of France, which would prevent its being "rubbed, filed, or worn almost flat on each side;" for even if the whole relief was to be taken off, the gain would be so very inconsiderable, that no one would ever dream of attempting to procure it this way. 4. His Lordship recommends many fine strokes of low relief on the field (or flat part) of the coin, as among the letters, some single hairs of the head, the strings of the harp, the legs of the lions and horse, &c. and also some very fine hollows in the parts in relief, *e. g.* in the ear, among the locks and hair, &c. but of very small depth; and these, as he clearly shews by a diagram, would render the pernicious practice of diminishing the coin, by "sweating," or corroding it by *aqua regia*, impossible without its being very easily perceived. He would also have the coin made thicker, and of a less size, as the gain got by sweating would be thereby diminished, and the date of the year not in relief, but stampt in and sunk under the field of the coin.

The noble writer concludes with recommending one or two laws that might be proper to be made concerning the coin; and thinks that "the present very troublesome Chinese fashion of weighing each piece of gold, ought, if possible, to be entirely avoided."

54. *The History of* Great Britain. *By* James Macpherson. 2 *vols.* 4*to.* 2*l.* 2*s.* Strahan.

OF this history we shall leave the reader to form his own judgment, when we have said, that the writer endeavours to varnish the misconduct of James II. decries the measures which led to the Revolution, and has inserted, as a fact, the strange and incredible story of Lord Churchill's assassination-plot, tho' he himself seems unwilling to give it credit. Such is the force of prejudice and party!

55. *A Voyage to the Island of* Mauritius *(or Isle of* France), *the Isle of* Bourbon, *the Cape of* Good Hope, &c. *With Observations and Reflections upon Nature and Mankind By a* French *Officer. Translated from the* French *by* J. Parish. 8*vo.* 6*s.* Griffin.

SOME extracts from this very sensible and humane work, which were inserted in our April Mag. p. 166-8, before it appeared in English, have sufficiently apprised our readers of its merit. To them, therefore, we must refer them, observing only that the translation is correct and faithful.

LIST

LIST of the PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

*** *The names in Italic are added, after the Members returned, to shew the Opposition and Poll.*

* Privy Counsellors.

SPEAKER, * Right Hon. Sir FLETCHER NORTON.

Abingdon, Berks.

JOhn Mayor, Esq; High Sheriff 146
Nat. Bayly, Esq; 116
Election declared void, but Mr. Mayor's shrievalty being at that time expired, he was again returned

Agmondesham, Bucks.

Wm. Drake, Esq; of Amersham Mount
Wm. Drake, jun. Esq; his son

St. Alban's, Hertfordshire.

Sir Richard Sutton, Bt. Recorder, Counsel to the Board of Ordn. of Moulsey, Surry
John Radcliffe. Esq; of Hitchin, Hertf.

Aldborough, Suffolk.

Thb. Fonnereau, Esq; of Ipswich
Rich. Combe, Esq; of Earns-hill, Somers.

Aldborough, Yorkshire.

Charles Wilkinson, Esq;
Abel Smith, Esq; Banker in Nottingham

Andover, Hants.

Sir Jn. Griffin Griffin, a Lieut-Gen. Col. of 1st Tr. of H. Gr. Guards, Recorder of Saffron Walden, Audley-end, Essex 13
Benj. Lethieullier, Esq; of Bellmont, Middx. 18
——— *Pollen, Esq;* 7

Anglesey.

Ld. Visc. Bulkeley, of Baron-hill, Anglesea

Appleby, Westmorland.

Phil. Honeywood, Esq; Markes-hall, Essex, Col. of the 4th regt. of horse, Gov. of Hull, and a Lieut. Gen.
Geo. Johnstone, Esq; a capt. in the r. navy

Arundel, Sussex.

Tho. Brand, Esq; of Hoo, Herts
Geo. Lewis Newnham, Esq; New-Timber-Place, Sussex, one of the King's counsel

Ashburton, Devon.

Cha. Boone, Esq; of Barkingball, Suffolk, a proprietor of Crawley's iron forges
Rob. Palk Esq; Greenwich, Kent, late Gov. of Madrass

Aylesbury. Bucks.

Anth. Bacon, Esq; Woodford Row, Essex; merchant in London 222
Jn Aubrey, Esq; Llantrithyd, Glamorg. son of Sir Thomas, LL. D. 215
John Durand, Esq; 187
Cha. Lowndes, Esq; 196

Banbury, Oxfordshire.

* Rt. Hon. Fred. Ld. North, Bushy-Park, Middx. eldest son to the E. of Guildford, first ld. of treas. chanc. of exch. ld lieut. and cust. rot. of Som. chanc. of univ. of Oxf. rec. of Gloc. and Taunton, master of trin. h. pres. of found. hosp. and asylum, gov. of chart. h. K. G.

Barnstaple, Devon.

John Cleveland, Esq; Tapley, near Biddeford, accountant of the sixpenny receiv. office, and a director of Greenwich hosp. 206
W. Devaynes, Esq; one of the directors of the E. Ind. comp. 167
Dennis Rolle, Esq; 189
Petition deferred.

Bath, Somersetshire.

John Smith, Esq; of Combhay, near Bath 20
Able Moysey, jun. Esq, barrister at law 18
Sir John Sebright 10

Beaumaris, Anglesea.

Sir Hugh Williams, Bt. Castelior, Anglesea, a lieut-col. in the army

Bedfordshire.

Rt. Hon. John E. of Upper Ossory, Ampthill-Park, Bedfordshire, ld-lieut. of Bedfordshire, and keeper of Rockingham forest 1078
Rob. Henley Ongley, Esq; Old Warden, Bedfordshire 986
Hon. Tho. Hampden 715

Bedford Town.

Sir Wm. Wake, Bart. of Courteen-hall, Northamptonshire 527
Rbt. Sparrow, Esq; 517
S. Whitbread, Esq; 449
John Howard Esq; 402
Petition decided in favour of Sir W. Wake and Mr. Whitbread.

Bedwin, Wilts.

Paul Methuen, Esq; of Corsham, Wilts
The Earl of Courtown, vacated in 1774, and in his room was elected
Rt. Hon. James (Cecil) Visc. Cranbourn, only son of the Earl of Salisbury, ld-lieut. of Hertfordsh. in the room of the Earl of Courtown, who vacated in 1774.

Beeralston, Devon.

Sir Fran. Hen. Drake, Bart. Buckland, Devonsh. clerk of board of green cloth, and keeper of Dartmore forest
Hon. Geo. Hobart, Blyborough, Lincolnsh. brother to the Earl of Buckinghamshire

Berkshire.

John Elwes, Esq; of Marcham, Berks
Christopher Griffith, Esq; of Padworth, Berks

Berwick, Northumberland.

Hon. John Vaughan, brother to Ld. Lisburne, col. of the 46th regt. of foot, 338
Jacob Wilkinson, Esq; 452
Alex. Campbell, Esq; 147

Beverley, Yorkshire.

Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Ormsby-Thornton, Yorksh. 719
Geo. Forster Tuffnel, Esq; of Hockslow, Lincolnsh. 540
Sir Cha. Thompson, Bart. 428

Bewdley, Worcestershire.

William Henry Lyttelton, Esq;

Bishops-Castle, Shropshire.

Geo. Clive. Esq; cousin to the late Ld Clive, a banker in London
Henry Strachey, Esq; of Sutton-Court, near Bristol

Blechingley, Surry.

Sir Robert Clayton, Bart. of Marden, near Godstone. Surry
Fred. Standert, Esq; Greenwich, Kent, a merchant in London

Bodmyn, Cornwall.

Geo. Hunt; Esq; of Lanhidrock, Cornw. 87
Ja. Laroche, Esq; of Over, Gloucestershire 25
Henry Dagge, Esq; 8

Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

Cha. Mellish, Esq; S. A. S. recorder of Newark, and alderman of Boroughbridge —made his election for Pontefract, and in his room is elected
William Philips, Esq;
Anthony Eyre, Esq; of Grove, Notting.

Bossiney, Cornwall.

Rt. Hon. John (Stuart) Lord Mountstuart, of Laymer, Herts, eldest son of the E. of Bute, ld-lieut. of Glamorganshire, and auditor of the impreſt in reverſion

Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, eldeſt ſon of Ld. Irnham, adj-gen. of his majeſty's forces in Ireland, and lieu-col. of 1ſt reg. of ho ſe

Boston, Lincolnshire.

Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Bertie, of Chiſlehurſt, Kent, uncle to the D. of Ancaſter, ld. of the king's bedchamber, lt-gen. of his majeſty's forces, col. of the royal Eng. fuzileers, and governor of Duncannon, in Ireland

Cha. Amcotts, LL.D. of Kettlethorpe, Nottinghamſhire, col. of the royal northern battalion of Lincolnſhire militia, and alderman of Lincoln

Brackley, Northamptonshire.

William Egerton, Eſq; couſin to the Duke of Bridgewater, yeoman clerk of the jewel office, and lieut-col. of the 2d tr. of horſeguards

Tim. Caſwall, Eſq; of Saccomb Park, Herts, deputy to the paymaſter-general of the forces

Bramber, Suſſex.

Tho. Thoroton, Eſq; of Screveton, near Nottingham

Sir Hen. Gough, of Edgbaſton, Warwickſh.

Brecon County.

Charles Morgan, Eſq; of Treago, Hereford ſh. lieut. of Brecon county

Brecon Town.

Cha. Van, Eſq; of Llanwern, Brecon county

Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Rt. Hon. George (Pigot) Lord Pigot of the kingdom of Ireland, Pateſhall, Staffordſh.

Tho. Whitmore, Eſq; of Slaughter, Gloc.

Bridgewater, Somerſetſhire.

Hon Anne Poulett, brother to Earl Poulett

Benj Allen, Eſq; of Bridgewater

Bridport, Dorſet.

Tho. Coventry, eſq. Strand on the Green, Middleſex, ſub-gov of the S S Company 121

Hon Luc. Ferd. Cary, only ſon to Lord Viſc Falkland of Scotland, a major in the army, on half pay 78

Samb. Freeman, Eſq; 70

Briſtol City

Hen Cruger, jun. eſq. merct in Briſtol 3565

Edm Burke, Eſq; of Gregories, Bucks, agent to New York 2707

Matth Brickdale, Eſq; 2456

Lord Clare 283

Petition decided in favour of Meſſrs Cruger and Burke

Buckinghamſhire

Rt Hon Ralph (Verney) Earl Verney, of Ireland, F R S, Ramſgate, Kent

George Grenville. Eſq; nephew and heir to Earl Temple, and a teller of the exchequer for life

Buckingham Town

James Grenville, jun, Eſq; nephew to Earl Temple

Rd Grenville, Eſq; nephew to Earl Temple, a capt in Coldſtr reg of foot-gds, with rank of lieut-col in the army

Callington, Cornwall

John Dyke Acland, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to Sir Tho Acland, bt. of Pixton, near Taunton, Somerſetſhire

William Skryne, Eſq;

Calne, Wilts

John Dunning, Eſq; of Putney-heath, Surry, barriſter at law, and recorder of Briſtol

• Right Hon Iſaac Barré

Cambridgeſhire

Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart, of Madingley-Hall, Cambridgeſhire

Sir Sampſon Gideon, Bart, LL D, of Leeſon-Heath, Kent

Cambridge Univerſity

Rd Croſtes, Eſq; of Saxham, Suffolk

Moſt Hon Cha (Manners) Marq of Granby, of Chevley, near Newmarket, grandſon and heir to the Duke of Rutland

Cambridge Town

Hon Cha Sloane Cadogan, of Caverſham, Berks, only ſon to Lord Cadogan, maſter worker of the mint, and col of the Cambridgeſhire militia 89

Soame Jenyns, Eſq; of Balliſham-Hall, Cambridge, one of the lords commiſſioners for trade, &c. 92

Tho Plumer Byde, Eſq; 63

Sam Meeke, Eſq; 60

Camelford, Cornwall

John Amyand, Eſq; brother to Sir George Cornewall, Bart, a merchant in London

Francis Herne, Eſq; of Harrow, Middleſex

Canterbury City

Rd Milles, Eſq; North Elmham, Norf 856

Sir Wm Mayne, Bt, of Gatton Park, Surry 761

Sir W Lynch 438

Sir Philip Hales 177

Cardiff Town

Herbert Mackworth, of Knoll, Glamorganſh, lt-col of Glamorganſh militia

Cardiganshire

Rt Hon Wilmot (Vaughan) Viſc Liſburne of Ireland, of Croſſwood, Cardiganſhire, ld-lieut of Cardiganſhire, and a lord of admiralty

Cardigan Town

Sir Robert Smith. Bart 1488

Tho Jones, jun 980

Petition deferred

Carliſle City

Fletcher Norton, Eſq; third ſon of Sir Fletcher Norton, barriſter at law 319

Vacated in 1775, and in his room was elected

Walter Stanhope, Eſq; of Horſforth, York

Anth Storer, Eſq; 310

Geo Muſgrave, Eſq; 153

Wm Milburne, Eſq; 133

Carmarthenſhire

*Rt Hon Geo Rice, of Newton Caſtle, Carmarthenſhire, ſon-in-law to Earl Talbot, treaſ of his Majeſty's chamber, lieut. cuſt. rot. and col of the militia of Carmarth

Carmarthen Town

John Adams, Eſq; barriſter at law

Carnarvonſhire

Tho Aſh. Smith, Eſq; of Vaenol, in this county 202

Sir Tho Wynn, Bart 116

Petition deferred

Carnarvon Town

Glyn Wynn, Eſq; of Glynllyvon, Carnarv, next brother to Sir Tho Wynn, Bart

Caſtle-

Castle-Rising, Norfolk

Alex Wedderburne, Esq; solic gen, who was likewise elected for Oakhampton, Devon, for which borough he now sits, and in his room is elected

Hon Cha Finch, 2d son of the E. of Aylesford

Robert Mackreth, Esq;

Cheshire

Sam Egerton, Esq; of Tatton-Park, Chesh

John Crewe, Esq; of Crewe-hall, Cheshire

Chester City

Hon Tho Grosvenor, of Wimbledon, Surry, only brother to Ld Grosvenor

Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq; FRS, of Latham-hall, Lancashire

Chichester City

Hon Wm Keppel, uncle to the Earl of Albemarle, a lieut-gen of his Majesty's forces, and col of the 14th regt of foot

Rt Hon Tho Conolly, of Stratton-hall, Staffordshire, brother in-law to the Duke of Richmond, and one of the privy council in Ireland

Chippenham, Wilts

Sir Edw Bayntun, Bart, of Spy-Park, Wilts, surv-gen of the duchy of Cornwall

Sam Marsh, Esq; a Blackwell-hall factor in London

Christchurch, Hampshire

James Harris, Esq; of Salisbury, FRS, sec and compt to the Queen, and a trustee of the British museum

Hon Tho Villiers Hyde, eldest son of Ld Hyde

Cirencester, Gloucestershire

James Whitshed, Esq; of Hampton-Court, Middx, son-in-law to Earl Bathurst 414

Sam Blackwell, Esq; of Williamstrip, Gloucestershire, lt col com of the northern battalion of Glouc militia 381

Estcourt Cresweil, Esq; 171

Clitheroe, Lancashire

Ashton Curzon, Esq. of Penn, Bucks, br to Lord Scarsdale, and vice-president of the asylum

Tho Lister, Esq; LL D, of Gisburn-Park, Yorkshire

Cockermouth, Cumberland

Geo Johnstone, Esq; a capt in the royal navy—made his election for Appleby

Fletcher Norton, Esq; third son of Sir Fletcher, a barrister at law—made his election for Carlisle

James Adair, Esq;

Ralph Gowland. Esq;

Colchester, Essex

Cha Gray, Esq; of Colchester, recorder of Ipswich, F R S

Isaac Martin Rebow, Esq; col of the eastern battalion of Essex militia

Corff castle, Dorset

John Bond, Esq; of Grange, Dorsetshire, recorder of Poole, Dorchester, & Wareham

John Jenkinson, Esq; brother to the Right Hon. Cha Jenkinson, gent usher and daily waiter to the Queen

Cornwall County

Sir John Molesworth, Bart, of Pencarrow, of this county 1050

Sir Wm Lemon, Bart, of Carclew, in this county, nephew to the Ld Chancellor, a banker in London 1099

John Buller, Esq; 960

Hum Mackworth Praed, Esq; 890

Coventry, Warwickshire

Edw Roe Yeo. Esq; 1571

Walter Waring, Esq; 1111

——— *Green, Esq;* 827

Cricklade, Wilts

Arn Nesbitt, Esq; merchant in London 138

Wm Earle, Esq; 152

Hugh M'Culloch, Esq; 69

John Dewar, Esq; 4

Wm Earle since dead, and a double return made on the vacancy

Sam Peach, Esq; 15

John Dewar, Esq; 26

This declared a void election, and

Sam Peach, Esq; returned again

John Dewar, Esq;

Sam Petrie, Esq;

Petition deferred

Cumberland

Sir James Lowther, Bt. of Laleham, Middlesex, son-in-law to the Earl of Bute, lieut and cust rot of Cumb and Westmorl. col of Cumberland militia, and alderman of Carlisle 976

Henry Fletcher, Esq; of Clea, Cumberland, a director of the East India company 876

Sir Jos Pennington 365

Dartmouth, Devon

* Rt Hon Rd (Howe) Ld Visc Howe of Ireland, of Langar, Notting. rear admiral of the white

Rd Hopkins, Esq; of Oving, Bucks, one of the clerks of the board of green cloth

Denbighshire.

Sir Wat Williams Wynne, Bt. of Llanvorda, Salop

Denbigh Town

Rd Myddelton, Esq; lieut. cust rot. and col of Denbighsh militia, and record of Denb.

Derbyshire.

* Rt Hon Ld Geo Cavendish, of Twickenham-Park, Middx. first uncle to the D. of Devonshire, lieut and cust rot of this county

Godfrey Bagnell Clarke, Esq; since dead, and elected in his room

Hon Nat Curzon

Derby Town

Rt Hon Ld Fred Cavendish, 2d uncle to the Duke of Devonshire, a lieut-gen of his Majesty's forces, and col of the 34th regiment of foot

Wenman Coke, Esq; made his election for Norfolk, and elected in his room

John Gisborne, Esq;

Dan Parker Coke, Esq;

Petition deferred

Devizes, Wilts

Charles Garth, Esq; recorder of this bor. and agent for South Carolina

Ja Sutton, Esq; of New Park, near Devizes

Devonshire

Sir Rd Warwick Bampfylde, Bt. of Poltimore, near Exeter, lieut-col of the 4th battalion of Devon militia

John Parker, Esq; of Saltram, Devon, nephew to Earl Poulett, and col of the 4th battalion of Devon militia

Dorsetshire.

Humph Sturt, Esq; LLD. of Horton, Dorset

Geo Pitt, jun. esq. of Stratfield-Sea, Hants, son of the late member

Dorchester

Dorchester, Dorset

John Damer. Esq; brother to Ld Milton
Wm Ewer, Esq; of Richmond, Surry, merchant and treas of the Levant company
Anth Chapman, Esq;
Petition determined in favour of Messrs Damer and Ewer

Dover, Kent

John Henniker, esq; of Newton-hall, Essex, son-in-law to Sir John Major, Bt. merch. and director of the London assurance 590
John Trevannion, esq; mercht in Lond 704

Downton, Wilts

Tho Duncombe, of Duncombe Park, Yorksh. br-in-law to the Earl of Carlisle, and col in the Yorkshire militia 22
Tho Dummer, esq; of Cranbury, Hants 22
John Cooper, esq; 11
Sir Philip Hales 10
Petition determined in favour of Sir Philip Hales and Mr Cooper

Droitwich, Worcester

Tho Foley, jun. esq; eldest son to the member for Herefordshire
Andr Foley, esq; third son to the member for Herefordshire

Dunwich, Suffolk

Gerard Wm Van Neck. esq; of Heveningham, Suffolk, son of Sir Joshua, mercht in London
Miles Barne, esq; of Sotterly-hall, Suffolk

Durham County

Sir Tho Clavering, Bart. of Axwell-Park, in this county
Sir John Eden, Bart. of Windlestone, in same county

Durham City

John Lambton, esq; of Harraton-hall, near Durham, a lieut-gen of his Majesty's forces, and col of the 68th regt of foot 328
Jn Tempest, esq; of Sherborn, near Durh. 369
Capt Milbanke 248

Eastlove, Cornwall

John Buller, esq; one of the lds of the adm. compt. of the mint, auditor of the duchy of Cornwall, and recorder of Eastlove
Sir Cha Whitworth, kt. who has since vacated his seat, and in his room has been elect.
Wm Graves, esq; mast in chanc. who having likewise vacated his seat, in his room has been elected
Tho Rumbold, esq; a director of the East India company

St. Edmonsbury, Suffolk

Rt Hon Aug John Hervey, called to the H. of Peers as earl of Bristol, and elected in his room
General Conway
Sir Cha Davers, Bart. of Rushbrook, Suffolk

Essex

J Luther, esq; of Myles, near Onger. Essex 2268
Jn Conyers, esq; of Copped-hall, Essex 2155
Ld Waltham 1013
Petition deferred

Evesham, Worcestershire

Sir Jn Rushout, bt. of Harrow, Middlesex,
Henry Seymour, esq; of Norton, near Evesham, br-in-law to earl Cowper

Kilkenny

G Durant, esq;

Exeter

John Rolle Walter, esq; of Stevenstone
Cha Warwick Bampfylde, esq; son to Sir Rd Warwick Bampfylde, Bart

Eye, Suffolk

Rd Burton Phillipson, esq; lt-col of the 1st regt of dragoons
Hon John St John, brother to Lord Visc Bolingbroke

Flintshire

Sir Roger Mostyn, bt. of Mostyn, Flintshire, lieut of the county, and col of the militia

Flint Town

Sir John Glynn, LLD. of Hawarden-castle, Flintsh. a capt in the militia

Fowey, Cornwall

Philip Rashleigh, esq; of Menabilly
Molyneux Shuldham, esq; rear-adm. of the white

Gatton, Surry

Sir Wm Mayne, bt } who were likewise e-
Robert Scott, esq; } lected, the former for Canterbury, and the latter for Wooton-Basset, and in their rooms have been elect.
Rbt Mayne, esq; br to Sir Wm. and a banker in Westminster
Wm Adam, esq;

St. Germains, Cornwall

Edw Eliot, of Port Elliot, esq; a commiss. of trade and plant. and receiv. gen of the duchy of Cornwall
Ben L'Anglois, esq; LLD. clk of the deliveries in the office of ordnance

Glamorganshire

Hon Geo Venables Vernon, of Mewick-Park, Sussex, eldest son to Ld Vernon

Gloucestershire

Edw Southwell, esq; of King's Weston, near Bristol
Sir Wm Guise, bt. of Rencomb, Glouces.

Gloucester City

Cha Barrow, esq; LLD. of High-Grove, barrister at law
Geo Aug Selwyn, esq; of Matson, paymast. of the board of works, surv of the meltings, and clk of the irons in the mint

Grampound, Cornwall

Rt Hon Sir Joseph Yorke, KB. next br to the E. of Hardwick, ambass extr to the states gen. lieut-gen of his Majesty's forces, and col of the royal Irish regt of drag.
Rd Aldworth Neville, esq; of Billingsbear, Berks

Grantham, Lincoln

Rt Hon Ld Geo Sutton, of Kelham, Notting. son to the duke of Rutland
Sir Brownlow Cust, bt. LLD. of Belton, near Grantham

Great Grimsby, Lincoln

Jos Mellish. esq; of Bush-hill, Middx. merchant in London, and vice president of the London hospital
Evelyn Anderson, esq; br. to the member for Lincolnshire, and a cornet in the K's regt of light drag.

East Grinstead, Sussex

Rt Hon Ld Geo Sackville Germaine, of Stoneland Lodge, Sussex, uncle to the d. of Dorset, and clk of the counc. in Ireland
Rt Hon John Irwin, commander in chief of the forces, gov of Londonderry and Culmore, and a privy counsellor, all in Ireland, a lieut-gen. and col of the 57th regt of foot

Guildford, Surry

* Rt Hon Sir Fletch Norton, kt of Grantley, Yorkshire, LLD. ch-just in eyre of his Majesty's forests south of Trent, and recorder of Guildford
Geo Onslow, of Oakham. near Guildford, cousin to Ld Onslow, and out-ranger of Windsor forest

Hampshire

Sir Sim Stuart, bt. coamberl of exch for life
Sir Hen Paulet St John, kt. of Dogmersfield, Hants

Harwich, Essex

Edw Harvey, esq; adj-gen of the forces, a lieut-gen. col of the 3d regt of horse, and gov of Portsmouth
Jn Robinson, esq; LLD. secr to the treas. and col of militia

Haslemere, Surry

Tho More Molyneux, esq; second major to the 3d regt of foot-gds, with rank of col in the army 61
Sir Merrick Burrel, bt. a director of Greenwich hospital 61
Wm Burke, esq; 40
Hen Kelly, esq; 40
Petition decided in favour of the sitting members

Hastings, Sussex

Rt. Hon Henry (Temple) Visc Palmerston of Ireland, LLD. and ld-commiss of adm.
* Rt Hon Cha Jenkinson, LLD. clerk of the pells in Ireland

Haverford West, Pembroke

Wm Edwardes, esq; of Johnston

Helston, Cornwall [double return

Most Hon Fra Godolphin (Osborn) marquis of Carmarthen, eldest son to the d. of Leeds
Francis Owen, esq;
Francis Cokayne Cust, esq; uncle to Sir Brownlow, King's counsel
Philip Yorke, esq.
Decided in favour of Messrs Cust and Yorke

Herefordshire

Tho Foley, esq; recorder of Droitwich 1490
Sir Geo Cornewall, bt. of Moccas court 1971
Rt Hon Tho Harley 1631

Hereford City

John Scudamore, esq; of Kent-Church
Sir Rd Symonds, bt. of Meend

Hertfordshire

Wm Plumer, esq; of Blakesware, son-in-law to Visc. Falkland 2558
Tho Halsey, esq; of Gr Gaddesden 1540
Lord Grimstone 1085

Hertford Town

John Calvert, esq; of Aldbury
Paule Fielde, esq; recorder of Hertford, and a judge in the sheriff's court for the city of London

Heydon, York

* Rt Hon Sir Cha Saunders, KB. adm of the blue, lieut-gen of marines, and elder br of Trinity
Bailby Thomson, esq; of Eserike, near York

Heytesbury, Wilts

Wm A'Court Ashe, esq; lieut-gen of the forces, and col of the 11th regt of foot
Hon Wm Gordon, of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, br to the earl of Aberdeen, a groom of the bed-chamber, a lieut-col in the army

Higham Ferrers, Northampton

Fred Montagu, esq; of Papplewick, Notting.

Hinden, Wilts

Rd Smith, esq; late a commander in India, with rank of col in the army in the Indies only 169
Tho Brand Hollis, esq; 161
James Calthorpe 63
Rich Beckford 38
Declared a void election, and no new writ ordered to be issued

Honiton, Devon

Sir Geo Yonge, bt. of Foot's-Cray-Place, Kent 409
Lawr Cox, esq; of Woolcombhall, Dorset 305
John Baring, esq; 304
Petition withdrawn

Horsham, Sussex

*Rt Hon Jer Dyton, of Stoke, Surry, coff-ferer to his Majesty's household
James Wallace, esq; King's counsel, attorn gen and serj of Durham and Lancaster

Huntingdonshire

Rt. Hon Peter (Ludlow) earl Ludlow in Ireland, of Gr. Stoughton
* Rt Hon John (Montagu) Visc Hinchinbroke, eld son to earl Sandwich, son-in-law to the duke of Bolton, and vice-chamberl of his Majesty's household

Huntingdon Town

Hon Wm Aug Montagu, sec son to e. Sandw
Geo Wombwell, esq; merchant in London

Hythe, Kent

Sir Cha Farnaby, bt. of Keppington, Kent
Wm Evelyn, esq; of St Clair, Kent, capt of Sangate Castle

Ilchester, Somerset

Percy Cust, esq; uncle to Sir Brownlow, merchant, and a director of Greenwich hosp.
Wm Innes, esq;
Rd Brown, esq;
Inigo Wm Jones, esq;
Petition deferred

Ipswich, Suffolk

Tho Staunton, esq; of Sibton-hall, Suff. 207
Wm Wollaston, esq; col of the militia 357
Ld Orwell 160

St Ives, Cornwall

Adam Drummond, esq; of Castle-Drummond, Perthsh. br-in-law to d. of Bolton
Wm Praed, esq; of Trevetho, recorder of St. Ives
Sam Stephens, esq;
On petition being heard, Mr. Praed declared not duly elected, and in his room has been elected
Sir Tho Wynn

Kent

Hon Cha Marsham, LLD. eldest son to Ld Romney, vice-president of the society for encouragement of arts, &c.
Tho Knight, jun. esq; of Godmersham, Kent

King's Lynn, Norfolk

Hon Tho Walpole, br to Ld Walpole, merch in London
Crisp Molineux, esq; of Ilford, Essex, a vice-president of West'm Lying-in hospital

Kingston upon Hull, York

Rt Hon Ld Robt Manners, half-br to d of Rutland, a gen of the forces, col of the 3d regt of drag gds, and lt gov of Hull 1056

Dev

Dav Hartley, esq; of Sodbury, Gloc. 640
Hon Tho Shirley 576
Petition withdrawn

Knaresborough, York

Hon Rbt Boyle Walsingham, br to earl Shannon, a capt in the navy
Sir Anth Tho Abdy, bt. King's counsel, since dead, and in his room has been elected
Ld George Aug Hen Cavendish, 2d br to the Duke of Devonshire

Lancashire

Rt Hon Edw (Smith Stanley) Ld Stanley, grandson and heir to the earl of Derby, and br-in-law to the duke of Hamilton
Sir Tho Egerton, bt. of Heaton, Lanc.

Lancaster Town

Rt Hon Ld Rd Cavendish, next br to the duke of Devonshire
Sir Geo Warren, KB. of Poynton, Cheshire

Launceston, Cornwall

* Rt Hon Humph Morice, ld-warden of the stanneries, and steward of the duchy of Cornwall 17
John Buller, esq; of King's Nympton, Devonsh. nephew to the member for East Looe 22
Rich Bull, esq; 8
John Arscott, esq; 1

Leicestershire

Sir John Palmer, bt. of Carlton, Northamp.
Hon Tho Noel, eldest son to Ld Visc Wentworth, being called to the H. of Peers on the death of his father soon after the election, occasioned a vacancy, and in his room was elected
J P Hungerford 2698
W Packin, esq; 2578

Leicester Town

Hon Booth Grey, br to earl of Stamford
John Darker, esq; treas. to St Barth hosp.

Leominster, Herefordshire

* Rt Hon John (Bateman) Visc Bateman of Ireld. master of the buck-hounds, ld-lt. and cust-rot of Herefordshire
Tho Hill, esq; of Hill-Court. Salop

Leskeard, Cornwall

Sam Salt, esq; dep-gov. of S S. company
Edw Gibbon, esq; of Burriton, Hants

Lestwithiel, Cornwall

Rt Hon Arth (Hill) Visc Fairford, eldest son of the earl of Hillsborough
Cha Brett, esq; of Greenwich, Kent

Lewes, Sussex

Sir Tho Miller, bt. of Throyle, Hants
Tho Hay, esq; of Glyndbourn, Sussex
Hen —— Trevor
Tho Kemp

Lime Regis, Dorset

Hen Fane, esq; gr uncle to earl of Westmor.
Hon Hen Fane, uncle to earl of Westmorl. and jury of King's private roads, &c.

Lincolnshire

Rt Hon Ld Brownlow Bertie, br to the duke of Ancaster
Cha Anderson Pelham, esq; of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire

Lincoln City

Rt Hon Geo Aug (Lumley Saunderson) Visc Lumley, eldest son to earl Scarborough 575
Rbt Vyner, jun. esq; of Harrington, Linc. 522
Rbt Scrope, esq; 238
Humph Sibthorpe, esq; 225

Litchfield City

George Anson, esq; nephew to the late Ld Anson
Tho Gilbert, esq; comptr. of the King's wardrobe

Liverpool, Lancashire

* Rt Hon Sir Wm Meredith, bt. comptr. of the King's household
Rd Pennant, esq; of Winnington, Cheshire

LONDON

JSawbridge, esq; alderm & lt-col of militia 3456
Geo Hayley. esq; mercht and alderm 3390
Rd Oliver, esq, mercht and alderm 3354
Fred Bull, esq; alderm 3096
Wm Baker. esq; 2802
Brass Crosby, esq; 1913
Jn Roberts, esq; 1358

Ludlow, Salop

Edw Clive, esq; now Ld Clive
Rt Hon Geo (Mason) Visc Villiers, eldest son of the Countess of Grandison in Ireld

Luggershall, Wilts

Rt Hon Penistan (Lamb) Ld Melburne of Ireland
Rt Hon Ld Geo Gordon, 2d br to the duke of Gordon, a lieut in the navy

Lymington, Hants

Sir Harry Burrard, bt. gov of Calshot Castle
Edw Morant, esq;

Maidstone, Kent

Sir Hor Mann, of Bowen-Place, Canterb. 541
Rt Hon Heneage (Finch) Ld Guernsey, LLD. eld son to the earl of Aylesford 458
Rbt Gregory, esq; 226

Malden, Essex

Hon Rd Savage Nassau, br to earl Rochford, a clerk of the board of green cloth
Jn Strutt, esq;

Ld Waltham

Petition deferred

Malmesbury, Wilts

Hon Cha Ja Fox, uncle to Ld Holland, receiver of S. Wales
Wm Strahan, esq; joint printer to his Maj.

Malton, York

Savile Finch, of Thurlbury, esq;
Edm Burke, esq; made his election for Bristol, and in his room was elected
Wm Weddell, esq;

Marlborough, Wilts

Sir Ja Long Tylney, bt. of Draycot, Wilts
Hon Ja Brudenell, next br to the d. of Montagu, master of the robes, and keeper of his Majesty's privy purse

Marlow, Bucks

Wm Clayton, esq; brother-in-law to earl Pomfret 151
Sir John Borlase Warren, bt. of Little Marlow 190
Wm Dickenson, esq; 76

St Maw's, Cornwall

Rt Hon Rbt (Nugent) Visc Clare of Ireld. vice-treas of Ireland
Hugh Boscawen, esq; son of Ld Visc Falmouth

St Michael, Cornwall

John Stephenson, esq; of Brentford-Butts, Middlesex
Ja Strawen, esq; made his election for Surry, and in his room is elected
Hon Tho Howard

Merioneth-

Merionethshire

Evan Lloyd Vaughan, esq; of Corsygedol, Merionethshire

H Ar Corbett, esq;

Midhurst, Sussex

Herb Macworth, esq; likewise elected for Cardiff, as was

Clem Tudway, for Wells; for which places they sit, and

In their room have been elected

Hon Hen Seymour Conway

Jn Ord, esq;

Middlesex

Rt Hon Jn Wilkes, Ld Mayor of London

Jn Glynn, esq; serjeant at law, and recorder of London and Exeter

Milbourne-Port, Somerset

[a double return

Hon Temple Luttrell, 2d son to Ld Irnham	87	59
Cha Wolseley, esq; eldest son to Sir Wm Wolseley, bt		
Edw Walter, esq; of Bury-hill, Surry	37	61
If Haw Browne, esq; LLD. FRS.		

Decided in favour of the Hon Tempel Luttrell and C. Wolseley, esq;

Minehead, Somerset

Hen Fownes Luttrel, esq; since vacated, and in his room is elected

Tho Pownall, esq;

Jn Fownes Luttrell esq; son to Henry

Monmouthshire

Jn Hanbury, esq; of Pontypool

Jn Morgan, esq; of Brickendonbury, near Hertford

Monmouth Town

Sir Jn Stepney, bt. of Llanelly, Caermarth.

Morpeth, Northumberland

Peter Delme, esq; br in-law to the earl of Carlisle	150
Francis Eyre, esq;	162
Hon Mr. Byron	140
Cha Bigge, esq;	132

Petition decided in favour of Messr. Delme and Ryron

Montgomeryshire

Wm Mostyn Owen, esq; of Bryngwyn	700
Watk Williams, esq;	624

Montgomery Town

Whitshed Keene, esq; br-in-law to earl Dartmouth, a ld commiss of trade, and sec to the ld chamberl of his Majesty's housch.

Newark, Nottinghamshire

Hen Clinton, esq; a maj-gen. col of the 12th regt of foot, and groom of the bed-chamber to the duke of Glocester	436
Geo Sutton, esq; eld son to Ld G Sutton	595
H Sibthorpe, esq;	217

Newcastle under Line, Stafford

Rt Hon Geo (Waldegrave) Visc Chewton, eld son of earl Waldegrave, a lieut in the 3d regt of ft gds. with rank of capt of ft in the army

Sir Geo Hay, kt. LLD. judge of the high court of adm. dean of the arches, & judge of the prerog court of Canterbury

Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland

Sir Walt Blacket, bt. of Wallington	1452
Sir Matth White Ridley, bt. of Blakedon	1411
Hon Con Jf Phipps	795
Tho Delaval, esq;	677

Newport, Cornwall

* Rt Hon Humph Morice, made his election for Launceston, and in his room is elect.

John Frederick, esq;

Rd Bull, esq; of Chipping-Ongar, Essex

Newport, Hants

Hans Sloane, esq; dep cofferer to his Majesty, and a trustee of the British museum

Sir Rd Worsley, bt. of Pilewell, Hants

Newton, Lancashire

Anth Jas Keck, esq; of Haughton-Grange

Rbt Vernon Atherton Gwillym, esq; of Atherton-hall

Newton, Hants

Sir Jn Barrington, bt. of Swainstone

Harcourt Powell, esq; of Richmond, Surry, since vacated, and in his room is elected

Charles Ambler, esq; solicitor-gen. to the Queen

Norfolk

Sir Edw Astley, bt. of Melton-Constable

Wenman Coke, esq; surv of woods in the duchy of Lancaster

Northallerton, York

Dan Lascelles, esq; of Goldsbrough, br to the member for the county

Henry Pierse, esq;

Northamptonshire

Lucey Knightley, esq. son-in-law to Sir Jn Dashwood

Tho Powys, esq; near Oundle, Northampt.

Northampton Town

Hon Wilbraham Tollemache, of Calveley-hall, next br to the earl of Dysart	785
Sir Geo Robinson, bt. of Cranford	691
Sir James Langham	267

Northumberland

Rt Hon Ld Algern Percy, 2d son to the duke of Northumberland	1235
Sir Wm Middleton, bt. of Belsay-Castle, Northumberland	1099
Sir J Huff Delaval	1083
Tho Fenwick, esq;	762

Norwich City

Sir Harb Harbord, bt. of Gunton, Norfolk

Edw Bacon, esq; recorder of Norwich

Nottinghamshire

Rt Hon Hen (Fienes Pelham Clinton) Earl of Lincoln, eld son to the D. of Newcastle.

Hon Tho Willoughby (since succeeded to the peerage by the death of his br ld Middleton) and in his room is elected

Ld Edw Cha Bentinck

Nottingham Town

Sir Cha Sedley, bt. of Nuthall	1116
Hon Wm Howe, br to Ld Visc Howe, maj-gen of the forces, col of the 23d regt of ft. and lt-gov of the isle of Wight	972
Ld Edw C Bentinck	962

Oakhampton, Devon

Rd Vernon, esq; br-in-law to earl Gower, and clerk of the board of green cloth

Alex Wedderburn, esq; of Mitcham, Surry, solic general

Orford, Suffolk

Rt Hon Fran (Seymour Conway) Ld Visc Beauchamp, eld son of earl Hertford, ld-commiss of treas. col of mil. and priv counsellor in Ireland

Hon Rbt Seymour Conway, 3d son of earl of Hertford, mas to the

Oxfordshire

* Rt Hon Ld Cha Spencer, LLD. next br to the duke of Marlborough, ld-commiss of adm. and verdurer of Whichwood forest
Rt Hon Philip (Wenman) Ld Visc Wenman of Ireland, LLD.

Oxford City

Rt Hon Ld Rbt Spencer, 2d br to the duke of Marlborough, and ld-commiss of trade
Hon Peregrine Bertie, br to the earl of Abingdon, and capt in the navy

Oxford University

SirRog Newdigate, bt. LLD. of Harefield. Midx
Fran Page, esq, LLD of Middle-Aston

Pembrokeshire

Hugh Owen, esq; of Landshippen

Pembroke Town

Hugh Owen, esq; of Pembroke

Perryn, Cornwall

Sir Geo Osborn, bt. nephew to the late earl of Halifax, a groom of his Majesty's bedchamber, and capt in 3d regt of ft-gds. with rank of lieut col in the army
Wm Chaytor, esq; of Spenithorne

Peterborough City

Matth Wyldbore, esq; of Peterborough 239
Rd Benyon, esq; of Gidea-hall, Essex 259
Ja Phipps, esq; 212
Petition deferred

Petersfield, Hants

Wm Joliffe, esq; a ld commiss of trade
Sir Abr Hume, bt. high sheriff of Herts
Hon John Lattrell
Petition deferred

Plymouth, Devon

* Rt Hon Wm Wildman (Barrington) Visc Barrington of Ireld. sec at war, FRS.
Sir Cha Hardy, kt. adm of the blue, master and a director of Greenwich hospital

Plympton, Devon

Sir Rd Phillips, bt. of Picton Castle, Pembr
Paul Henry Ourry, a capt in the navy, since vacated, and in his room is elected
John Durand, esq.

Pontefract, York

Burgage votes
* Rt Hon Sir Jn Goodricke, bt. of Bramham-Park 130
Cha Mellish, esq; SAS. recorder of Newark, and alderm of Boroughbridge 130
Inhabitant householders
C J Fox, esq; 252
J Hurt, esq; 252
Petition decided in favour of Sir Jn Goodricke and Mr Mellish

Poole, Dorset

Joshua Mauger, esq; of Poole, eld br of the Trinity-house 55
Sir Eyre Coote, KB. col of the 37th regt of foot 59
Hon Cha Jas Fox 5
J Williams, esq; 2
Petition decided in favour of Mr Mauger and Sir Eyre Coote

Portsmouth, Hants

* Rt Hon Sir Edw Hawke, KB. vice-adm of G Britain, adm of the fleet, and elder br of the Trinity house 65
Peter Taylor, esq of Pushcomb-Park 37
J Ironmonger, esq; 36
Preston, Lancashire

Sir Hen Hoghton, bt. of Hoghton-Tower, Lancashire
Jn Burgoyne, esq. son-in-law to the earl of Derby, maj-gen of the forces, col of the 16th regt of drag. and gov of Fort William in Scotland

Queensborough, Kent

Sir C Frederick, KB. FRS. br-in-law to Ld Visc Falmouth, surv-gen of the ordn. & compt-gen of the laboratory at Woolwich
Sir Walt Rawlinson, kt. alderm of London, and pref of Bridewell and Bethlem hosp.

Radnorshire.

Chase Price, esq. of Knighton 439
Tha Johnes, esq. 340

New Radnor

Jn Lewis, esq. of Harpton, Radnorshire, barrister at law
Edw Lewis, esq.
Petition decided in favour of Edw Lewis, esq.

Reading, Berks

Jn Dodd, esq. lt-col of the militia 327
Fran Annesley, esq. trustee of Brit. Mus. 308
Jn Walter, esq. 251

East Retford, Nottingham

Sir Cecil Wray, bt. of Summer-Castle
Rt Hon Ld Tho Pelham Clinton, 2d son to the duke of Newcastle, made his election for Westminster, and in his room is elect.
Hon Wm Hanger

Richmond, York

* Rt Hon Sir Lawr Dundas, bt. vice-adm. of Shetland
Tho Dundas, esq. only son to Sir Lawr. made his election for Stirlingshire, and in his room is elected
Cha Dundas, esq.

Ripon York

Wm Aislabie, esq. auditor of the imprest for life, and principal register of the consistory court of the abp of York
Cha Allanson, esq. son-in-law to Mr Aislabie

Rochester Kent

Geo Finch Hatton, esq. cousin to the earl of Winchelsea 293
Rbt Gregory, esq. of Valence, Kent 349
Sir Tho Pye 252

New Romney, Kent

Sir Edw Dering, bt. of Surrenden, Kent
Rd Jackson, esq; King's counsel, and counsel to the board of trade, &c.

Rutlandshire

Tho Noel, esq. uncle to the earl of Gainsborough
Geo Bridges Brudenell, esq. cousin to the d. of Montague, and clerk of the board of green cloth,

Rye, Sussex

Rose Fuller, esq. of Rosehill, Sussex
Middleton Onslow, esq. of Drungewick, since vacated, and in his room is elected
Tho Onslow, esq.

Ryegate, Surry

Hon Jn Yorke, br to the earl of Hardwicke, clerk of the crown in chancery, and patentee for commiss of bankruptcy
Sir Cha Cocks, bt. clerk of the ordnance

Salop, or Shropshire

Cha Baldwyn, esq. LLD. of Kenlett, Worc.
Noel Hill, esq. of Tern, near Shrewsbury

Saltash, Cornwall

Grey Cooper, esq. secr to the treas. and King's counsel in the duchy of Lancaster

Tho

Tho Bradshaw, esq. since dead, and in his room is elected
Sir Cha Whitworth, kt. of Town-Malling, Kent

Sandwich, Kent

Phil Stephens, esq. secr to the adm. and to the charity for sea-officers widows
Wm Hey, esq.

New Sarum, Wilts

Rt Hon Jacob Pleydell (Bouverie) Visc Folkstone, eldest son to the earl of Radnor
Wm Hussey, esq. of New Sarum

Old Sarum, Wilts

Tho Pitt, esq; recorder of Oakhampton
Pinckney Wilkinson, esq. of Burnham, Norf.

Scarborough, Yorkshire

Rt Hon Geo (Carpenter) Earl of Tyrconnel of Ireland
Sir Hugh Palliser, bt. one of the lords of the admiralty, a rear-admiral, gov of Scarborough castle, and elder br of the Trinity house

Seaford, Sussex

Rt Hon Wm Hall (Gage) Visc Gage of Ireland, paymaster of his Majesty's pensions, and F R S 28
Geo Medley, esq; 28

Inhabitants at large.

Stephen Sayre, esq; 53
John Cheswood, esq; 53

Petition deferred.

Shaftesbury, Dorset

Francis Sykes, esq; 284
Thomas Rumbold, esq; 248
H W Mortimer, esq; 112

Petition decided in favour of Mr. Mortimer, against both the sitting members, and no new writ ordered to issue

Shoreham, Sussex

Rt Hon Sir John Shelley, bt. treas of the King's household, Keeper of the records in the Tower, and clerk of the pipe in the exchequer 320
Cha Goring, esq; br to Sir Henry Goring, bt. 377
——— *Aldridge, esq;* 245
Jn Butler, esq; 199

Petition deferred

Shrewsbury, Salop

Rt Hon Rbt (Clive) Ld Clive, since dead, and in his room is elected
John Corbet, esq;
Charleton Leighton, esq; of Loton, near this borough
Wm Pulteney, esq;

Petition decided in favour of Wm Pulteney, esq;

Somersetshire

Rd Hippisley Coxe, esq;
Edward Phelips, esq;

Southampton Town

Rt Hon Hans Stanley, gov of the Isle of Wight 356
John Fleming, esq; 303
Ld Cha Montagu 88

Petition deferred

Southwark Borough

Henry Thrale, esq; LL D 1026
Nath Polhill, esq; 1135
Wm Lee, esq; 792
Sir Abr Hume, bt. 457

Staffordshire

Sir Wm Bagot, bt.
Sir John Wrottesley, bt. LL D. br-in-law to the Duke of Grafton, a capt in the 1st regt of foot-gds. with the rank of lt-col in the army

Stafford Town

Hugo Meynell, esq; master of the staghounds
Rd Whitworth, esq;

Stamford, Lincolnshire

Sir Geo Howard, KB. LL D. a lieut gen of his Majesty's forces, col of the Queen's regt of dragoons, and gov of Chelsea-hosp.
Henry Cecil, esq; nephew to the Earl of Exeter

Steyning, Sussex

Tho Edw Freeman, esq; LL D. one of the gentlemen of the King's privy chamber
Filmer Honywood, esq; son of Sir John Honywood, bt.

Stockbridge, Hampshire

Rt Hon Simon (Luttrell) Ld Irnham of the kingdom of Ireland
Hon John Luttrell, 3d son to Ld Irnham, a capt in the navy 83
J F Widmore, esq; 91
——— *Crowe, esq;* 29

Petition deferred.

Sudbury, Suffolk

Tho Fonnereau, esq; 182
Philip Champion Crespigny, esq; his Majesty's proctor 182
Sir Pat Blake, bt. 455
Sir Walden Hanmer, bt. 455

Petition decided in favour of Sir P. Blake and Sir W. Hanmer

Suffolk

Sir Charles Bunbury, bt.
Rowland Holt, esq; of Redgrave, in this county

Surry

Sir Francis Vincent, bt. 2017
James Scawen, esq; nephew to the Ld Chancellor 1656
Sir J Mawbey, bt. 1300

Sir Fr Vincent since dead, and in his room is elected

Sir J. Mawbey, bt.
Wm Norton, esq;
Sir Francis Vincent, bt.

Sussex

Rt Hon Ld Geo Hen Lenox, only br to the Duke of Richmond, a maj-gen and col of a regt of foot 3583
Sir Tho Spencer Wilson, bt. aid-de-camp to the King, and capt in the guards, with rank of col in the army 1967
Sir James Peachy, bt. 1855

Tamworth, Staffordshire

Edw Thurlow, esq; attorn-gen. 286
Tho De Grey, jun. esq son to the Ld Ch. Justice, a groom of the bed chamber, and comptr of the first fruits 291
Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq 718

Tavistock, Devon

Rt Hon Rd Rigby, paymaster-general, master of the rolls in Ireland, and dep. ranger of Phœnix Park
Hon Richard Hispatrick, brother to the Earl of Upper Ossory, ensign in the first regiment of foot-guards, with rank as capt in the army

Taunton,

Taunton, Somersetshire

Nath Webb, esq; of this borough 269
Hon Ed Stratford, eld. son of Ld Baltinglass 254
Alex Popham, esq; 202
John Halliday, esq; 201
Petition decided in favour of Messrs. Popham and Halliday

Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

Sir Wm Codrington, bt. of Dodington, in this county, lieut-col of the militia
Joseph Martin, esq; a banker in London, one of the directors of the million bank, and a vice-president of the British lying-in hospital

Thetford, Norfolk

Chs Fitzroy Scudamore, esq; dep. ranger of Whittlebury-forest, and curitor of the court of chancery in Ireland
Hon Chs Fitzroy, br to the Duke of Grafton, a maj gen. col of a regt of dragoons, and vice-chamberlain to the Queen

Thirske, Yorkshire

Sir Tho Frankland, bt. adm of the white
Tho Frankland, esq; his son

Tiverton, Devon

Nath Ryder, esq; son to the late Ch Justice, and son-in-law to the Bp of London
Sir Jn Duntze, bt. of this borough

Totnes, Devon

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, bt. 64
James Amyatt, esq; 36
Peter Burrell, esq; 32
Petition deferred

Tregony, Cornwall

Hon Geo Lane Parker, br to the Earl of Macclesfield, a major-gen. and col of a regt of foot
Alex Leith, esq;

Truro, Cornwall

Bamber Gascoyne, esq; one of the lords-commissioners for trade, &c. and steward of the borough-court of Southwark
Geo. Boscawen, jun. esq; nephew to Ld Falmouth, a capt in the horse grenadiers

Wallingford, Berks

John Cator, esq,
Sir Rbt Barker, knt. late a commander in India

Wareham, Dorset

Rt Hon. Wm Gerard Hamilton, chancellor of the exchequer, and a privy counsellor, both in Ireland
Christopher D'Oyley, esq;

Warwickshire

Tho Geo Skipwith, esq; eldest son to Sir Francis Skipwith, bt. 2954
Sir Charles Holte, bt. of Aston, in this county 1245
John Mordaunt, esq; 1788

Warwick Town

Hon Chs Francis Greville, next br to the Earl of Warwick, one of the lds-commissioners for trade, &c.
Hon Rbt Fulke Greville, 2d br to the Earl of Warwick

Wells City

Clement Tudway, esq; of this city, a barrister at law
Rbt Child, esq; a banker in London

Wendover, Bucks

Joseph Bullock, esq; since vacated his seat
John Adams, esq; made his election for Caermarthen

In room of Mr. Bullock is elected
Tho Dummer, esq; and,
in room of Mr. Adams,
Henry Drummond, esq;

Wenlock, Salop

Sir Henry Bridgeman, bt.
George Forester, esq.

Weobley, Herefordshire

* Rt Hon Sir Wm Lynch, K.B. envoy-extr to the King of Sardinia
John St. Leger Douglas, esq.

Westbury, Wilts

Nath Bayly, esq. of Stanwell, Middlesex
Hon Tho Francis Wenman, br to Ld Visc Wenman

Westlove, Cornwall

William James, esq.
Charles Ogilvie, esq. since vacated his seat, and in his room is elected
Thomas Rumbold, esq.

Westminster City

Rt Hon Hugh (Percy) Earl Percy, eldest son to the Duke of Northumberland, major-general of his Majesty's forces in North America only, col of the 5th regt of foot, and of the western battalion of Middlesex militia 4994
Rt Hon Ld Tho Pelham Clinton, 2d son to the Duke of Newcastle, a capt in the foot guards, with rank of lieut-col in the army 4744
Lord Mountmorres 2531
Lord Mahon 2342
Humph Cotes, esq; 190
Petition decided in favour of Lds Percy and Clinton

Westmorland

Sir James Lowther, bt. son-in-law to the Earl of Bute, lieut. and cust. rot. of the counties of Cumberland & Westmorland, col of the Cumberland militia, and an alderman of the city of Carlisle 2102
Sir Michael Le Fleming, bt. 2063
Tho Fenwick, esq; 853
Petition deferred

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis

* Right Hon Welbore Ellis, F R S. LL D. br-in-law to Hans Stanley, one of the joint vice-treas of Ireland
Wm Chafin Grove, esq. LL D.
John Purling, esq.
John Tucker, esq. of this borough, paymaster of marines

Whitchurch, Hampshire

Rt Hon Geo (Brodrick) Visc Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland
* Rt Hon Tho Townshend, jun. cousin to Visc Townshend

Wigan, Lancashire

George Byng, esq. cousin to Ld Visc Torrington
Beaumont Hotham, esq. since created by being made a baron of exchequer, and in his room is elected
John Morton, esq.

Wilton, Wilts

Henry Herbert, esq. LL D. cousin to the Earl of Pembroke
Hon Nicholas Herbert, uncle to the Earl of Pembroke, since dead, and in his room has been elected
—— Herbert, esq.

Wiltshire

Wiltshire

Cha Penruddocke, esq;
Ambrose Goddard, esq;

Winchelsea, Sussex

Cha Wolfran Cornwall, esq; one of the lds-commiss of the treasury
Arnold Nesbit, esq; a merchant in London, made his election for Cricklade, and in his room is elected
Wm Nedham, esq.

Winchester City

Henry Penton, esq; letter-carrier to his Majesty, and recorder of this city, since appointed a ld of admiralty, and re-elected
Lovel Stanhope, esq; of this city

Windsor, Berks

Hon Aug Keppell, uncle to the Earl of Albemarle, vice-adm of the blue, and an elder br of the Trinity house
Hon Jn Montagu, only son of Ld Beaulieu

Woodstock, Oxfordshire

Wm Eden, esq, one of the under secretaries of state for the northern department, and auditor and one of the directors of Greenwich hospital
John Skynner, esq; a Welch judge, one of his Majesty's counsel, and attorn-gen in the duchy court of Lancaster

Worcestershire

Edw Foley, 2d son to the member for Herefordshire
Rt Hon Wm Dowdeswell, since dead, and in his room is elected
Wm Lygon, esq;

Worcester City

Tho Bates Rous, esq; one of the directors of the East India company 981
John Walsh, esq; 893
Sir Wat Lewes 738
Edw Bearcroft, esq; 318
Petition deferred

Wotton-Basset, Wilts

Hon Hen St John, br to Ld Visc Bolingbroke, a groom of the bed-chamber, and lieut-col of the 67th regt of foot
Rbt Scott, esq; Blackheath, Kent

Chipping-Wycomb, Bucks

Rbt Waller, esq.
Hon Tho Fitzmaurice, br to the Earl of Shelburne

Yarmouth, Norfolk

Cha Townshend, esq. LL D. cousin to Visc Townshend, one of the lds of treas 310
Hon Rd Walpole, br to Ld Walpole, a banker in London 310
Sir Cha Saunders, K B 216
Wm Beckford, esq. 218

Yarmouth, Hampshire

Jervoise Clarke, esq. one of the gentlemen of the King's privy chamber
Edw Meux Worsley, esq. since vacated, and in his room is elected
James Worsley, esq.

Yorkshire

Sir Geo Savile, bt. F R S. br-in-law to the E. of Scarborough, col of Yorksh. militia
Edwin Lascelles, esq.

York City

Rt Hon Ld John Cavendish, 3d uncle to the Duke of Devonshire 806
Cha Turner, esq. 830
Martin Bladen Hawke, esq. 646

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire.

Alexander Garden, of Troup, esq;

Airshire.

Sir Adam Fergusson, of Kilkerran, bt
David Kennedy, esq;

St. Andrews, Forfar, Cowpar, Perth, and Dundee

George Dempster, esq; secretary to the order of the Thistle for life, of Dunnichen, North-Britain

Annan, Sanquhar, Lochmaban, Dumfries, and Kircudbright.

William Douglas, jun. of Kilhead, esq;

Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Crail, Pittenweem, and Kilrennie.

Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther, esq; son of the late member, a lieutenant in the dragoon guards

Argyleshire.

Adam Livingstone, esq;

Banffshire

Rt Hon James (Duff) Earl of Fife, in the kingdom of Ireland

Berwickshire

James Pringle, jun. esq; eldest son of Sir Rob Pringle, bt. master of the works in Scotland

Brechin, Aberbrothick, Aberdeen, Montrose, Inverbervie

Hon Thomas Lyon, of Hall Green, Scotland, br to the Earl of Strathmore

Bute and Caithnesshire

Hon James Stuart, of Afton, near Stevenage, Hertfordshire, second son to the Earl of Bute

Clackmannan and Kinross Counties

Ralph Abercrombie, esq; lieut-col to the 3d regiment of horse
James Francis Erskine, esq;
Petition decided in favour of the sitting member

Cromartyshire.

Hon Cosmo Gordon of Cluny, second brother to the Earl of Aberdeen, capt-lieut in the foot guards, with rank of lieut-col in the army
Wm Pulteney, esq;
Petition deferred.

Dumbartonshire

Sir Archibald Edmonstone, bt. of Duntreath, North-Britain
George Keith Elphinstone, esq;
Petition deferred.

Dunfermline, Culross, Stirling, and Queensferry

Archibald Campbell, esq; ranks as lieut-col of his Majesty's forces in the East-Indies only
Sir Alex. Gilmour, bt.
Petition deferred.

Dumfriesshire

Robert Laurie, jun. esq; of Maxwelltown, major of dragoons

Dunbar, Lauder, North Berwick, Haddington, and Jedburgh

Hon John Maitland, second brother to the Earl of Lauderdale, clerk of the Pipe in the court of exchequer in Scotland, and a captain in the marines
Sir Alex. Gilmour, bt.
Petition decided in favour of the sitting member

Edinburghshire

Hen Dundas, esq; lord-advocate for Scotland
Sir Alex. Gilmour, bt.

Edinburgh, City of

* Rt Hon Sir Laurence Dundas, of Kerse, bt. vice-admiral of Shetland and the Orkneys 23
James Stoddard, esq; 6
James Francis Erskine, esq; 3
Petition deferred.

Elginshire

Hon Arthur Duff, of Ortown, brother to the Earl of Fife

Elgin, Callen, Kintore, Banff and Inverary

Stuart Lourg Morris, esq; father in-law to the Duke of Gordon, has the rank of brigadier-gen in the East-Indies only
Thomas Lockhart, esq;

Fifeshire

John Scott, of Balcomie, esq; a major gen and col of a regiment of foot

Forfarshire

Rt Hon William (Maule) Earl of Panmure, in the kingdom of Ireland, a general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the royal North British dragoons

Fortrose, Forres, Inverness, and Nairn.

Hector Munro, of Novar, Esq; a lieut-col in the army

Haddingtonshire

Sir George Suttie, bt. of Balgown

Invernessshire

Hon Simon Fraser, of Lovat, a major-gen. of his Majesty's forces

Kincardineshire.

Rt Hon Lord Adam Gordon, uncle to the Duke of Gordon, a major-gen and col of a regiment of foot

Kingborn, Dysart, Kircaldy, and Bruntisland

John Johnstone, of Donavan, esq;
James Townshend Oswald, esq;
Petition deferred.

Kircudbright Stewarty.

William Stewart, of Castle Stewart, esq;

Lanerkshire

Andrew Stewart, esq;
Dun. Campbell, esq;
Petition decided in favour of the sitting member

Linlithgowshire

Sir Will. Augustus Cunynghame, of Milcraig, bt. nephew to the Earl of Eglintoun

Orkney and Zetlandshire

Thomas Dundas, jun. esq; of Fingask, nephew to Sir Laurence

Rt Hon James Montgomery, since vacated, being appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in his room is elected
Adam Hay, esq;

Peebleshire

Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk

Sir James Cockburn, of Langtown, bt.
Jas Dundas, esq; Petition deferred.

Perthshire

Hon James Murray, uncle to the Duke of Athol, capt in the foot guards, with rank of lieut-col

Renfrewshire

John Craufurd, jun. esq; chamberl. of Fife

Rossshire

* Rt Hon James Stuart Mackenzie, only brother to the Earl of Bute, lord keeper of the privy seal in Scotland

Rothesay, Inverary, Ayr, Irvine, and Campbeltown

Rt Hon Sir George Macartney, KB. son in-law to the Earl of Bute, a privy counsellor, constable of Toome for life, and custos rotulorum of the county of Antrim, all in the kingdom of Ireland

Roxburghshire.

* Rt Hon Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, bart. treasurer of the navy, keeper of the signet in Scotland for life, and a commissioner of forfeited estates in Scotland

Rutherglen, Dumbarton, Glasgow & Renfrew

* Rt Hon Lord Frederick Campbell, next brother to the Duke of Argyl, lord register of Scotland

Selkirkshire

John Pringle of Haining, esq;

Stirlingshire

Thomas Dundas, of Carlecary, esq; only son to Sir Laurence Dundas, bt.

Sutherlandshire

Hon James Wemyss, of Wemyss, son of the late Earl of Wemyss, a lieut in the navy

Tayn, Wick, Dingwall, Kirkwall, & Dornoch

James Grant, esq; lieut-col of a regiment of foot, with rank of a colonel in the army
Sir Ad Fergusson, bt. Petition deferred

Wigtonshire

Hon Keith Stewart, of Glasserton, brother to the Earl of Galloway, a capt in the navy

Wigtown, Whitehorn, New Galloway, and Stranraver

Wm Norton, esq; eldest son of the Speaker, and minister to the Swiss Cantons
H. W. Dashwood, esq;
Petition decided in Mr Dashwood's favour

ERRATUM.—Enslooe, read John Rogers, esq; not Thomas Rumbold, esq;

OFFICERS *of the House of* COMMONS.

John Hatsell, esq; Clerk of the House of Commons
John Ley, esq; clerk assistant
Geo White, esq; clerk of committee of privileges, and clerk of the select committees for trying elections
John Rosier, esq; clerk of the fees
Hardinge Stracey, esq; } Clerks without doors attending committees
George White, esq; }
Edward Barwell, esq; }
Robert Gunnell, esq; }
Hardinge Stracey, esq; } Clerks of the ingrossments
Mr David Jones }
Mr John Speed, clerk of the journals and papers
Nich. Bensoy, esq; serjeant at arms
John Clementson, esq; dep serjeant at arms
The rev. Arth. Onslow, chaplain
John Knowles, esq; sec. } to the speaker
Mr Dunn, train bearer }
John Whiston, Ben White, &c. printers of the votes
Mr Henry Hughs, printer of the journals
Mr S H Babb, delivers the votes to members
Mr J Pearson, Mr G Barwell, door-keepers
Mr John Bellamy, house-keeper
Mr William Whitham, Mr Cha Williams, Mr Thomas Williams, Mr Guy Wood, messengers
Mr Thomas Baker, lower door-keeper

Mr. URBAN,

AS the ſhipwrights of ſome of his Majeſty's dock-yards have thought proper to appeal to the public, and to complain of grievances, and as you have miſrepreſented the facts in your Magazine for July, p. 325, it ſeems highly proper to ſtate their caſe with truth and impartiality, and to leave the public to judge whether their conduct has been ſuch as deſerves approbation, or their grievances of a nature to require redreſs.

About four years ago the ſhipwrights of the ſeveral dock-yards petitioned the King, the Parliament, and the Admiralty and Navy-boards, for an increaſe of their wages; but their requeſt was not complied with, as it was thought their pay was ſufficient, and much more than artificers in any other laborious work receive for the maintenance of their families: by artificers, I mean joiners, carpenters, ſmiths, and other claſſes of workmen employed in the dock yards: and there is no plea for an increaſe of wages on account of the dearneſs of proviſions, that every other branch of the naval ſervice has not in common with the ſhipwrights.

To give them, however, ſome encouragement, it was thought adviſeable to try an experiment of paying them according to their earnings, in the ſame manner as the ſhipwrights are paid in the merchants yards: and, accordingly, ſuch as choſe it, were allowed to work taſk-work in the King's yards; when, after a trial of a very few weeks, it appeared, that in ſome of the yards they had earned 4s. 5d. and in none leſs than 3s. 8d. a day, which is no inconſiderable riſe upon their common pay of 2s. 1d. per day. However, this increaſe of pay, with an increaſe of work, was what the ſhipwrights by no means approved: it ſeems they wanted more pay and leſs work; and to get at their end, they did not apply in a direct, in a decent, orderly way to their ſuperiors for redreſs, but formed committees, and retired into the fields, where their leaders harangued them, and perſuaded them to come to a reſolution to leave the King's ſervice, unleſs their grievances were redreſſed, and particularly taſk-work, which they termed an unheard-of monſter, (though many of them had been bred up to it in the merchants yards,) was aboliſhed.

As taſk-work had been meant as a benefit to the ſhipwrights, and was never intended to be forced upon them, contrary to their inclinations, the Navy-board readily acquieſced, and wherever it was deſired by the people it was laid aſide, and the men ordered to be employed, as they had formerly been, at ſo much per day. It now appears that taſk-work was only a nominal grievance, for they ſtill continue to abſent themſelves from their duty, and have bound themſelves by oaths not to return, unleſs their daily pay is increaſed to two ſhillings and ſixpence. This illegal combination ſtands now upon the ſingle ground of a ſet of men agreeing together, when they think their country has an immediate occaſion for their ſervice, to demand additional wages, and committing every ſort of outrage to carry their point. At Woolwich, when ſome of the people had repented of their error, and twenty-one of them had returned to their work, the others roſe in a body, and beat and abuſed them in a moſt ſhocking manner, inſomuch that a guard was obliged to be ſent from town to quell the riot.

At Plymouth they had the cruelty to run a pole under the legs of ſome of the people who had returned to their duty, and after hoiſting them up on their ſhoulders, conveyed them, in that painful ſtate, through the ſtreets.

This is the real and exact account of the preſent diſpoſition of the ſhipwrights in the King's yards; and yet they have the aſſurance to appeal to the public, as perſons labouring under unredreſſed grievances, and as deſerving the compaſſion of all mankind; and having nothing real to urge, they ſtill make taſk-work their ſtalking-horſe, though they know that at Chatham, Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Woolwich, it was laid aſide on their firſt repreſentation, and continued ſolely at Deptford, at the requeſt of the men themſelves; and at Sheerneſs with their conſent, only till a particular work they had in hand was compleated.

This ſtate of the caſe, Mr. Urban, will, I am well aſſured, not be controverted; and if it is not, I do not think the ſhipwrights will gain much credit by their preſent behaviour, or appear to deſerve any favour from their injured country. I am, yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE NAVY.

P. S. The daily pay of a ſhipwright is two ſhillings and a penny; beſides which

which they have their chips, which are
worth four pence a-day; and in the
ſummer months they work extra, which
a en-pence half-penny
d in conſtant pay and
e ter and ſummer, and
a the yards as long as
r s is very well known,
d long after they are
p

THE following letters will afford amuſement. It has been uſual with Mr. Foote, during the ſuſpenſion of the Theatres Royal, to entertain the lovers of the drama with ſome new pieces (chiefly of humour) at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket. But unluckily, this year's performance, called *A Trip to Calais*, met with a check from the Lord Chamberlain, who refuſed to licence it. In hopes, however, of ſoftening the rigour of his Lordſhip's ſentence, Mr. Foote wrote to him as follows:

"MY Lord, I did intend troubling your Lordſhip with an earlier addreſs, but the day after I received your prohibitory mandate, I had the honour of a viſit from Lord Mountſtuart, to whoſe interpoſition I find I am indebted for your firſt commands, relative to *The Trip to Calais*, by Mr. Chetwynd, and your final rejection of it by Col. Keen.

"Lord Mountſtuart has, I preſume, told your Lordſhip, that he read with me thoſe ſcenes to which your Lordſhip objected; that he found them collected from general nature, and applicable to none but thoſe who, thro' conſciouſneſs, were compelled to a falſe application: to ſuch minds, my Lord, the Whole Duty of Man, next to the ſacred writings, is the ſevereſt ſatire that ever was wrote; and to the ſame mark if comedy directs not her aim, her arrows are ſhot in the air; for by what touches no man, no man will be wounded. Lord Mountſtuart deſired that I would ſuffer him to take the play with him, and let him leave it with the Dutcheſs of Kingſton: he had my conſent, my Lord, and at the ſame time an aſſurance, that I was willing to make any alteration that her Grace would ſuggeſt. Her Grace ſaw the play, and, in conſequence, I ſaw her Grace; with the reſult of that interview, I ſhall not, at this time, trouble your Lordſhip. It may, perhaps, be neceſſary to obſerve, that her Grace could not diſcern, which your Lordſhip, I dare ſay, will readily believe, a ſingle trait in the character of Lady Kitty Crocodile, that reſembled herſelf.

"After this repreſentation, your Lordſhip will, I doubt not, permit me to enjoy the fruits of my labour; nor, will you think it reaſonable, becauſe a capricious individual has taken it into her head, that I have pinned her ruffles awry, that I ſhould be puniſhed by a poniard ſtuck deep in my heart: your Lordſhip has too much candour and juſtice to be the inſtrument of ſo violent and ill-directed a blow.

"Your Lordſhip's determination is not only of the greateſt importance to me now, but muſt inevitably decide my fate for the future; as, after this defeat, it will be impoſſible for me to muſter up courage enough to face folly again. Between the mule and the magiſtrate there is a natural confederacy; what the laſt cannot puniſh, the firſt often corrects: but when ſhe finds herſelf not only deſerted by her antient ally, but ſees him armed in the defence of her foe, ſhe has nothing left but a ſpeedy retreat. Adieu then, my Lord, to the ſtage. *Valeat res ludicra*; to which I hope I may with juſtice add, *Plaudite*, as, during my continuance in the ſervice of the public, I never proſtituted my flattering their paſſions, or falling in with their humours, as, upon all occaſions, I have exerted my little powers, (as, indeed, I thought it my duty) in expoſing follies, how much ſoever the favourites of the day; and pernicious prejudices, however protected and popular. This, my Lord, has been done, if thoſe may be believed, who have the beſt right to know, ſometimes with ſucceſs; let me add too, that, in doing this, I never loſt my credit with the public, becauſe they knew I proceeded upon principle, that I diſdained being either the echo or the inſtrument of any man, however exalted his ſtation, and that I never received reward or proteſſion from any other hands than their own.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAMUEL FOOTE."

About the ſame time, Aug. 29, Mr. Foote wrote as follows, to the Dutcheſs of K—g—n.

"MADAM, a member of the Privy Council, and a friend of your Grace's, (he has begged me not to mention his name, but I ſuppoſe your Grace will eaſily gueſs him,) has juſt left me. He has explained to me, what

what I did not conceive, that the publication of the ſcenes in the "Trip to Calais," at this juncture, with the dedication and preface, might be of infinite ill conſequence to your affairs.

"I really, Madam, wish you no ill, and ſhould be ſorry to do you an injury.

"I therefore give up to that conſideration what neither your Grace's offers, nor the threats of your agents, could obtain; the ſcenes ſhall not be publiſhed, nor ſhall any thing appear at my theatre, or from me, that can hurt you; provided the attacks made on me in the newſpapers do not make it neceſſary for me to act in defence of myſelf.

"Your Grace will therefore ſee the neceſſity of giving proper directions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

North-End, Aug. 13. SAM. FOOTE."

This letter produced the following ſpirited anſwer, by a ſervant.

"*To Mr.* FOOTE.

"SIR, I was at dinner when I received your ill-judged letter. As there is little conſideration required, I ſhall ſacrifice a moment to anſwer it.

"A member of your privy council can never hope to be of a lady's cabinet.

"I know too well what is due to my own dignity, to enter into a compromiſe with an extortionable aſſaſſin of private reputation. If I before abhorred you for your ſlander, I now deſpiſe you for your conceſſions; it is a proof of the illiberality of your ſatire, when you can publiſh or ſuppreſs it as beſt ſuits the needy conveyance of your purſe. You firſt had the cowardly baſeneſs to draw the ſword, and, if I ſheath it until I make you crouch like the ſubſervient vaſſal as you are, then is there not ſpirit in an injured woman, nor meanneſs in a ſlanderous buffoon.

"To a man my ſex alone would have ſcreened me from attack—but I am writing to the deſcendant of a merry-andrew, and proſtitute the term of manhood by applying it to Mr. Foote.

"Cloathed in my innocence as in a coat of mail, I am proof againſt an hoſt of foes, and, conſcious of never having intentionally offended a ſingle individual, I doubt not but a brave and generous public will protect me from the malevolence of a theatrical aſſaſſin. You ſhall have cauſe to remember, that, though I would have given liberally for the relief of your neceſſities, I ſcorn to be bullied into a purchaſe of your ſilence.

"There is ſomething, however, in your pity at which my nature revolts. To make me an offer of pity at once betrays your inſolence and your vanity. I will keep the pity you ſend until the morning before you are turned off, when I will return it by a Cupid with a box of lipſalve, and a choir of choriſters ſhall chaunt a ſtave to your requiem. E. KINGSTON.

Kingſton houſe, Aug. 13.

P. S. You would have received this ſooner, but the ſervant has been a long time writing it.

To this letter Mr. Foote replied:

"*To the D—— of K——.*

"MADAM, though I have neither time nor inclination to anſwer the illiberal attacks of your agents, yet a public correſpondence with your Grace is too great an honour for me to decline. I can't help thinking but it would have been prudent in your Grace to have anſwered my letter before dinner, or at leaſt poſtponed it to the cool hour of the morning; you would then have found, that I have voluntarily granted that requeſt which you had endeavoured, by ſo many different ways, to obtain.

"Lord Mountſtuart, for whoſe amiable qualities I have the higheſt reſpect, and whoſe name your agents firſt very unneceſſarily produced to the public, muſt recollect, when I had the honour to meet him at Kingſton houſe, by your Grace's appointment, that, inſtead of begging relief from your charity, I rejected your ſplendid offers to ſuppreſs the *Trip to Calais** with the contempt they deſerved. Indeed, Madam, the humanity of my royal and benevolent Maſter, and the public protection, have placed me much above the reach of your bounty.

"But why, Madam, put on your coat of mail againſt me? I have no hoſtile intentions. Folly, not vice, is the game I purſue. In thoſe ſcenes which you ſo unaccountably apply to

* To invalidate this fact the Rev. Mr. John Forſter has made an affidavit before Sir John Fielding, importing, that, after ſome converſation with Mr. Foote on the impropriety of publiſhing the piece in queſtion, Mr. Foote ſaid, *that, unleſs the Ducheſs of K—g—m would give him* 2000*l. he would publiſh the* TRIP TO CALAIS, *with a preface and dedication to her Grace.*

your-

yourself, you muſt obſerve, that there is not the ſlighteſt hint at the little incidents of your life. I am happy, Madam, however, to hear that your robe of innocence is in ſuch perfect repair; I was afraid it might have been a little the worſe for the wearing: may it hold out, to keep you warm the next winter!

"The progenitors your Grace has done me the honour to give me, are, I preſume, merely metaphorical perſons, and to be conſidered as the authors of my muſe, and not of my manhood: a merry-andrew and a proſtitute are no bad poetical parents, eſpecially for a writer of plays; the firſt to give the humour and mirth, the laſt to furniſh the graces and powers of attraction.

"If you mean that I really owe my birth to that pleaſant connection, your Grace is groſsly deceived. My father was, in truth, a very uſeful magiſtrate, and reſpectable country gentleman, as the whole county of Cornwall will tell you; my mother, the daughter of Sir Edward Goodere, Bart. who repreſented the county of Hereford: her fortune was large, and her morals irreproachable, till your Grace condeſcended to ſtain them; ſhe was upwards of fourſcore years old when ſhe died, and, what will ſurpriſe your Grace, was never married but once in her life. I am obliged to your Grace for your intended preſent on the day, as you politely expreſs it, when I am to be turned off.—But where will your Grace get the Cupid to bring the lip ſalve?--That family, I am afraid, has long quitted your ſervice.

"Pray, madam, is not J——n the name of your female confidential ſecretary? and is ſhe not generally cloathed in black petticoats made out of your weeds?

"I fancy your Grace took the hint when you laſt reſided at Rome; you heard there, I ſuppoſe, of a certain Joan, who was once elected a Pope, and, in humble imitation, have converted a pious parſon into a chambermaid. The ſcheme is new in this country, and has, doubtleſs, its particular pleaſures. That you may never want the *benefit of the clergy*, in every emergence, is the ſincere wiſh of your Grace's moſt devoted humble ſervant,

SAMUEL FOOTE."

Mr. URBAN,

IN confirmation of Dr. *Macbride*'s letter on the reviviſcence of *ſnails* (ſee the *Mag. Feb.* 1775, p. 81), I ſhall here tranſcribe an extract from a letter of an ingenious and curious lady, of undoubted veracity, whom yet I am not at liberty to name, as relative to the ſame ſubject. She obſerves, in March following your publication,

"There is, in the laſt *Magazine*, an account of the reviving of ſome ſnails, which had lain in a Mr. *Simon*'s cabinet fifteen years. Is it not a moſt extraordinary ſtory? And yet I am not faithleſs in that point, as many a reader probably is; for I once ſaw a very remarkable property in ſnails, which gave me ſuch uneaſineſs as fixed the remembrance ſtrongly in my mind to this minute, though it happened many years ago.

"I was at *Wrotham*, at Mr. *Haddock*'s, in *Kent*, and was making a little ſhell-work tower, to ſtand on a cabinet, in a long gallery. After having repaired two ſmall amber temples to grace the corners, I was deſirous of having ſome odd pretty ornament in front; and ſea-ſhells running ſhort before I had finiſhed, I recollected the having ſeen ſome pretty little ſnails on the chalk-hills there; and we all went one evening to pick up ſome, and found variety of forms, and colours, and ſizes. We returned home weary enough, and longed for tea, though it was late; and a large boiler was brought in, as we were a round company. I was contriving how to kill the ſnails in the eaſieſt and moſt merciful manner, when a wag ſaid, *Stick them on alive*, at which I ſhuddered, and called him *Brute!* At length I got a large *China* baſon, and putting an handful or two of ſnails into it, I filled it up with boiling water, and, though my heart recoiled at the deed, yet my eagerneſs to finiſh my work next morning conquered my compaſſion. To make ſure of giving my ſnails the *coup de grace*, I poured off the firſt water, and then filled the bowl again with more out of the hot boiling kettle. I carried the baſon into a ſummer-houſe in the garden, where I loved to go to work early in a morning, before my friends were ſtirring, and the next morning I aroſe ſooner than common, and went to the ſummer-houſe: but how great was my ſurpriſe! to find my poor ſnails crawling about, ſome on the edge of the baſon, ſome tumbling over, ſome on the table, and one or two actually eating the paſte that was to ſtick them on. I was perfectly ſhocked, and burſt into tears, and, picking up every ſnail carefully, carried

tied them into a field beyond the garden, where I make no doubt but they perfectly recovered their two ſcaldings in boiling water.

"I had an abundance of empty ſhells of the ſame kinds, but they had not the beauty of thoſe which had ſnails in them. However, I uſed thoſe only which I could apply without cruelty and compunction.

"This I thought then a very ſurpriſing event; but Mr. *Simon*'s ſnails, I muſt confeſs, are far ſuperior to mine."

So far my fair and obſerving correſpondent. All the obſervations I ſhall make upon the fact here related, of which I have not the leaſt doubt in reſpect of its truth, are, firſt, that ſnails incloſed in their ſhells receive no injury or bruiſes in their organs or limbs, but are entirely perfect in all their parts. 2dly, That their torpidity whilſt in their quieſcent ſtate in a cabinet, or chalky hill, muſt be owing to a want of moiſture, and that a liquid of ſome ſort ſeems to be neceſſary to give them motion. And, 3dly, That, tho' it may not be improper to examine the extent of vitality in other ſmall animals, yet little can be inferred or argued from ſnails to them, on account of the foregoing obſervations. The waſp, on the contrary, when ſeemingly drowned, and when quite ſenſeleſs and motionleſs, will be brought to life, as I have often ſeen, by being laid for a ſhort time in the ſun. I am, &c.

T. ROW.

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On a Gentleman's complaining to a Lady that he could not eat Meat, owing to the Looſeneſs of his Teeth.

YOU told me, Sir, your teeth were looſe,
And ſoon would be unfit for uſe;
And, if I rightly recollect,
My anſwer was to this effect:
That Nature meant they ſhould be ſo,
As I imagin'd you muſt know:
For what our ſtomachs cannot bear
Ought never to be placed there;
As, even in youth, phyſicians own,
That *meat unchew'd* is worſe than none;
So *meat unchew'd* will never do
With ſuch old gentlemen as you.
"What! not eat meat!" you made reply,
"Why, Madam, I ſhould ſtarve and die;
"For what beſides, I ſhould be glad
"To know, is daily to be had?
"Or, if it could, what can men eat
"So wholeſome, or ſo good as meat?"
Of many things, good Sir, I ſay,
As you ſhall hear another day,
When I for you a liſt will make
Of proper food for you to take,
And better much for you to eat
Than gamey or fowl, or other meat.

* * * * *

So now, that I may keep my word,
I ſend you what to me's occurr'd.

* * * * *

Firſt, then, uſe milk, which you may boil,
And eat for dinner for a while;
Then, for a change, new milk quite cold,
With bread that's neither new nor old;
Sometimes a pudding, made of flour
And water, not boil'd half an hour—
—I ſee you look ſo very ſad,
That ſome ſeaſoning may add,
Or, if you pleaſe, ſome ſugar take,
Tho' that may make your looſe teeth ach.
When tir'd, as you may be, of theſe,
I give you leave to eat ſome peas,
With greens, and ev'ry wholeſome root
The gard'ner's art can furniſh out.
Plain ſoups, or boil'd, or ſtew'd, I hold
Not much amiſs for young or old;
But ſuch as *aldermen* would chuſe,
'Twere death for aged men to uſe.
Eggs, for a meal, may ſometimes pleaſe,
But ſparingly regale on theſe:
And, would you follow my advice,
Of nothing eat ſo much as rice;
For that, by doctors, wondrous wiſe!
'Tis held unfriendly to the eyes,
Yet many doubt *their Wiſdom's* ſkill,
And you have nought to fear of ill;
For long you cannot hope to ſee—
(At leaſt it ſo appears to me):
Then you eat rice, and never mind,
Tho' one year ſooner you go blind:
Your wife and little ones, no doubt,
Will gladly lead you all about;
Or, if they ſhould, perchance, refuſe,
You then a dog and ſtring may uſe.

"If nothing more I am to have,
"You ſoon will ſend me to my grave."
Have patience, Sir, and give me leave
To take a little time to breathe.

* * * * *

Now then, I ſay, that I could wiſh
That twice a week you'd eat of fiſh;
As fiſh is held nutritious food,
And ſo by Catholics allow'd.
Yet one thing more—and then you will
Of eatables have had your fill—
And that is, Fruit of ev'ry ſort
That with your pocket will comport,
From apples John, to apples Pine,
And the rich product of the vine,
With cherries red, and cherries black,
And ſtrawberries, a num'rous pack;
With nect'rines, apricots, and peaches,
And what beſides within your reach is,
Excepting nuts, for nuts won't do
With ſuch an aged man as you.
Thus you'll have food enough, I think,
So now let me preſcribe you drink.
As I, good Sir, have little doubt,
But you have bile, or cramp, or gout,
So I, who life in ſtudy paſs,
Unus'd to circulate the glaſs,
No ſort of wine can recommend
To any one I call my friend;
Nor beer, nor ale; for theſe, I'm ſure
No *gentleman* can *now* endure:
But rum or brandy, well diluted
With water that is *ſoft* reputed;
And, to repel the gout's attack,
Take now and then a little 'rack.
With proper regimen, and theſe,
You may, I think, rub on with eaſe,
Till you have tir'd the friends about ye',
And they are glad at heart to rout ye',
Then not to plague o' them or you,
Oblige them with a *Laſt Adieu*.

My liſt for you thus at an end,
Excuſe the freedom of a friend,
In recommending what I love,
And what, by uſe, you'd ſoon approve:
But, if you never mean to try,
Then you muſt be to blame, not I.
If pains approach, and death draws nigh,
For't nothing will avail the Muſe
The powers of poetry to uſe,
If obſtinate, as old, you prove,
And ſlight the dictates of her love;
Then make the moſt of what is writ,
For here is *quantum ſufficit*.

Invitation to SHAKESPEARE'S JUBILEE.

By Mrs. ———. *Unfiniſhed.*

From the Correſpondents. (*See p.* 371.)

DAUGHTERS of Britannia's Iſle,
Of every age, and each degree,
Leave your native plains a while,
And haſte to Shakeſpeare's Jubilee.

O! gather every beauteous flower,
And roſes fair with laurel twine,
And rob each fragrant myrtle bower,
To deck the poet's hallow'd ſhrine.

And let no gentle voice be mute
In the full chorus of his praiſe,

And

Who forc'd th' Inſulting Gaul to yield,
In Creſſy's and in Poictier's glorious field;
And broke the pride of haughty Spain,
When her Armada ſunk beneath the main.

But a well choſen hardy band
Of ruſtic ſoldiers, ſkill'd to till the land,
Taught by their fathers in the field
Their ſcythes in peace, and ſwords in war to wield;
And their ſtern mothers to obey,
Through the long labours of the ſultry day.

Until, at laſt, the friendly ſun
Stole to the deep, and bade their work be done;
Then round the homely board they met,
Refreſhing nature with the frugal treat;
While hunger was their ſauce alone,
And luxury, and all its poiſonous arts unknown.—

What ſhall not Time at length impair?
A race of parents, more corrupted far
Than were their ſires, have brought us forth,
(Foes to all virtue and all real worth)
To leave behind us, when we die,
Perhaps, a ſtill more vicious progeny.

W. B.

Ingratum ſi dixeris, omnia dixeris.

By a Lad of Twelve Years of Age.

BE grateful to your friends—is Nature's voice;
Mourn when they mourn, be glad when they rejoice.
No fame, no honour can the wretch attend,
Who proves ungrateful to a gen'rous friend.
See winding ſtreams into old Ocean glide,
And ſtill repay the favours he ſupply'd.
The ſtork relieves his parent's helpleſs age,
And cooling fruits the planter's thirſt aſſuage.
Does favour'd man alone break Nature's tie,
And to his friend all gratitude deny?—
Americans! be wiſe, due tribute bring,
As grateful ſubjects, to a gracious King.

July 25, 1775.

To the Memory of Lieut. BARD, *in the Light Infantry Company of the* 35*th Regiment, who was killed in the Attack on the* American *Entrenchments, near* Boſton.

Addreſſed to the Captain of that Company.

WHY unlamented ſhould the valiant bleed,
Tho' not with wealth nor tinſel'd honours ſcrown'd,
Who, by brave acts, ſeek glory's deathleſs meed,
Whoſe life was blameleſs, and whoſe fall renown'd?

Oh *Bard!* deſerving of a happier fate,
Upon thy birth no ſtar auſpicious ſhone;
Full were thy days of woe, tho' ſhort thy date,
And ſtill Misfortune claim'd thee for her ſon.

Britain with empty praiſe alone repaid
Thy well-prov'd valour; oft thy blood was ſhed
In her defence—yet, ever undiſmay'd,
You trod the rugged path where glory led,
With his bold friend, the valiant band before,
(Like two twin lions from the mountain's height)
He ruſh'd undaunted to the battle's roar,
And urg'd the num'rous foe to ſhameful flight.

What could he more? he fell,—with fame adorn'd,
He nobly fell, while, weeping by his ſide,
Bright Victory the dear-bought conqueſt mourn'd,
As thus, with fault'ring voice, he faintly cried—

"Praiſe crown the warriors by whoſe ſide I fought,
And the brave youth who o'er them holds command;
Tell him I acted as a ſoldier ought,
Nor ſham'd the glory of his valiant band."

Then, when inform'd the hoſtile troops were fled,
With ſtrength renew'd, he made this ſhort reply;
"Thanks to kind Heaven, I have not vainly bled;
Since my friends conquer, I with pleaſure die!"

Thus, like the fearleſs Theban, he expir'd;
A fate bewail'd, yet envied by the brave.
The muſe, with tender ſympathy inſpir'd,
Thus pours her ſorrows o'er his ſilent grave.

Nor you, ye warriors, ſhall unprais'd remain—
Reduc'd to five, in ſullen rage they ſtand;
Each gen'rous leader wounded ſore, or ſlain,
The oldeſt ſoldier led the ſlender band *.

In one cloſe line, while every furrow'd brow
With vengeance lour'd, they eagerly purſu'd,
With level'd thunder, the affrighted foe,
And grim Deſtruction mark'd their courſe in blood.

O thou! from whom, diſdaining abject fear,
Each glowing boſom caught congenial flame,
Who ſtill ſurviv'ſt, to me for ever dear,
Thy loſs I dread, yet triumph in thy fame.

Periſh the thought! nor let me thus profane
Thy well-earn'd praiſe with one ill-omen'd ſigh!
All mean diſtruſt is ſacred honour's bane,
The brave may fall—their actions never die.

R. H.

PRESENT TRANQUILITY.

An Extempore Reflection.

I.

STILL, as the night,
And grave as ev'ning bow'r,
No ſtorms affright,
And no wolves devour,

II.

Here calm I ſit
Beneath each penſive load,
Content to muſe
With conſcience and her God!

* Theſe circumſtances really happened.—See part of a letter in confirmation of the fact, p. 397.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *ſince the paſſing the* BOSTON *Port-Bill. Continued from p.* 346.

SINCE the publication of the Gazette-account of the battle at Bunker's Hill, the provincial account of that battle has appeared in the American papers, particularly in the New-York Gazette. There it is ſaid, the Provincials were only in number 1500, and the Regulars 2000; that the Provincials had orders not to fire till the Regulars were within fifteen rod of them;

except four, were cut off in forming the battery," &c. This circumſtance being particularly remarked by the author of the Verſes to the Memory of Lieut. Bard, who fell on this occaſion (ſee p. 396), we could not help pointing it out to our readers, not only as a memorable inſtance of Engliſh valour, but as a fact in the recital of which there is no exaggeration, as the two accounts mutually ſerve to confirm each other. What hiſtory can produce a parallel inſtance of the intrepidity of a body of men, who could perſevere in advancing, after all their officers were ſlain, till only *four* of their number were left alive, and thoſe led on by the oldeſt ſoldier?

The tranſactions of the American Congreſs, though conducted with the greateſt ſecrecy, begin to be diſcloſed. We now diſcover, that the ſeizing of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, which was given out as the raſh attempt of a few private deſperadoes, was a preconcerted meaſure; that a friendly addreſs to the Canadians preceded the execution; and that, by ſecuring thoſe paſſes, the intent was, to prevent the Indians from falling ſuddenly upon the back-ſettlements, and to check Gen. Carleton in his progreſs, ſhould he attempt an irruption on that ſide with any conſiderable number of Canadian troops. In the letter written by order of the Congreſs on this occaſion, after apologizing for the hoſtile invaſion of their forts, "We," ſay they, "for our parts, are determined to live free, or not at all. ***** We yet entertain hopes of your uniting with us in the defence of our common liberty; and there is reaſon to believe, that, ſhould we join in imploring the attention of our Sovereign to the unmerited and unparalleled oppreſſions of his American ſubjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious miniſtry any longer to riot in the ruin of the rights of mankind."

With this view the Congreſs have once more petitioned the throne, and Mr. Penn, brother to Gov. Penn, proprietor of Pennſylvania, has undertaken the arduous taſk of mediation.

At the ſame time that they forwarded their petition to the King, they ſent the following addreſs to their fellow-ſubjects in Britain, in which the title is no leſs remarkable than the matter:

The TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, *by their* DELEGATES *in* CONGRESS, *to the* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

Friends, Countrymen, and Brethren,

"BY theſe, and by every other appellation that may deſignate the ties which bind us to each other, we entreat your ſerious attention to this our ſecond attempt to prevent their diſſolution. Remembrance of former *friendſhips*, pride in the glorious atchievments of our common anceſtors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preſerved our mutual connection

tion. But when that friendſhip is violated by the groſſeſt injuries, when the pride of anceſtry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwiſe allied than as tyrants and ſlaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favour or our freedom, can we heſitate about the choice? Let the ſpirit of Britons determine.

"In a former addreſs we aſſerted our rights, and ſtated the injuries we had then received. We hoped that the mention of our wrongs would have rouſed that honeſt indignation which has ſlept too long for your honour, or the welfare of the empire. But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleaſing expectation; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the miniſtry has been conſtantly exerciſed in adding to the calamities of your American brethren.

"After the moſt valuable right of legiſlation was infringed, when the powers aſſumed by your Parliament, in which we are not repreſented, and from our local and other circumſtances cannot properly be repreſented, rendered our property precarious; after being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the ſafety of our perſons, and the preſervation of our liberties; after being in many inſtances diveſted of thoſe laws which were tranſmitted to us by our common anceſtors, and ſubjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auſpices of Roman tyrants; after annulling thoſe charters which encouraged our predeceſſors to brave death and danger in every ſhape, on unknown ſeas, in deſarts unexplored, amidſt barbarous and inhoſpitable nations! when, without the form of trial, without a public accuſation, whole Colonies were condemned; their trade deſtroyed; their inhabitants impoveriſhed: when ſoldiers were encouraged to embrue their hands in the blood of Americans by offers of impunity; when new modes of trial were inſtituted for the ruin of the accuſed, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction; when a deſpotic government was eſtabliſhed in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries: but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of theſe Colonies to ſlavery and ruin.

"To confirm this aſſertion, let us recal your attention to the affairs of America ſince our laſt addreſs; let us combat the calumnies of our enemies, and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you in our deſtruction. Many of your fellow-ſubjects, whoſe ſituation deprived them of other ſupport, drew their maintenance from the ſea; but the deprivation of our liberty being inſufficient to ſatisfy the reſentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were ſuperadded, and a Britiſh Parliament, who, in better times, were the protectors of the indigence, and the patrons of humanity, have, without diſtinction of age or ſex, robbed thouſands of the food which they were accuſtomed to draw from that inexhauſtible ſource, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent Creator.

"Another act of your legiſlature ſhuts our ports, and prohibits our trade with any but thoſe ſtates from whom the great law of ſelf-preſervation renders it abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould at preſent withhold our commerce. But this act (whatever may have been its deſign) we conſider rather as injurious to your opulence than our intereſt. All our commerce terminates with you; and the wealth we procure from other nations is ſoon exchanged for your ſuperfluities. Our remittances muſt then ceaſe with our trade, and our refinements with our affluence. We truſt, however, that laws which deprive us of every bleſſing but a ſoil that teems with the neceſſaries of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them ſecure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

"We might here obſerve on the cruelty and inconſiſtency of thoſe, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, and, by their interpoſition with foreign powers, to deliver us to the lawleſs ravages of a mercileſs ſoldiery. But happily we are not without reſources; and though the timid and humiliating applications of a Britiſh miniſtry ſhould prevail with foreign nations, yet induſtry, prompted by neceſſity, will not leave us without the neceſſary ſupplies.

"We could wiſh to go no further—and, not to wound the ear of humanity, leave untold thoſe rigorous acts of oppreſſion which are daily exerciſed in the town of Boſton, did we not hope, that by diſclaiming their deeds, and puniſhing the perpetrators, you would ſhortly vindicate the honour of the Britiſh name, and re-eſtabliſh the violated laws of juſtice.

"That once populous, flouriſhing, and commercial town is now garriſoned by an army ſent not to protect but to enſlave its inhabitants. The civil government is overturned, and a military deſpotiſm erected upon its ruins. Without law, without right, powers are aſſumed unknown to the conſtitution—private property is unjuſtly invaded—the inhabitants, daily ſubjected to the licentiouſneſs of the ſoldiery, are forbid to remove, in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of the moſt ſolemn compacts—or if, after long and vexatious ſolicitation, a paſs is procured, their effects are detained, and even thoſe who are moſt favoured have no alternative but poverty or ſlavery. The diſtreſs of many thouſand people, wantonly deprived of the neceſſaries of life, is a ſubject on which we would not wiſh to enlarge.

"Yet

"A plan of accommodation (as it has been absurdly called) has been proposed by your ministers to our respective assemblies. Were this proposal free from every other objection but that which arises from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breast? Can they treat with freedom while their towns are fired; while daily instances of injustice and oppression disturb the power operations of reason?

"If this proposal is really such as you should offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to useless expence, and we were reduced to our present melancholy situation? If it holds forth nothing, why was it proposed? Unless, indeed, to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to listen to any terms of accommodation. But, what is submitted to our consideration? We contend for the disposal of our property. We are told that our demand is unreasonable, that our assemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they must, at the same time, assist, not what your exigencies or ours may require, but to such as shall be deemed sufficient to answer the designs of a minister, and enable him to provide for favourites and dependants. In recurring to your own history will convince you how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens. We propose that we would thus grasp the shadow, and give up the substance, by adding fuel to injury.

"We have, nevertheless, again presented an humble and dutiful petition to our sovereign; and, to remove every imputation of obstinacy, have requested his Majesty to direct some mode by which the united applications of his faithful colonies may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on such terms as can alone render an accommodation lasting; and we flatter ourselves, that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of those injurious acts the operation of which we complain of, on the one part, and a disposition on our part to mutual and commercial advantages on the other.

"Yet, conclude not from this, that we propose to surrender our property into the hands of your ministry for what your ministry with a power which is to

[illegible]

[illegible] to our deſtruction. The great bulwarks of our conſtitution we have deſired to maintain by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your miniſters, equal foes to Britiſh and American freedom, have added to their former oppreſſions an attempt to reduce us by the ſword to a baſe and abject ſubmiſſion. On the ſword, therefore, we are compelled to rely for protection.—Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained up to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or eaſy conqueſt. Of this at laſt we are aſſured, that our ſtruggle will be glorious, our ſucceſs certain; ſince even in death we ſhall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

"Let us now aſk what advantages are to attend our reduction? The trade of a ruined and deſolate country is always inconſiderable; its revenue trifling; the expence of ſubjecting and retaining it in ſubjection certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill-judged pride, or the hope of rendering us ſubſervient to deſigns on your liberty.

"Soldiers who have ſheathed their ſwords in the bowels of their American brethren will not draw them with more reluctance againſt you; when too late you may lament the loſs of that freedom, which we exhort you, while ſtill in your power, to preſerve.

"On the other hand, ſhould you prove unſucceſsful; ſhould that connection which we moſt ardently wiſh to maintain be diſſolved; ſhould your miniſters exhauſt your treaſures, waſte the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty; do they not deliver you weak and defenceleſs to your natural enemies?

"Since then your liberty muſt be the price of your victories, your ruin of your defeat, what blind fatality can urge you to a purſuit deſtructive of all that Britons hold dear.

"If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages ſubſiſted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your ſide for the extenſion of the empire; if our commerce is no object below your conſideration; if juſtice and humanity have loſt their influence on your hearts; ſtill motives are not wanting to excite your indignation at the meaſures now purſued; your wealth, your honour, your liberty, are at ſtake.

"Notwithſtanding the diſtreſs to which we are reduced, we ſometimes forget our own afflictions to anticipate and ſympathize in yours. We grieve that raſh and inconſiderate councils ſhould precipitate the deſtruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages; and call God to witneſs, that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and ſacrifice every thing but honour, to redeem you from ruin.

"A cloud hangs over your heads and ours; ere this reaches you, it may probably have burſt upon us: let us then (before the remembrance of former kindneſs is obliterated) once more repeat thoſe appellations which are ever grateful to our ears: let us entreat Heaven to avert our ruin, and the deſtruction that threatens our friends, brethren, and countrymen, on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

By order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Atteſted by

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1775."

Notwithſtanding the congreſſional addreſs to the inhabitants of Canada, the Engliſh and French merchants at Montreal, in ſeparate addreſſes, unanimouſly requeſt his Excellency, their Governor, to embody the militia of Quebec, and to appoint ſuch officers for the protection of his Majeſty's ſubjects in that province as to his Excellency ſhould ſeem expedient. In conformity to theſe addreſſes, Gov. Carleton has ſince iſſued a proclamation, not only ordering all the militia of the province to be raiſed, but eſtabliſhing martial law till ſuch time as the public peace and tranquility ſhall be reſtored.

Among other tranſactions, the Congreſs have appointed George Waſhington, Eſq; of Virginia, Generaliſſimo of the American forces.—When Oliver Cromwell was declared Generaliſſimo of the Parliament army, in K. Charles I.'s time, he ſoon made himſelf maſter of the Government. And when the Prince of Orange was ſet at the head of the Confederacy in the Netherlands, on the ſeparation of the United Provinces from Spain, he ſoon aſſumed the Stadtholderſhip, which has ever ſince been continued in his family. To obviate, perhaps, any ſimilar apprehenſion, the Provincial Congreſs of New-York have addreſſed his Excellency, hoping, that whenever the important conteſt ſhall be decided by that ſword with of every American ſoul, an accommodation [illegible] will ſhort and ruinous thirſt citizen returned

The Pru[illegible] relinq[illegible] lately Wm. Camp[illegible] which add[illegible] vances of [illegible] abſurd for Congreſs, [illegible] ſiſtence. "[illegible] "have tha[illegible] "that you [illegible] "you, our

"objects, and the whole world, may "clearly understand, that our taking "up arms is the result of dire neces"sity, and in compliance with the first "law of nature." They conclude with intreating his Excellency to make a favourable report of the state of the colony to his Majesty," &c.

To which his Excellency gave for answer, That he knew of no representatives of the people except those constitutionally convened in General Assembly, and should make no representations to his Majesty but what should be strictly consistent with truth.

Henry Flood, Esq; late an able speaker in the opposition in the Irish parliament, is appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, 300l. a-year.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Chester, the Duchess, and their children, arrived at Calais, and received a polite invitation to dine with Monsieur le Marquis de Langeac, at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, which they accepted.

A stone coffin was dug up in the gardens of Mr. Lister of Selby, in Yorkshire, in which was a human body; that, on being exposed to the air, moulder'd into dust. Four gold pieces are said to have been found in the coffin, intrinsically worth 20l.

July 31.

Lady Dunmore, with her five children, arrived in town from Virginia. She left Lord Dunmore on board the Fowey man of war.

This day a commission passed the great seal, appointing Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq; a commissioner for managing the affairs of the navy in America.

An express arrived at the admiralty with an account of the safe arrival of the Resolution, Capt. Cook, from a three years voyage on discoveries in the South seas.

Five villains broke into Coppedhall, the seat of John Conyers, Esq; member for Essex, and stole plate, &c. to very great value. They have since been discovered, and two of them apprehended, condemned, and executed. One had formerly been coachman to Mr. Conyers.

Three actions for bribery at Hindon election was this day tried at the assizes at Ilchester, and being proved, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 100l.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

The officers belonging to the 15th, 23d, 28th, 40th, and 55th regiments of foot, received orders for immediately repairing to their respective corps in Ireland, except such as were out on recruiting parties.

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Browning, an Auctioneer, in the Old Bailey, which burnt furiously, and consumed goods, &c. to the amount of 900l. It is supposed to have been wilfully set on fire, as a man was seen descending a fire-ladder, who has not been heard of since.

At the assizes at York, John Trimmer, a game-keeper, was tried for maliciously shooting at Samuel Hornby, and wounding him in several parts of his body. He was found guilty, and received sentence of death, but has since been reprieved.

Two propositions received from the American Congress, as the basis of a future reconciliation, are said to be under consideration:

I. To submit entirely to the terms of the navigation act, and to such other

Agabred.

The harvest in Flanders is entirely [illegible] and proves to be more plentiful than has been known for many years past. Throughout the Venetian state the crops are said to be so abundant as to suffice for the consumption of four years.

A Dutch man of war put to sea this morning from Portsmouth harbour, out of which many thousand barrels of oats, and several tons of gun-powder, had previously been taken by order of Government.

[illegible] Saturday [illegible]

in destination, the real one was against Algiers, in order to put a period to the piracies of that Regency in the Mediterranean sea; that a *coup de main* was intended, but the wind prevented; that the debarkation of the troops, however, was happily made; but the number of Moors who poured down from all sides upon the first body of Spaniards that landed, before the second could arrive to their support, brought on a general action, in which the Spaniards were obliged to fight under every disadvantage; that notwithstanding this unexpected attack, they maintained their ground for 13 hours together, when, being overcome with fatigue, and overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat on board their ships, with the loss of their provisions, and 600 of their companions slain, and a much greater number wounded, among whom are many principal officers of high rank.—It is reported that the Algerines had the cruelty to murder and burn 600 wounded captives, whom the Spaniards were forced to abandon on their retreat.

tol Channel, bound to America, with 30,000 arms, is not true.

Births.

Lady of Sir Philip Lamb, Bart. a son.

Aug. 24. Lady of Francis Jones, Esq. of a daughter.

Marriages.

Rev Mr Wodehouse, son of Sir [illegible], to Miss Kourse, of Wood-Eaton, Norfolk.

James Riddell, of Ardonaquhan, LL.D. to the relict of John Swinburn, Esq; of Coxhow, Northumberland.

Rev Mr Randall, of New Brentford, to Miss Fox, of Windsor.

Rev Hugh Wynne Jones, LL.D. of Scotland, to Miss Grace Williams, of Penrhyn-worth, in Anglesea, with [illegible].

July 25. Rob Gorges Debonel Kane, Esq; of Bromsborrow-place, Gloucestershire, to Miss Honeywood, of Malling-Abbey, Kent.

27. Wm Clarke, esq. of Pall Mall, to Mrs Evans, of Mount-Row, Lambeth.

Aug. 4. Cha Pigot, Esq; to Miss Cope, sister to Sir Cha Cope, Bt.

8. Rev Mr Jesse, fellow of St John's college, Oxford, to Miss Parish.

17. Ober Windsor, merchant in Lime-street, to Miss de Yough, of Union-court, Broad-street.

19. Rev Mr Barnard, fellow of Eton college, to Miss Frances Clarke.

22. Alex Hutton, Esq, of Jamaica, to Miss Coosens, of Lambeth.

Tho Meade, Esq; of the Middle Temple, to Miss Mary Danbury, of Enfield.

Deaths.

Right Hon. the Lady Erne, in Dublin.

Mary Lunn, one of the people called Quakers. She has left 50l. to the Quakers workhouse, Clerkenwell, 50l. to the Quakers meeting near Gracechurch-street, and 10l. to the poor of Wandsworth meeting.

Mrs Toulmin, by pricking a vesicle on her finger, which brought on a mortification.

Col M'Dowal, at Harrowgate.

Rev Mr John Drake, a dissenting minister, aged 57.

Capt Lyon, of the 35th regiment, of the wounds he received on the 17th of June, at Boston.

Lieut Greme, of the same.

Mr James Livingston, fire-master to the horse grenadier guards.

Col Demetrius James, late of the 49th regiment of foot; a brave old officer, of irreproachable character.

Walter Earl, Esq; of Blandford, Dorset.

June 12. Lady of Sir Edmund Head, Bt. at Charlestown, South Carolina.

July 7. Col Tho Gardner, of Cambridge, in America, of the wounds he received at the battle of Boston.

11. Simon Boerum, Esq; one of the deputies

legates to the Continental Congress in America

Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Esq; member for Harristown, in Ireland

at Holyhead, on her way to Dublin

Thos Smith, Esq; at Weymouth

Reverend Thomas Malmsbury, Esq; at Hereford

24. John Pollen, Esq; late one of the Welch judges

28. Robert Livingston, Esq; at Chatsworth, in America, aged 88.

28. Ralph Warburton, Esq; only son of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, in his 19th year

29. Rev Mr Maitland, R of Mistley, Essex, aged 98

30. The youngest son of Lord Monboddo

31. Parfect, Esq; at Woolwich. He came to age on the 29th, and to the possession of 2000l. a year

Aug. 2. Relict of Christopher More, Esq; formerly secretary to the East India company

4. Sir Gregory Page, Bt. aged near 90. He has left the bulk of his immense fortune to Sir Gregory Turner, Bt.

Middleton, the celebrated mezzotinto engraver

Relict of Philip Bartholomew, Esq; and mother to Adm Geary's lady

7. Maj-Gen Deane, in Thrift-st. Soho

Sam Hallowood, Esq; at Homerton

Rev. Mr. Bate, V of Broughton, Northamptonshire

8. Robert Lemon, Esq; many years clerk of Bridewell

9. Capt Alex Johnston, in the West India trade

10. Col Bolton, late of the marines, at Portsmouth

11. Rev Mr Tho Wynn, of Ipswich, suddenly

Mr Napothier, an Irish gentleman, at Kilburnmeadow

Joseph Dickenson, Esq; at Chelsea

Rev Mr Lewis Lewis, an eminent preacher among the dissenters

12. Rev and learned M. de Missy, preacher at the French chapel, St James's

13. Relict of the Hon Gen Hamilton

14. Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Bt. member for Denbighshire

Sam Gardiner, Esq; one of the London Assurance directors

15. James Smyth, lately arrived from New York with his family

Lieut Thompson, of the 35th regiment of foot, at Plymouth

16. Mrs Anne Cobbe, a maiden lady, worth 50,000l. which she has left to her brother, clerk in the city

Lady of Tho Dyer, Esq; at Kensington

Josiah Colebrooke, FRS treasurer to the Antiquarian Society

DISPENSATIONS.

FR Drake, D D. to hold St Mary's V. in Beverly, with Holmchurch annexed—together with Winestead R. in York diocese

Rev Mr Tho Evans, to hold Wolverley V.—together with Severn Stoke R. Worcester diocese.—450l. per annum

Rev. Mr James Dixon, chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham, to Eccleshall Lancaster Sheffield.

BANKRUPTS.

Aug.																	
	1	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	151⅛	Ditto	60a61 8.	⅜a⅝	Ditto
	2	141½	Ditto	89⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	84⅜	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	3	141⅜a142	Ditto	89⅛a⅜	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	152⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	4	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	87⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a⅜	62a64 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	5	Ditto	91½	Ditto	87⅛a⅜	88⅜	84⅜a85	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛a⅜	Ditto	152⅜	Ditto	63a65 8.	⅜	Ditto
	6	Sunday.															
	7	141⅜a142	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	95⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	152⅜	Ditto	63a65 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	8	142	91⅛a⅜	Ditto	87⅜a88	88⅛	Ditto	Ditto	95⅛	Ditto	Ditto	86⅜	Ditto	Ditto	65a66 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	9	Ditto	91⅛a⅜	88⅛	87⅛a⅜	88⅛a⅜	84⅛	Ditto	Ditto	87⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	65a64 8.	Ditto	12 18
	11	142a⅜	91⅛a⅜	88⅛a⅜	87⅛a88	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	63a64 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	12	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	63a61 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	13	Sunday.															
	14	142⅛	92	88⅛a⅜	88⅛a⅜	88⅛a89	Ditto	25⅜	Ditto	87⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅜a81	62a63 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	15	Ditto	92⅜	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	88⅛	Ditto	25⅜a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅜	87	153	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	16	142⅛a⅜	Ditto	88⅜a89	88⅜	88⅜	85	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	17	142⅛a⅜	92⅛a⅜	89⅛	88⅛a⅜	89	Ditto	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	152⅜	Ditto	63 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	18	142⅜	92¼	89⅜	88⅜	89⅛	85⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	87⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a¼	64a65 8.	Ditto	12 17 6a18
	19	Ditto	92⅜a½	Ditto	88½	89⅜	85⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅝	Ditto	152⅛	Ditto	63a64 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	20	Sunday.															
	21	142⅜	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	89a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	97⅛	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	63a65 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	22	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a⅜	88⅛a89	89⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	86⅜	152⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	23	142⅜a143	92⅛a⅜	89⅛a⅜	88⅜a89	89⅛a⅜	85⅛a⅜	Ditto	97⅛	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a⅜	62a63 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	24	142⅜	92⅛	Ditto	88⅜	89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	152⅛a⅜	Ditto	63a64 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	25	Ditto	92⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62a63 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	26	Ditto	92⅜	Ditto	88⅜	89	85⅛	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	86⅛a87	Ditto	153⅜	Ditto	63a64 8.	Ditto	Ditto
	27	Sunday.															
	28	142⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	88⅛a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	83⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	29	142⅝a⅞	92⅜a⅝	89⅛	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅜	153⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 18

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 28, Gallie-Alley, Royal Exchange,
Where the Value on Lives and Survivorships, Reversions, and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Dispatch.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 4, to Sept. 9, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	11	3	5	3	1	2	0	3	7
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	6
Surry	4	10	3	5	3	4	2	4	4	3
Hertford	4	9	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	10
Bedford	4	11	4	0	2	11	2	2	3	4
Cambridge	5	0	3	2	3	1	1	10	2	9
Huntingdon	5	1	0	0	3	2	1	9	3	2
Northampton	6	5	4	9	3	5	2	1	3	1
Rutland	6	1	3	6	2	6	2	1	3	6
Leicester	6	8	0	0	3	5	1	11	3	8
Nottingham	5	4	4	0	3	2	2	0	3	9
Derby	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	7
Stafford	6	7	5	2	0	0	2	1	3	10
Shropshire	6	7	5	3	3	2	1	10	4	1
Hereford	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Worcester	6	9	4	8	3	9	2	7	4	3
Warwick	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	10
Gloucester	6	9	0	0	2	9	2	3	4	2
Wiltshire	5	7	4	5	3	0	2	5	4	2
Berks	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	4
Oxford	6	9	0	0	3	6	2	7	3	11
Bucks	5	3	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	2
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	8	3	1	3	3	2	4	3	6
Suffolk	5	4	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	2
Norfolk	5	8	3	1	2	8	2	1	3	0
Lincoln	5	7	4	0	2	11	2	0	3	5
York	5	6	4	1	3	2	2	0	3	10
Durham	5	0	3	6	0	0	2	0	3	8
Northumberland	5	2	3	8	3	0	2	1	3	8
Cumberland	5	0	3	7	2	11	2	1	3	8
Westmoreland	5	5	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	0
Lancashire	5	10	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	5
Cheshire	6	4	0	0	3	10	2	2	3	0
Monmouth	5	8	0	0	3	4	2	1	3	0
Somerset	5	10	3	4	0	0	2	2	3	0
Devon	5	4	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	0
Cornwall	5	2	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	0
Dorset	5	9	0	0	3	1	2	3	4	1
Hampshire	5	4	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	3
Sussex	4	10	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	4
Kent	5	4	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	4
WALES.										
North Wales	6	2	4	8	3	2	2	2	4	4
South Wales	5	8	4	9	3	5	2	1	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for OCT. 1774.

Oct. 1774.	Wind.		Barom.		Therm.	Weather.
1	S S W	Fresh	29	4½	56	a good deal of thund. & lightn. hard rain, with hail
2	S W	ditto	29	3¾	57	hard showers in the morning, bright afternoon
3	W S W	little	29	9¼	52	an exceeding fine bright day
4	N	ditto	30	1	50	foggy morning, exceeding fine day
5	S	ditto	30	1	52	ditto
6	Ditto		30		53	ditto
7	W	little	30	¼	55	some flying clouds, but a fine day
8	N	ditto	30	1¼	53	a very fine bright day
9	W	ditto	30	1¼	53	foggy morning, fine bright day
10	Ditto	fresh	30	1	53	many flying clouds, and some rain
11	Ditto	little	30	¼	52	very bright morning, cloudy afternoon
12	W N W	fresh	30	¼	53	cloudy morning, fine bright day
13	Ditto	little	30	1¼	53	a fine grey day, very little sun
14	N E	ditto	30	1¼	54	a very fine bright day
15	Ditto		30	1½	49	slight frost in the night, exceeding fine bright day
16	E S E	little	30	1	49	thick fog till nine, exceeding fine bright day
17	S S E	ditto	30		51	thick fog till noon, fine bright afternoon
18	S S W	ditto	30	¼	51	thick fog till ten, cloudy moist day
19	S W	fresh	30	¼	53	very cloudy day, little or no sun appeared
20	W	little	30	¼	53	thick fog till nine, very fine day
21	Ditto		30	½	51	ditto, till eleven, fine day after
22	S W	fresh	30		53	a great many black clouds, a little sun at intervals
23	Ditto	little	29	8¼	54	gentle rains all day
24	Ditto		29	7½	54	a very fine bright day
25	W S W	fresh	29	7½	50	slight frost early, a fine day
26	Ditto	little	29	9	46	smart frost early, an exceeding fine bright day
27	N	ditto	30		47	ditto
28	N E	fresh	29	9¼	46	ditto, many black clouds, and some rain
29	Ditto		29	8	47	chiefly cloudy, a little rain at times
30	E N E	fresh	29	5¼	46	a very cloudy misling day
31	S S E	ditto	29	4¼	48	an exceeding wet day

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 28, 1775, to Sept. 26

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	778	1671	Males	1000	2031		2 and 5	191	50 and 60	120	
Females	893		Females	1031			5 and 10	57	60 and 70	122	
							10 and 20	68	70 and 80	69	
Whereof have died under two years old 910							20 and 30	126	80 and 90	32	
							30 and 40	173	90 and 100	2	
							40 and 50	166			

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER, 1775.

way to a conciliation; but that he found the propoſition, inſtead of being at all fitted to produce peace, calculated to increaſe the diſorders and confuſions in America; and therefore that he never could conſent to it. He readily admitted, with Mr. Ellis, and with the Solicitor-General of Scotland, that the propoſition was a contradiction to every thing that parliament had declared; and added, that the mode of argument on the ſide of adminiſtration was the moſt ridiculous that ever had been advanced. They attempted to prove to one ſide, that the meaſure was a conceſſion; and to the other, that it was a ſtrong aſſertion of authority. To this day they have denied their having any ſort of conteſt about an American revenue. Now they turn ſhort—and, to conſole our manufacturers, and animate our ſoldiers, they tell them, for the firſt time, "the diſpute is put on its true footing, and that the grand conteſt is not for empty honour, but ſubſtantial revenue." It was never the complaint of the Americans that the mode of taxation was not left to themſelves; but that neither the *quantum* of the grant nor the application was in their free choice. He contended, that it is a far more oppreſſive mode of taxing than that hitherto uſed; for here no determinate demand is made. The colonies are to be held in durance by troops, fleets, and armies, until ſingly and ſeparately they ſhall do—what?—until they ſhall offer to contribute to a ſervice which they cannot know, in a proportion which they cannot regulate, on a ſtandard which they are ſo far from being able to aſcertain, that parliament, which is to hold it, has not ventured to hint what it is they expect. They are to be held priſoners of war, unleſs they conſent to a ranſom, by bidding at an auction againſt each other, and againſt themſelves, until the King and parliament ſhall ſtrike down the hammer, and ſay, "Enough." It is ſaid, indeed, by the miniſter, that this ſcheme will diſunite the colonies. Tricks in government have ſometimes been ſucceſsful, but never when they are penetrated. The Boſton port-bill was a declared cheat, and accordingly far from ſucceeding; it was the very firſt thing that united all the colonies againſt us, from Nova Scotia to Georgia. He ſtrongly declared againſt any ſcheme which began by any mode of extorting revenue. Every benefit, natural or political, muſt be had in the order of things, and in its proper ſeaſon. Revenue from a free people muſt be the conſequence of peace, not the condition on which it is to be obtained. If we attempt to invert this order, we ſhall have neither peace nor revenue. He was, therefore, for the reconſideration, until it could be brought, he ſaid, to ſome agreement with common ſenſe.

Mr. *Dunning* aſſured the Houſe, that he had been much alarmed, in the courſe of the debate, leſt the miniſter ſhould be in the minority; for, though the Noble Lord had been actually five times on his legs, yet all his eloquence ſeemed thrown away, the known phalanx of miniſterial ſupport began to totter, and it appeared to him as if it was going to be, "To your tents, O Iſrael!" but, in the moment of the Noble Lord's diſtreſs, a gentleman of great abilities [Sir G. Elliot] had riſen,

ſen. and warned the party not to *divide among themſelves.* I ſaw, ſaid Mr. Dunning, the inſtantaneous good effect of this wholeſome admonition; and, though I don't ſee well, I could diſcern, from various face, that the miniſter was ſafe, and was reſcued from the diſgrace I had begun to apprehend for him. He then ſhewed that the new propoſition was indeed ſcandalouſly contradictory to all the profeſſions of the miniſter, and therefore juſtified the oppoſition of the miniſter's old friend: but, for his part, he oppoſed it, not as being conciliatory, which he wiſhed it was, but as being futile and treacherous.

The Houſe divided. For Ld. North's motion 274, againſt it 88.

February 22.

The Lord Mayor [Mr. *Wilkes*], after a long ſpeech, in which he diſplayed great knowledge of the conſtitution, and a thorough acquaintance with parliamentary proceedings, in order to quiet the minds of the people, to reſtore our violated conſtitution to its original purity, to vindicate the injured rights of the county of Middleſex in particular, and of all the electors of this kingdom, and that not the leaſt trace of the violence and injuſtice of the laſt parliament may diſgrace our records, humbly moved, "That the reſolution of this Houſe of the 17th of February, 1769, *That John Wilkes, Eſq; having been, in this ſeſſion of parliament, expelled this Houſe,* WAS, *and* IS, *incapable of ſitting in the preſent parliament*, be expunged from the journals of this Houſe, as being ſubverſive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom."

Mr. Serjeant *Glyn* ſeconded the motion. He went into the whole of Mr. Wilkes's caſe. When he came to the proceedings in parliament, he condemned them in very ſtrong terms; aſſerted poſitively, that the reſolutions now under conſideration were contrary to the law of the land, were deſtructive of the conſtitutional rights of the people, were the moſt violent, unjuſt, and ill-founded, that ever diſgraced this country, or any free aſſembly. He averred this as a lawyer and a member of that Houſe; and concluded with calling upon the juſtice of that Houſe to comply with the motion, and reſcind thoſe infamous reſolutions.

Col. *Onſlow*, in anſwer to the Serjeant, produced precedents to ſhew, that our anceſtors and predeceſſors held it to be the law of parliament, that expulſion contained incapacity. He replied to the caſes of Woollaſton and Walpole, which had been quoted by the learned Serjeant. Mr. Woollaſton, he ſaid, held an office which rendered him incapable of ſitting in parliament, and he loſt his ſeat by it. When Mr. Woollaſton parted with his office, the incapacity ceaſed; he was eligible of courſe, and had a right to ſerve in the then parliament, which he did. Mr. Walpole, by means of a ſpirited ſet of electors, endeavoured in vain to obtain a ſeat in that parliament from which he was expelled. In that inſtance the Houſe reſolved, "That Robert Walpole, Eſq; having been expelled, *was* and *is* incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in the preſent parliament." And Mr. Walpole, on his return home, declared, that, after what had happened, the Houſe were a parcel of fools for not taking the ſecond perſon on the poll. Thoſe gentlemen, he ſaid, who are hoſtile to the reſolution in queſtion, and who argue, with the learned Serjeant, that ſuch reſolution is not conſonant to the common law of the land, ſhould conſult Prynne, a writer of good authority, who, in his obſervations on the parliamentary writs, ſays, *that it is no reſtraint on the liberties of the people, to prevent them from chuſing improper perſons to repreſent them.* The ancient writs require the perſon to be choſen to be *probus, diſcretus, legalis ad laborandum potens*, or, as the words of the writ now run, *a ſober and diſcreet burgeſs.* Now, adds the Colonel, can a perſon be ſaid to be *probus et diſcretus, ſober and diſcreet*, who was in execution for writing obſcene, impious, or traitorous libels? or can he come under the farther deſcription of *legalis ad laborandum potens*, while he was in priſon, from whence the privilege of parliament could not releaſe him? If, then, the Houſe of Commons, in declaring that John Wilkes, Eſq; having, in this ſeſſion of parliament, been expelled this Houſe, *was* and *is* incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in the preſent parliament, only followed the precedents of former parliaments, and went hand in hand with the writ, which is the common law of the land, will any gentleman call in queſtion or oppoſe a power of this Houſe, which goes *pari paſſu* with the common law, to prevent electors from chuſing an improper perſon to repreſent them? The Britiſh empire, the world, was all before the

Middleſex

Middleſex electors. Surely they might have found another perſon of equal abilities, patriotiſm, and virtue, with Mr. Wilkes, to repreſent them! If ſuch a perſon was not to be found in this iſland, they might have brought Mr. Otis, Mr. Cuſhing, or any other patriot, from the other ſide of the Atlantic. He concluded with imploring the Houſe on all ſides to join in a bill to limit the time of expulſion, in order to extinguiſh this firebrand of faction, which is lighted and held forth from time to time to inflame the minds of the people: ſuch a meaſure will be truly conciliatory, and God ſend it may ſoon happen.

Mr. Fox replied to the Lord Mayor, and thought the expulſion a right meaſure.

Lord *Stanley* ſaid, the Lord Mayor was miſtaken in aſcribing to the Noble Lord [Lord North] the declaration, If any other candidate had only ſix votes, he ſhould be member for Middleſex. It was his father, the late Ld. Strange, he ſaid, who made that declaration.

Gen. *Fitzroy* ſaid, the magiſtrate was likewiſe miſtaken in attributing his expulſion to the Noble Lord [Ld. North]. It was the meaſure of a Noble Duke, his brother [the Duke of Grafton], who was then miniſter.

The *Lord Mayor* replied in a ſpirited manner, and was particularly ſevere on the inſolence (as he termed it) of a Peer's interfering in the elections and privileges of the Commons.

Hon. Capt. *Luttrel* ſaid, that, when his brother, the Colonel, undertook this miniſterial job, it was upon the fulleſt aſſurance of being returned by a majority of legal votes; that he never meditated the violation of the ſacred right of election, but was unfortunately doomed to be the vehicle through which the machinations of a certain faction were to be carried into execution; he therefore wiſhed, that this unconſtitutional, this oppreſſive act, be obliterated from memory, and from record.

Mr. Van thought the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion might reſt contented that he had obtained his ſeat, and charged him with being guilty of blaſphemy.

The *Lord Mayor* called him to order, and had the reſolution read: this occaſioned much laughter. The reſolution was read, and no ſuch word as blaſphemy appearing, he was called upon by the Lord Mayor to retract what he had ſaid; on which he replied, though he had miſtaken the preciſe word, yet impious and profane were pretty nearly the ſame thing.

Lord *North* quoted a number of precedents in favour of the reſolution, and relied particularly on the expulſion of Walpole, and the caſes of Malden and Colcheſter.

Right Hon. *T. Townſhend* ſaid, that though the friends of the motion might be now out-numbered, he did not deſpair to ſee the day when thoſe infamous proceedings would be expunged, and the authors of them brought to puniſhment.

Mr. *Wallace* inſiſted, that, from the uninterrupted uſage of parliament for almoſt two centuries, the Houſe fully poſſeſſed the right of expulſion.

Mr. *Attorney-General* ſaid, he was neither in parliament nor in office the time the reſolution was paſſed, but he underſtood then, and believed ſtill, that the queſtion was decided on the cleareſt principles of the laws and conſtitution.

Mr. *Byng* was of the ſame opinion with his Hon. friend [Mr. Townſhend], and did not doubt but the day would arrive ſooner than many perſons imagined.

Sir *George Saville* took a very extenſive view of the queſtion, and argued it on many grounds.

The other gentlemen who ſpoke were Mr. Gilbert, Gen. Fitzroy, Mr. St. John, &c. againſt the motion.

Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Richard Grenville, Mr. Serjeant Adair, Mr. Wedderburne, and Mr. Vyner, for it.

The Houſe divided:—Ayes, 171—Noes, 239.

(To be continued.)

An intercepted Letter from Benjamin Harriſon, *Eſq; one of the Delegates from* Virginia *to the Congreſs at* Philadelphia, *to General* Waſhington.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

Dear General,

I Received your very acceptable favour of the 10th inſtant, by expreſs: your fatigue and various kinds of trouble, I dare ſay, are great, but they are not more than I expected, knowing the people you have to deal with, by the ſample we have here. The congreſs have taken the two regiments now raiſing in Connecticut into ſervice, which, with riflemen, and recruits to your regiments, will, I hope, make up the number

number voted by your council of war. I wish, with all my heart, your troops were better, and your stores more compleat; every thing that we can do here to put you in the best posture possible, I think you may depend will be done; I trust you will have a supply, soon, of ammunition; without an accident, you may depend on it. The want of engineers, I fear, is not to be supplied in America: some folks here seemed much displeased at your report on that head; they affirm there are two very good ones with you. A Col. Gridley, I think, is one. I took the liberty to say that they must be mistaken; they were certainly either not in camp, or could not have the skill they were pleased to say they had. This, in my soft way, put a stop to any thing more on the subject. Indeed, my friend, I do not know what to think of some of these men; they seem to be exceeding hearty in the cause, but still wish to keep every thing amongst themselves. Our president is quite of a different cast; noble, disinterested, and generous to a very great degree. The congress have given you the appointment of three brigade majors. Mr. Trumbull has the office you proposed for him: the appointment of the commissary of artillery, ditto of musters, and quarter-master general, are also left to your disposal. Nothing is yet done as to the hospital, but I will bring it on very soon. Your brothers in the delegation have recommended it to our convention, to send some Virginians to the camp, at the expence of our colony, to learn the military art, and I hope you will see them soon.—We have given the commission of first brigadier to Mr. Thomas. As Putnam's commission was delivered, it would, perhaps, have offended the old gentleman, to have superseded him: the other, I hope, will still act. The congress have, from your account, a high opinion of him, and I dare say will grant any thing in their power that he may hereafter require. Your hint for a remove of the congress to some place nearer to you will come on to-morrow. I think it will not answer your expectations, if we should remove; you shall have the result in the close of this. The military chest, I hope, will be supplied soon; they begin to strike the bills this day, so that I hope some may be forwarded to you next week. What has occasioned the delay in this article I know not, without an imitation of the congress in its slowness is become fashionable. I have had no further account from our country about the governor, except that he is still at York town, with three men of war.—He, Montague, and Foye, went the other day by water to his farm, and were within three or four minutes of being all taken by Captain Meridith, with 70 men from Hanover, who are, with about 150 from other counties, guarding Williamsburg from any attempts that he may make with his boil'd crabs. Meridith says, his intentions were to carry his Lordship to Williamsburg, to put him into the palace, and promise him protection, to convince him and the world that no injury was intended him: however, as he miss'd his stroke, I dare say he will be charged with intending to murder him. We think the season too far advanced to send you any more men from the southward; but it seems to be the general opinion, to send some thousands early in the spring. Should this be the case, if I have the honour of being here, you may depend on my care of Mr. Johnston. We have an imperfect account of an attack on New-York, by some of the Over-Lake Indians: I hope it is not true; indeed, (betwixt you and I,) I give very little credit to any thing from that quarter, and wish I could say I had no reason to be suspicious of those people.—We yesterday received dispatches from Georgia; they have come into the union, and have appointed delegates to the congress: they have even done more; they, with the South Carolinians, armed a vessel, and have taken a ship with 340 barrels of King's powder, which they have divided betwixt them.—As I was in the pleasing task of writing to you, a little noise occasioned me to turn my head round, and who should appear but pretty little Kate, the washer-woman's daughter over the way, clean, trim, and rosy as the morning. I snatched the golden glorious opportunity, and, but for that cursed antidote to love, Sukey, I had fitted her for my General against his return. We were obliged to part, but not till we had contrived to meet again: if she keeps the appointment, I shall relish a week's longer stay.—I give you now and then some of these adventures to amuse you, and unbend your mind from the cares of war.

23.—The debate about our remove was taken up yesterday, and determined

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in the negative. I propoſed a committee, but could not carry it. I think the laſt method would have anſwered your purpoſe beſt, but the gentlemen could not think of parting with the leaſt particle of their power. Pendleton left us yeſterday; all Maryland are gone off this day, and we intend to follow them next Sunday, if nothing material happens betwixt this and then. Our going, I expect, will break up the Congreſs; indeed, I think it is high time there was an end of it, we have been too long together.

Edmond Randolph is here, and has the greateſt deſire to be with you. He has begged of me to ſay ſomething in his favour, and that, if you can with propriety, you will keep one of the places now in your gift for him: he is not able to ſupport himſelf, or he would not aſk this of you. You know him as well as I do; he is one of the cleverest young men in America, and, if Mr. Read ſhould leave you, his place of ſecretary can't be better ſupplied. He will ſet off for New-York in a few days, and I beg it as a favour of you to write a line to him, to be left at the Poſt-office there till called for. This deſerving young man was in high repute in Virginia, and he fears his father's conduct may tend to leſſen him in the eſteem of his countrymen. He has taken this method, without the advice of his friends, to raiſe him into favour, as he is determined on the the thing. I am ſure our good old Speaker will be much obliged for any favour you ſhew him.—Applications of this ſort, I fear, will be too frequent; I ſhall avoid them as much as poſſible; but I could not refuſe it on this occaſion, well knowing that a moſt valuable young man, and one that I love, without ſome ſtep of this ſort, may, from the miſconduct of his parent, be loſt to his country, which now ſtands much in need of men of his abilities. We have a report that Bob M'Kenzie was killed at Bunker's-hill. Is it true? I had a great friendſhip for him formerly, but can't help ſaying I ſhall be glad to hear the news confirmed.

24th.—Nothing new in Congreſs, or from Virginia, to day; I ſhould therefore have cloſed this, without ſaying more, had not an application been made to me to introduce to you Captain Thomas Price, of a company of riflemen, from Maryland. He comes with a high character from thence, and is looked on as moſt firmly attached to the cauſe of America. He has a large family, which he has left merely to forward the ſervice. The deputies from that country are gone home. I have ſeen a letter in his favour to Mr. Flightman, highly commending him; and as he could not, through that channel, get a recommendation, I have been prevailed on to introduce him, which liberty I hope you will excuſe.

I am, my dear Sir, yours, &c.

BENJ. HARRISON.

Mr. URBAN,

THE writer in your Magazine, page 365-6, who ſeems very deſirous *quærere nodum in ſcirpo*, is deſired by the *Reviewer of Mr. Strange's pamphlet* to re-peruſe that account, and then ſee whether any concluſion is drawn, or opinion given, but what reſts merely on Mr. Strange's own authority. And though neither courting the ſmile nor fearing the frown of Kings, yet ſo unconſcious is he of being *prejudiced* againſt them or their Miniſters, that, if any thing ſhould appear on the other ſide, or any of Mr. Strange's facts be controverted, the evidence ſhall be ſtated with the ſame candour and impartiality.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is aſſerted by ſome, that *unity*, or *one*, is, in itſelf, no *number*, but only the beginning or foundation of numbers; and that *number* is a multitude of units collected together. This definition of *number* being unſatisfactory, I was led to conſider what was meant by *number*, the reſult whereof I beg leave to communicate to you, and, if worthy your notice, pleaſe to inſert it in your extenſive and uſeful Magazine.

The grand principle or foundation of arithmetic is *unity*, or *one*, which is the firſt and prime *number*, from whence all others flow, as a ſtream from its fountain; and, though *unity* is eſteemed by ſome as no *number*, yet, as it is declarative, and anſwers to the queſtion, How many? as, How many Gods are theſe? Anſwer, *One*; it appears that *one* is a *number*.

Beſides, that which is no *number* cannot of itſelf produce numbers; but *unity* doth produce numbers, as 11 are eleven *units*, or ten and one; therefore *one* is a *number*: and, of all the ten characters, the cypher only is without *number*, which is none; for, if ever ſo many of them be put together

(ooo), yet in themſelves they are nothing.

But it is objected, that *one* doth not multiply nor divide, therefore *one* is no *number*.

In my opinion, this objection, inſtead of proving *one* to be no *number*, is an argument to prove that *one* is a *number*, and the only *number* in a *proper* ſenſe, beſides which there is no other.

I underſtand, then, by *number*, *one* ſingle individual being, ſubſtance, or thing, and is not a part of another, as, a man, a child, an houſe, a ſheep; hence it is not poſſible that *one* ſhould increaſe itſelf, or any quantity of itſelf, by *multiplication*, or be diminiſhed by *diviſion*; nothing but the aggregate of *number* is capable of doing this.

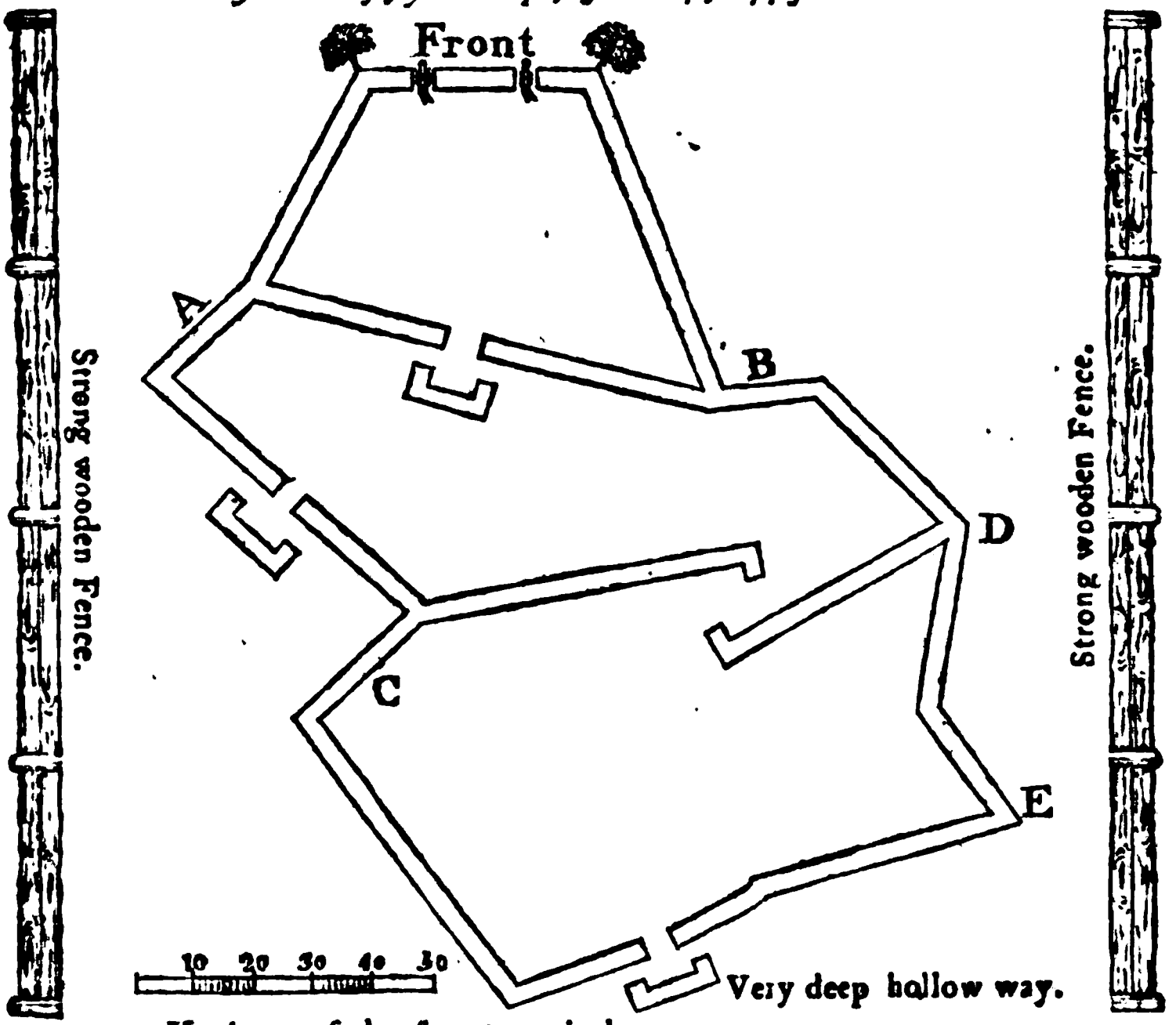
When *number* is uſed for more than *one*, it means *one* entire quantity, in diſtinction from, or compariſon with, another quantity; or elſe it moves a queſtion, ſignifying, How many? with the anſwer, ſo many.

It is alſo reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the ancients underſtood *one* only to be *number*, in the proper ſenſe of the term; for the word ſignifying *one* is in the ſingular, but all other nouns of number, called nouns of multitude, are in the plural, not only in Latin, but alſo in Greek and Hebrew.

Theſe are ſome of the reaſons that have induced me to conclude *unity* to be a *number*, and the only *number*, all others being the aggregate of *number*. If I am wrong, I ſhould be glad to be ſet right.

Sept. 20, 1775. E.

PLAN *of the Redoubt and Intrenchment on the Heights of* Charles-Town *(commonly called* Bunker's Hill), *oppoſite* Boſton, *in* New-England, *attacked and carried by his Majeſty's Troops, June* 17, 1775.



Yards on a ſcale of 50 to an inch.

THIS Redoubt was well executed. In the only ſide on which it could be attacked were two pieces of cannon. In the two ſaliant angles were two trees, with their branches projecting off the parapet, to prevent an entry being made on the angles. The two flanks (A and B) of the intrenchment were well contrived, as the fire from them croſſed within twenty yards of the face of the redoubt. The flank C ſufficiently ſecures its face; and the baſtion D, with its flanks E and B, is the beſt defence againſt ſuch troops as might endeavour to paſs or cut down the fence.

*** Q.'s *favour ſhall be inſerted in our next; as ſhall the Eſſay on Muſical Time. The Imitation of* Gray's *Ode is omitted by miſtake; other favours for want of room.*

Mr. URBAN,

WITHOUT attempting to deprive your Correſpondent of April 4, of his whimſical amuſement in endeavouring to identify *Philo-Ridleius*, and the author of the *Critical Commentary*, &c. ſuffice it to obſerve, that Dr. Ridley's controverſy with the author of the Confeſſional *was not a ſubject of his own chuſing*, and that many a writer, *when preſſed into a diſagreeable ſervice*, will be inferior to himſelf, and even to much worſe writers, in general, than himſelf.

It is not denied, that the *ſecond* and *third* Letters to the Author of the Confeſſional were *compiled* by Dr. Ridley; but the *firſt*, we ſay, was manufactured by Archbiſhop Secker. And how does your Correſpondent farther attempt to diſprove it? He refers to a Letter of Dr. Ridley, "which he "wrote *after he had finiſhed his three* "*Letters*, wherein he acknowledges "many favours received from a certain "gentleman in the courſe of his late "engagements with the author of the "Confeſſional, communicated to him "by his Grace of Canterbury, and "begs his acceptance of that work to "which he hath ſo obligingly contri-"buted."

That Dr. Ridley might be ſaid to have had *late engagements* with the author of the Confeſſional, *after the three Letters were finiſhed*, may be true; but it may be true, too, that the obliging contributor did the ſame kind office for the Archbiſhop in his manufacturing the *firſt* Letter, for any thing Dr. Ridley's Letter ſays, or implies, to the contrary: the Doctor, indeed, ſeems to have been ſufficiently cautious in expreſſing himſelf to have precluded a leſs precipitate logician from drawing a different concluſion; and if the Doctor's ſincerity ſhould be brought in queſtion by this inference of his Apologiſt, your readers, Mr. Urban, will be ſo good as to recollect, that this extract from his Letter was not produced by me.

To the character of Dr. Ridley, given by your Correſpondent, I ſhall only ſay, that he deſerved a *better*, for qualities of which, I ſhould apprehend, your Correſpondent hath no delicate feelings. That he was an high-churchman all the world knows, and this gentleman does not deny, leſt, as I ſuppoſe, he ſhould diſhonour the place of Dr. Ridley's education. Dr. Secker, on the other hand, though ſtrongly attached to the principle, did not chuſe to own the imputation of it. And if it laid in my way to give his Grace his juſt character, it ſhould be in the very words your Correſpondent hath quoted from Mr. Hey's Sermon. Nothing, therefore, could be more convenient for Archbiſhop Secker, or more acceptable to him, than to have his ſpleen againſt the enemies of church-deſpotiſm gratified by a man who was leſs ſhy of avowing the tenets upon which it is ſupported.

I cannot find, upon looking back, that I have mentioned any man's *being a church to himſelf*. I have, however, no objection either to the idea, or the expreſſion; and if the gentleman is yet to learn how a good Chriſtian may, and indeed muſt, be *a church to himſelf*, he is to be pitied as much at leaſt as the author of the *Occaſional Remarks*.

If your Correſpondent will look into the St. James's Chronicle, May 16, 1767, he will find a zealous Oxonian inſiſting, that "*Pacem cum Eccleſia* "*Gallicana* meant, in Moſheim's book, "*moſt evidently from the whole tenour* "*of the paſſage*, not the French Po-"piſh, but the French Proteſtant "Church." This was a moſt ungracious *contretemps* to the high fraternity, and by no means a laughing matter. For if ſuch a blockhead could ſee, that Archbiſhop Wake could not be juſtified in trafficking with a Popiſh church about religion, well might men of more ſenſe be ſcandaliſed at the Archbiſhop's tranſaction. The blunder was, therefore, to be quaſhed in a hurry. And accordingly in the very next Chronicle but one, viz. May 21, was inſerted a Letter apologiſing for the miſtake, on the fooliſh pretence, that "Moſheim's words were a little "ambiguous," and, after a fallacious account of the caſe, ending with, "Full proof of theſe things will be "given to the public in a reaſonable "time." Now, if your Correſpondent will tell me who beſides Archbiſhop Secker had it *then* in his or their power and intention to give this *full proof to the public*, I will not ſay that this Letter of May 21 came from *Lambeth*.

Dr. Secker's motives might be as great and good as this gentleman would have them to be, but ſurely there muſt be ſomething not very *great* in the effects thoſe motives brought forth. It is a ſtrange way of vindicating any man's character to produce undeniable evid-

evidence of the fact of which he is accused. If, indeed, such evidence is extorted from an unwilling witneſs, it may be expected he will ſo far conſult both his own *credit* and convenience, as to palliate and ſuppreſs what may reflect too much diſgrace upon the culprit and himſelf. It is the frailty of human nature, and muſt, it ſeems, be indulged, though it cannot be commended.

I am not in the leaſt concerned to excuſe the faults of the *Occaſional Remarks*: Your Correſpondent ſays they were ill-born; and I have heard, indeed, that ſome perhaps not altogether unſucceſsful attempts were made to ſtifle them in their birth. However, if I am rightly informed, they lived long enough to convict the *firſt* Letter to the Author of the Confeſſional, of many blunders, falſehoods, and much hypocriſy. Be that as it may, I have had the fortune to meet with one ſurviving copy, and, having conſulted the paſſages in thoſe Remarks, and Moſheim's Appendix referred to by your Correſpondent, I cannot ſee the leaſt room for the petulance in his note; for, at p. 155 of the Occaſional Remarks, I find theſe very words: "Theſe Letters cannot be ſaid to be "loſt, Dr. Maclaine both cited them; "but it is by *piece-meal*, which can "never ſatisfy thoſe who want to know "the Archbiſhop's whole tranſactions "with the Gallican *Doctors* between "March 1717-18, when the corre-"ſpondence became more cloſe, ſerious, "and intereſting, and Aug. 21, 1718." There is, it is true, *a piece of a letter* of that date retailed in Maclaine's third Appendix; it is, however, but *a piece of a letter*; and, notwithſtanding the diſcouragements mentioned in it, from the Regent, &c. who knows but what follows might inform us, that, if the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet muſt go to the mountain?

I have as much reſpect for the Deah and Canons of Chriſt Church as I ought to have, as much perhaps as your Correſpondent himſelf, and will moſt certainly ſeek them, and avail myſelf of their politeneſs, when I want to know more of Archbiſhop Secker's and Dr. Maclaine's integrity in *any* inſtance, than I do know already.

Surely, Mr. Urban, this gentleman little conſidered what he ſaid, when he gave it as a reaſon why Dr. Ridley was dropped, that "the publication of "Archbiſhop Wake's Letter, with "the obſervations neceſſary to be made "on [illegible] come "to [illegible] Dr. Ridley's "death the Archbiſhop "of [illegible] If this is "true [illegible] may "have [illegible] to that au-"thor [illegible] to the Con-feſſional which gave occaſion to that *firſt* Letter, and in that preface only was the affair of Wake with the Gallican church canvaſſed and cleared. But if Dr. Ridley was really the author of that *firſt* Letter, the reaſon here given for dropping him, or rather for the dropping himſelf, is the moſt ſubterfuge that ever was contrived to withdraw a deſponding hero from the field of battle. The honeſt truth is, Dr. Ridley ſaw Archbiſhop Wake's attempt in a very different light from that in which Archbiſhop Secker wiſhed to have it placed. He ſaw it in the light in which every ſerious and enlightened Proteſtant *muſt* ſee it.

Your Correſpondent ſeems to be ſurpriſed I ſhould take offence that a Preſbyterian ſhould be employed to ſtrike that a ſtaunch Epiſcopalian had declined; and here again he talks as if he had been my old acquaintance. To ſatisfy his conjectures on that head, I will tell him a little more of my mind than he can learn from any other quarter, great as his ſagacity may be in the art of rectifying riddles. My opinion, then, is, that among the Preſbyterians there are many learned, pious, and able miniſters, worthy of all honour both from your Correſpondent and myſelf; of as much honour, at leaſt, as he pays to Archbiſhop Secker. But when any one of that denomination deports ſo far from his character as to become the dupe of prieſtcraft artifice, or the obſequious tool of prieſtcraft impoſition, his good ſenſe in the one caſe, and his integrity in the other, may very juſtly be queſtioned, and the reaſonable part of the world will judge of him by his fruits, and not by his profeſſion, by whatever name he may be called. In the mean while, Archbiſhop Secker's *friend*, Dr. Maclaine, may learn from the *civil* inſinuation in this paragraph, in what eſtimation he ſtands with his Grace's hiſtoriographer *near Abingdon*.

"There is not any thing," ſays an ingenious writer, "more idle than pa-"negyric. It rouſes curioſity, awakens "attention, excites ſuſpicion, cauſes "examination,

"examination, and thereby fruſtrates "its own deſign." This obſervation has never been more remarkably verified than by the injudicious adulation of Archbiſhop Secker's Encomiaſts. There were traits in his Grace's character, and in his literary productions, which, though not riſing above mediocrity, would have exhibited his Grace's diligence, uſefulneſs, and decency of conduct, in an unexceptionable light

forth? If, indeed, the religious principle your Correſpondent wants to have *ſupported*, is the righteouſneſs of impoſing ſubſcription to ſyſtematical articles of faith, of human device, I am afraid I ſhall have ſpirit enough to bear my teſtimony againſt it as long as I am able to diſtinguiſh the principles of the Popiſh from thoſe of the Proteſtant religion, without ſtanding in awe of the inſolence and malignity with which the oppoſers of that branch of unchriſtian oppreſſion have been treated; and if this declaration, joined to the charitable warning given by your Correſpondent, ſhould happen to give me a writ of eaſe from altercations on theſe ſubjects, the gentleman ſhall have my beſt thanks for his unmeant kindneſs to one, to whom I beg leave to aſſure him once more he is an utter ſtranger.

Be that as it may, Mr. Urban, this is the laſt trouble you ſhall have from me on this ſubject. To any man whoſe reputation is attacked in your valuable Publication, I have known from long experience you never deny the means of vindicating himſelf. If your Correſpondent has any thing further to reply, he may aſſure himſelf, he and his clients, the Drs. Secker and Ridley, ſhall have full juſtice done them in *An impartial Hiſtory of the Life of the late Archbiſhop Secker*, from authentic information, now ready for the preſs, and which, if occaſion ſhould call for it, will be given to the public in the courſe of the next winter.

Abingdon, I am, &c.
July 21, 1775. PHILO-RIDLEIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following petition, written by Lord Cheſterfield, is perhaps the moſt ſevere ſatire that ever was couched in reſpectful terms, and is recommended as a pattern to the patriots, in all their remonſtrances and petitions, to obſerve the graces.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*
The humble Petition of PHILIP, *Earl of* CHESTERFIELD, *Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter,*
Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner, being rendered, by deafneſs, as uſeleſs and inſignificant as moſt of his equals and cotemporaries are by nature, hopes, in common with them, to ſhare your Majeſty's royal favour and bounty; whereby he may be enabled either to ſave or to ſpend, as he ſhall think proper, more than he can do at preſent.

That your petitioner, having had the honour of ſerving your Majeſty in ſeveral very lucrative employments, ſeems thereby entitled to a lucrative retreat from buſineſs, and to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*; that is, leiſure, and a large penſion.

Your petitioner humbly preſumes that he has, at leaſt, a common claim to ſuch a penſion. He has a vote in the moſt auguſt aſſembly in the world; he has an eſtate that puts him above wanting it: but he has, at the ſame time, (though he ſays it) an elevation of ſentiment, that makes him not only deſire, but (pardon, dread Sir, you are uſed to) inſiſt upon it.

That your petitioner is little apt, and always unwilling, to ſpeak advantageouſly of himſelf; but, as, after all, ſome juſtice is due to one's ſelf, as well as to others, he begs leave to repreſent, That his loyalty to your Majeſty has always been unſhaken, even in the worſt of times; that, particularly, in the late unnatural rebellion, when the Pretender advanced as far as Derby, at the head of at leaſt 3000 *undiſciplined men*, the flower of the Scottiſh nobility and gentry, your petitioner did not join him, as unqueſtionably he might have done, had he been ſo inclined; but, on the contrary, raiſed *ſixteen companies*, of one hundred men each, at the public expence, in ſupport of *your Majeſty's undoubted*

undoubted right to the imperial crown of theſe realms; which diſtinguiſhed proof of his loyalty is, to this hour, unrewarded.

Your Majeſty's petitioner is well aware, that your civil liſt muſt neceſſarily be in a low and languid ſtate, after the various, frequent and profuſe evacuations which it has of late years undergone; but, at the ſame time, he preſumes to hope, that this argument, to your Majeſty; but, on the other hand, ſhould he be ſingled out, marked, and branded by a refuſal, he thinks himſelf obliged in honour to declare, that he will, to the utmoſt of his power, oppoſe the wiſeſt and beſt meaſures that your Majeſty yourſelf can ever dictate.

And your Majeſty's petitioner, &c.

Sketches of the Characters of ſome intimate Friends, written by the Hon. Col. Martin, *of* Antigua, *in the* 82d *year of his Age.*

Character of Benedict Willis, *jun. Eſq; of* Antigua.

THE deep concern of my heart, for the death of my worthy young friend Mr. Benedict Willis, and the conſciouſneſs of my inability to treat the ſubject with propriety, have reſtrained my hand thus long from giving the public a ſketch of his character. To draw a juſt portrait of ſo much merit, requires a pencil far ſuperior to mine; but as great and good characters in private life, are moſt apt to kindle emulation in youth, I will, for their ſake, recommend my deceaſed friend to their imitation, that the loſs of him to the public, may be compenſated by their good conduct.

Mr. Willis's perſon was manly and graceful; his temper mild, affable, and truly amiable; yet his great *modeſty* concealed much of the brilliancy of his *genius*; and more of his very extenſive knowledge in all the ſciences, as well as in the learned modern languages; his penetration into the deep receſſes of philoſophy, and into all the liberal *arts*, exceeded his age to a wonder, as appears by his numerous compoſitions in manuſcript. His moſt intimate friends were aſtoniſhed at the vaſt ſtock of knowledge he had accumulated; for to them *only*, could he venture to open a glimpſe of his treaſures, and that with ſome reſerve; his piety was genuine without oſtentation; his public ſpirit was eminent and firm, without party zeal; his humility, benevolence, and all his other virtues, great, without ſhew; his natural baſhfulneſs hung over his *genius* like a cloud, concealing it from vulgar obſervers; and to the moſt penetrating eyes, appears as the *Sun in eclipſe*, ſhorn of more than half his rays. What a loſs was this young man to his friends, to his family, and to this country [Antigua], where he was heir to a large property.

Weep, O my friends! for a loſs almoſt irreparable! and implore the *divine goodneſs*, to ſupply this community with many ſucceſſors of *equal merit*; for *ſuperior ability* is hardly the lot of any man.

Character

This ingenious gentleman, among other proofs of the great merit of this admirable poet, observes*, that Virgil is much indebted to him not only for some of the principal ornaments of his poem—his episode of Dido, &c.—, but also for the harmony of his versifica-

Et jam finis erat——
Hic nova te tragicis eadem sopor offa Gracis
Sundet.
Stat. Thebaid. X. 154.

Cuncta per et terras, et mil fragna profundi
Considerat——
At non Sidonium cæcis flagrantibus urbis
Dulcedo, nullique minus tenuere furentem
Dona fatiscentis animi——
Æn. VIII. 282.

may, with equal appearance of reason, seem to be copied from this of Apollonius:

Ἀλλὰ μὲν ἐ Μήδεια κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν λάχε νύκτὸς.

But, in truth, the Greek and the Latin Poets had all, unaffectedly, in their eye this passage of Homer:

——τὸν μὲν ὄρνυτο μᾶλλον
Υἱέος τε γλυκεροῖο τεταρπέμεναι φυτῆς Ἀχιλλεύς
Ἠδὲ φίλης ἑταίρου μεμνημένος, οὐδ' ἂν ἔπειτα
Ἦεν ἀναΐξασθαι, ἀλλ' ἑστήκει οἶδμα γόοιο
Πεπνυμένως κοῦραν ἀφορμήσασθαι ἐ μέλλων.
Iliad. Ω. v. 8.

——fortissimus Umbro
Vipereo generi, et graviter spirantibus hydris
Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque
Mulcebat, motasque decurrere docta per herbas.
Sed ubi Dardanias medicari cuspidis ictum
Evaluit——

The idea of which is supposed to be taken from these passages of Apollonius:

——μαντοσύνῃσι κασιγνήτου· Ἀλλὰ μὲν αὐτὸς
Μαντοσύνῃ ἐπίεικτο——

And

——ἀδύνατα δ' ἐ φυγεῖν αἶσαν
Μαντοσύνῃς· Οὐ γάρ τις ἀμοιρίδιος θανατοῖο.

A proof of the latter is produced from *Æneid.* VIII. 291.

——at duros mille labores——
Perculerit: sic nubigenæ, invidit, bimembres
Hylæumque Pholumque manu, ingentesque Cretis
Prodigia——

copied also, we are told, from this passage of the same Greek poet:

——μεγάλα σὺν θαύματι εἰσεῖν——
Ἀντρόθεν, οὔτε τι τοῖα δόμοις ἐπιμίσγεται ἔμπης.

It is, however, somewhat surprising, how it should have escaped the learned critic, that neither of these beauties is original in Apollonius. Both he and Virgil are alike indebted for *them*, as for almost every other species of poetic excellence, to Homer. *The Iliad* alone abounds with instances of this pleasing kind of *transition*, which we are now considering, too numerous to be quoted. I shall select only a few of them.

Μυσῶν Ἀκάμας ἦρχε, καὶ Ἐννομος οἰωνιστὴς·
Ἀλλ' οὐ οἰωνοῖσι τρομεύτο κῆρα μέλαιναν.
Iliad. B. 858.

Ἔνθ' ἔστη Ἴππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἶφι κάσιγνος,
Τὸν ἄρ' Ἀμάρυγκος Πριαμίδης, ὃς πᾶσιν ἀρίστευε
Ἥδη μαντοσύνῃς, οὐδ' οὐ φίλοι ἔμπεδον ἔσκον
Στεῦται μὲ πολέμου φθίσεσθαι· τῷ δὲ οἱ ἔνδον
Πλῆσθεν ἀκὴς γαίης ἠγὲ μελαίνης ἐόντος.
Iliad. Δ. 388.

These two passages Apollonius had evidently before him. The former of them is likewise almost literally translated, and the latter distantly imitated, in the following lines of Virgil:

——Regi gratissimus *Augur*:
Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.
Æn. IX. 327.

Fata canens silvis *genitor* celerat *Hesperus*:
Ut senior letho concussis lumina solvit,
Injecere manum Parcæ, telisque sacrarunt
Evandri——

But neither Virgil, nor any of the Latin Poets, has the least trace of that admired passage in the sixth Book of the Iliad, where the pathetic turn of the

with his face and belly to the rock, as Lithgow was fixing his feet, fear brought him down upon him: but he closing with his left arm the Fryar's body fast to the rock, kept strongly his right shoulder to the same place: for if he had saved himself, and let the other fall, he would have thrown them both headlong over the rock: and yet the Germans cried out to him, *Lascia ti quel furfante cascar alla fondo con il Diavolo, e salva, caro fratello, la vita vostra*, viz. "Let that villain fall to the ground with the Devil, and save, dear brother, your own life." But he neither would nor durst: and at last the Fryar having recovered his fright, Lithgow let him slide gently down between his arm and the rock to the solid path; where he fell upon his knees, and gave him a thousand blessings, with promises of reward. In the afternoon they rejoined the Guardian, and the rest at the foot of the mountain, and the Fryar telling them how he had saved his life, Lithgow was embraced and thanked by all the fraternity. An hour within night they arrived at Jerusalem, the gate being kept open on purpose for them, and rested till midnight, at the monastery, having marched that half day above 34 miles. The Guardian and Fryars then prepared to go with them to the church of the Holy Sepulchre, where they were to stay Good Friday and Saturday, and Easter Sunday, till midnight. They took their cook also with them, to dress their diet which they carried. Meanwhile a Jew, "the Frenchman of the Turkish Sanjacke," came and received twelve sequins of gold from each of them, for their several heads and entry at Jerusalem, and for going to the Holy Grave, &c. Two sequins also were given to the Guardian, for his wax candles and other fooleries to be used those three nights; in the whole six guineas; so that from the twenty Franks, the whole sum for this night's labour amounted to 126l. sterl.

The description of the Holy Grave, its glorious chapel, Mount Calvary, &c. and the various superstitious ceremonies performed by the Fryars, at the several (supposed) scenes of our Saviour's passion we omit. Suffice it to say, that the strangers reposed all the three nights in the second gallery of the chapel. Descending from Calvary, they saw the tombs of Godfrey of Bologne, and K. Baldwin, his brother. About 6000 pilgrims were assembled at this anniversary. For 60 pieces of gold the Guardian offered to make our traveller a knight of the Holy Grave, which he refused, knowing the oath he must have taken of allegiance to the Pope, &c. but he saw two other pilgrims receive that order by a gilt spur being put on the right heel, and knighthood conferred by nine blows on the shoulder, from the sword with which Godfrey conquered Jerusalem. On Easter-day, before midnight, they returned to the monastery, and on Monday they travelled over the hilly country of Judea, visiting several other places of note, viz. Emmaus, the valley of Gibeon, the pretended burial-place of Samuel, the Maccabees, Kings of Israel, &c.

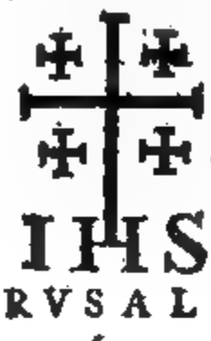
On Thursday they visited the place where (it is said) the cross grew on which Christ suffered, being "reserved by Greeks, who have a convent built over it. And here our author relates a story of a knavish Greek, who came to London to beg a support for the repairs of the decayed monastery, and being entertained and recommended by Gundamore, the Spanish Ambassador, a contribution was granted over all England: but Lithgow meeting "this counterfeit rascall" in Whitehall, and several courtiers desiring him to try whether this Greek had ever been at Jerusalem, &c. he asked where the convent stood? He replied, "in Jerusalem, and upon mount Moriah;" which is false, it being three English miles from the city. Our traveller also "posed him farther" about the situation of Jerusalem, the size of the cloyster, its church, the number of Fryars, &c. &c. none of which questions he could answer, but stood quivering for fear and shame, having never been in Asia, nor those parts; whereupon stealing out of the court, he was no more seen abroad; for he had got at court and in the kingdom above 1200l. sterling.

But to proceed—On the same day they saw an uninhabited house, said to have been Elisabeth's at the time of the salutation, and the sanctuary in which Zacharias was struck dumb, the cave in which St. John did penance, the fountain in which Philip baptized the Eunuch, &c. and lodged that night at Bethlehem, in a Franciscan monastery of six Fryars. After supper they viewed, by candle light, the place where Christ was born, over which is built the most magnificent church in all

all Aſia or Africa, being decorated with 150 pillars. In the place of the crib is its reſemblance, over which hung lamps of pure gold, conſtantly burning. They were ſhown, alſo, the place over which the ſtar ſtayed, and a cave in which the Virgin Mary was hid from Herod's perſecution, whoſe earth, it is alledged, has ſuch virtue, that a little of it drunk in any liquor gives abundance of milk to ſuch child-bearing women as are in want of it; which our traveller boldly affirms to be true, having ſeen its efficacy tried. A pound weight of this duſt he brought to England, and with other rare relicks preſented half of it to K. James's Queen. Bethlehem (he adds) is the pleaſanteſt village in all Judea, being ſituated on a pretty hill, five miles from Jeruſalem, and producing olive and fig trees, ſome corn, and a kind of white wine. The other places that he viſited were, Solomon's fiſh-ponds, Joſeph's pit, David's cave, Rachel's tomb, Habakkuk's houſe, Bathſheba's pond, David's ruined palace, Simeon's habitation, the Potters-field, the pool and ruined tower of Siloam, the brook Cedron, the caſtle and tomb of Lazarus, Martha's houſe, &c. and all theſe and more he deſcribes more particularly than they ever were before, having employed twelve days in viewing them. And while he and the ten other Franks were waiting at Jeruſalem for a caravan of Grand Cairo, to go down to Egypt, Fryar Lorenzo, whoſe life Lithgow had ſaved on the *Quarenta* (ſee above), privately, but gratefully, preſented him with twelve croſſes, made of the olive wood of Mount Olivet, each croſs having 24 relicks indented in them, with forty pair of chaplets made of the ſame wood, two pair of Turkiſh handkerchiefs, and three pair of garters and girdles of the Holy Grave. And a chriſtian purveyor for the Fryars engraved on their ſeveral arms, upon Chriſt's ſepulchre, the name of Jeſus and the Holy Croſs, at their own deſire, according to the model underneath. But Lithgow "deſyphered and ſubjoined below" his "the four incorporate crowns of K. James, with this inſcription, *Vivat Jacobus Rex*," giving the fellow two piaſters.

He fixed, alſo, theſe lines for K. James.

"Long may he live, and long may God above love!
Confirm, reward, encreaſe his chriſtian love;
That he (bleſt King of men) may never ceaſe
To keep this badge, the ſacred Prince of Peace;
And there's the motto of his maiden crown,
Hoc nobis invicta miſerunt, ne'er vouſe."



The guardian, however, hearing this, was much offended at his polluting that holy place with the name of ſuch an arch enemy to the Romiſh church. But hearing Lithgow recite "his heroic virtues, his bounty, wiſdom, and learning," his fury abated; and he begged him to intreat ſome gratuity from his Majeſty, for maintaining thoſe ſacred monuments, his ſubjects being at free here as they. Which he performed, after his arrival in England, when he preſented to his Majeſty the turpentine rod, from Jordan, and other rare things in the privy garden of Greenwich. The King replied, "they never ſought any help of him, and if they had, he would have ſupported their neceſſity."—For 17 days diet at the convent, the whole *frivolous* came to 3l. 2s. i. e. ſix ſhillings a day. The Guardian's ſecretary then preſented him his patent under their great ſeal, which coſt him three gold ſequins. But this he afterwards loſt at Malaga. The guide and interpreter had alſo two ſequins from each, and the ſteward, porter, and cook, one. In the whole, our author's expences and tributes, at Jeruſalem, &c. amounted to 18l. 16s. ſterling.

ſterling. May 12, the other ten and he joined the caravan for Egypt, who furniſhed all but him (for he never would ride) with camels and dromedaries, and ſo they marched through the S. W. parts of Judea, towards Idumea, or Edom, bidding farewel to Sion. *(To be continued.)*

THE following paper may be conſidered as the ultimatum of the American Continental Congreſs. We ſhall therefore inſert it at full length, referring to our Mag. for Feb. p. 101, for the words of Ld. North's conciliating motion, to which it is an anſwer.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

THE ſeveral aſſemblies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, and Virginia, having referred to the Congreſs a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain, (for which ſee February Mag. p. 101) the Congreſs took the ſaid reſolution into conſideration, and are thereupon of opinion,

THAT the colonies of America are entitled to the ſole and excluſive privilege of giving and granting their own money: that this involves a right of deliberating whether they will make any gift, for what purpoſes it ſhall be made, and what ſhall be its amount? and that it is a high breach of this privilege for any body of men, extraneous to their conſtitutions, to preſcribe the purpoſes for which money ſhall be levied on them, to take to themſelves the authority of judging of their condition, circumſtances, and ſituations, and of determining the amount of the contributions to be levied.

That, as the colonies poſſeſs a right of appropriating their gifts, ſo are they entitled at all times to enquire into their application, to ſee that they be not waſted among the venal and corrupt, for the purpoſe of undermining the civil rights of the givers, nor yet be diverted to the ſupport of ſtanding armies, inconſiſtent with their freedom, and ſubverſive of their quiet. To propoſe, therefore, as this reſolution does, that the monies given by the colonies ſhall be ſubject to the diſpoſal of parliament alone, is to propoſe that they ſhall relinquiſh this right of enquiring, and put it in the power of others to render their gifts ruinous, in proportion as they are liberal.

That this privilege of giving or withholding our monies, is an important barrier againſt the undue exertion of prerogative, which, if left altogether without controul, may be exerciſed to our great oppreſſion; and all hiſtory ſhews, how efficacious is its interceſſion for redreſs of grievances, and re-eſtabliſhment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with ſo powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion that the propoſition contained in this reſolution is unreaſonable and inſidious: unreaſonable, becauſe, if we declare we accede to it, we declare without reſervation, we will purchaſe the favour of parliament, not knowing at the ſame time at what price they will pleaſe to eſtimate their favours: it is inſidious, becauſe individual colonies, having bid and bidden again, till they find the avidity of the ſeller too great for all their powers to ſatisfy, are then to return into oppoſition, divided from their ſiſter colonies, whom the miniſter will have previouſly detached by a grant of either terms, or by an artful procraſtination of a definitive anſwer.

That the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of their pretended power of taxation, being expreſsly made to commenſurate with the continuance of our gifts, theſe muſt be perpetual to make that ſo: whereas no experience has ſhewn that a gift of perpetual revenue ſecures a perpetual return of duty, or kind diſpoſition. On the contrary, the parliament itſelf, wiſely attentive to this obſervation, are in the eſtabliſhed practice of granting their ſupplies from year to year only.

Deſirous and determined as we are to conſider, in the moſt diſpaſſionate view, every ſeeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the Britiſh parliament, let our brethren of Britain reflect what would have been the ſacrifice to men of free ſpirits, had even fair terms been proffered, as theſe inſidious propoſals were, with circumſtances of inſult and defiance. A propoſition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, ſeems addreſſed to our fears, rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth, when borne on the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries?

We think the attempt unneceſſary to raiſe upon us, by force or by threats, our proportional contributions to the common defence, when all know, and themſelves acknowledge, we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do ſo in the character of freemen.

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We are of opinion it is not juſt that the colonies ſhould be required to oblige themſelves to other contributions, while Great Britain poſſeſſes a monopoly of their trade. This, of itſelf, lays them under heavy contribution. To demand, therefore, additional aids in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion. If we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the reſtrictions on our trade ſhut to us the reſources of wealth, is it juſt we ſhould bear all other burthens equally with thoſe to whom every reſource is open?

We conceive that the Britiſh Parliament *has no right to intermeddle* with our proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, or adminiſtration of juſtice. *The proviſions we have made are ſuch as pleaſe ourſelves*, and are agreeable to our own circumſtances: they anſwer the ſubſtantial purpoſes of government and of juſtice, and other purpoſes than theſe ſhould not be anſwered. We do not mean that our people ſhall be burthened with oppreſſive taxes, to provide ſinecures for the idle or the wicked, under colour of providing for a civil liſt. *While parliament purſue their plan of civil government within their own juriſdiction, we alſo hope to purſue ours without moleſtation.*

We are of opinion the propoſition is altogether unſatisfactory, becauſe it imports only a ſuſpenſion of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us; becauſe, too, it does not propoſe to repeal the ſeveral acts of parliament, paſſed for the purpoſe of reſtraining the trade, and altering the form of government of one of our colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty; taking from us the rights of trial by jury of the vicinage, in caſes affecting both life and property; tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences; exempting, by mock-trial, the murderers of coloniſts from puniſhment; and quartering ſoldiers on us in times of profound peace. Nor do they renounce the power of ſuſpending our own legiſlatures, and of legiſlating for us themſelves in all caſes whatſoever. On the contrary, to ſhew they mean no diſcontinuance of injury, they paſs acts, at the very time of holding out this propoſition, for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New-England, and for interdicting the trade of other colonies with all foreign nations, and with each other. This proves unequivocally they mean not to relinquiſh the exerciſe of indiſcriminate legiſlation over us.

Upon the whole, this propoſition ſeems to have been held up to the world, to deceive it into a belief, that there was nothing in diſpute between us but the *mode* of levying taxes; and that the parliament having now been ſo good as to give up this, the colonies are unreaſonable if not perfectly ſatisfied: whereas, in truth, our adverſaries ſtill claim a right of demanding *ad libitum*, and of taxing us themſelves to the full amount of their demand, if we do not comply with it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what is the propoſal they keep out of ſight, as if no ſuch point was now in conteſt between us, they claim a right to alter our charters and eſtabliſh laws, and leave us without any ſecurity for our lives or liberties. The propoſition ſeems alſo to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal ſecurity our well-affected fellow-ſubjects on the other ſide of the water, till time ſhould be given for the operation of thoſe arms, which a Britiſh miniſter pronounced would inſtantaneouſly reduce the "cowardly" ſons of America to unreſerved ſubmiſſion. But when the world reflects how inadequate to juſtice are theſe vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold ſucceſſion of injuries, which, during a courſe of eleven years, have been aimed at theſe colonies; when it reviews the pacific and reſpectful expoſtulations, which during that whole time, were the ſole arms we oppoſed to them; when it obſerves that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were anſwered with new and accumulated injury; when it recollects that the miniſter himſelf, on an early occaſion, declared, "that he would never treat with America, till he brought her to his feet;" and that an avowed partiſan of miniſtry has more lately denounced ſentence againſt us, the dreadful ſentence, "*Delenda eſt Carthago*;" that it was done in the preſence of a Britiſh ſenate, and, being unreproved by them, muſt be taken to be their own ſentiment (eſpecially as the purpoſe has already, in part, been carried into exe-

cution, by their treatment of Boſton, and burning of Charleſtown); when it conſiders the great armaments with which they have invaded us, and the circumſtances of cruelty with which theſe have commenced and proſecuted hoſtilities; when theſe things, we ſay, are laid together, and attentively conſidered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreaſonable? or can it heſitate to believe with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the miniſterial ſentence of death, or abject ſubmiſſion?

By order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

Obſervations on the Difficulties which embarraſſed the hiſtorical Credit of the Æneid.

[*Extracted from an Eſſay on the original Genius and Writings of* Homer, *by the late Robert Wood, Eſq; of which an account will be given in our next.*]

THOUGH Virgil found the voyage of his hero ſufficiently eſtabliſhed in the minds of a people credulouſly prediſpoſed towards the favourite object of national prejudice; he appears to have been very cautious of endangering its credit, by departing from any of the prevailing popular traditions, which related to that event. And though the obſcurity and contradiction, in which the incidents of this ſuppoſed migration were involved, gave him ſcope in the choice of his materials, he made a very ſparing uſe of it; for he ſeldom ventures to introduce an extraordinary circumſtance, that we cannot trace to ſome previous autho-

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tion of his own country; and much the ſame apology is made to Latinus for the invaſion of his. This language is adapted with great propriety to the grand purpoſe of the poet, who inſinuating, to a vain and ſuperſtitious people, a favourable idea of a late change of government, artfully conciliates reverence and reſpect to the common origin and connected intereſts of their civil and religious conſtitution; and with this view the pious duties of faith, reſignation, and obedience, are highly finiſhed in the character of his predeſtined hero.

But though the eſtabliſhed religion and public annals of Rome ſeemed to have tolerably well ſecured the credit of a fact, which the Emperor's vanity was eager to encourage, and popular prejudice not leſs zealous to ſupport; yet Virgil did not care to truſt impartial poſterity with Homer's ſhort account of this matter, and diſcovers the moſt genuine compliment to the Greek poet's hiſtorical character, in a ſly evaſion of its authority; for he adopts the paſſage from the Iliad, and by changing a ſyllable in one word, he converts the ſtrongeſt voucher againſt the voyage of Æneas, into a prophetic teſtimony in its favour.

It was ſtill neceſſary to ſoften another ſtriking objection, to which the hero's ſettlement in Italy was liable. The colony he was ſaid to have conducted and eſtabliſhed there, retained no marks of their Trojan origin; nor did the deſcendants of thoſe conquerors preſerve the leaſt remains of the manners, cuſtoms, language, or even name, of their ſuppoſed anceſtors, at the ſame time that they differed greatly from them, both in the modes and objects of their worſhip.

The Romans would, perhaps, of all nations, be leaſt ſenſible of the force of this objection; as no people was ever leſs bigotted to their own manners, or more apt to adopt thoſe of their conquered enemies. Yet Virgil ſaw, that ſo very unnatural a neglect of the mother country, and ſo unaccountable a compliment to the inhabitants of a new conqueſt, could not paſs unnoticed; he therefore cloſes the poem with the following piece of machinery, perfectly well calculated for a ſolution of thoſe difficulties.

As Turnus and Æneas are preparing for the final deciſion by ſingle combat, Jupiter makes a conciliating overture to Juno, and expoſtulates with her upon the inutility of endleſs oppoſition to the decrees of fate:

"*Quæ jam finis erit, conjux? quid denique reſtat?*
"*Indigitem Æneam ſcis ipſa, et ſcire fateris,*
"*Deberi cœlo, fatiſque ad ſidera tolli.*
"*Quid ſtruis?*" &c.

He then intreats her to deſiſt; and, firſt putting her in mind of the un-

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happy lengths to which her paſſion had been already indulged, he concludes with a concise and poſitive injunction to proceed no further;

"*Ulterius tentare vete.*"

The goddeſs, who could retard, but not controul, the will of Jove, answers ſubmiſſively, apologizes for her paſt conduct, and promiſes to renounce the cauſe. But in return ſhe requeſts,

"*Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,*
"*Neu Troas fieri jubeas, Teucroſque vocari,*
"*Aut voces mutare viros, aut vertere veſtes,*" &c.

Jupiter grant her petitions, and declares,

"*Sermonem Auſonii patrium, moreſque tenebunt;* [tantum
"*Utque eſt, nomen erit: commixti corpore*
"*Subſident Teucri: morem rituſque ſacrorum* [nos," &c.
"*Adjiciam; faciemque omnes uno ore Lati-*

Here, we ſee, that the poet is obliged to have recourſe to a decree of Jupiter to account for the want of affinity between the language, manners, names, and religions, rites, and ceremonies, of Troy and Rome. But he had ſtill other difficulties to encounter. The Æneid is, like the Iliad, full of machinery: and Virgil's imitation of Homer, in this particular, lay under two very great diſadvantages. The firſt of theſe, of which we have before taken notice, was, that the ſcenery of Homer's mythology was fixed in Greece, and adapted to the action of the Iliad. The ſecond was, that the parts, which the dramatis perſonæ of this mythology acted in the Trojan ſtory, were arranged not exactly in the manner moſt ſuitable to the purpoſe of Virgil. For he is by theſe means deprived of the character in which Minerva appears with ſo much propriety in the Odyſſey; and is obliged to put his pious legiſlative hero under the protection of Venus. This goddeſs, though very fit to have the conduct of his affairs at Carthage, when he is carrying on an amour with Dido, was not ſo well qualified to promote his views in Italy, Dum conderet urbem, inferretque Deos Latio. Again, Juno having been employed in the Iliad as the inveterate enemy of Troy, takes an active part in the Æneid againſt the eſtabliſhment of the Roman empire. It is true, the poet derives from this the happieſt alluſions to ſome of the moſt intereſting ſcenes in the Roman hiſtory. But, ſurely, her firſt appearance in this hoſtile character, at the opening of the poem, muſt have been an awkward circumſtance, when Juno Romana was the favourite deity of Rome.

Tum vos, O Tyrii, ſtirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis; cinerique hoc mittite noſtro
Munera: nullus amor populis, nec fœdera ſunto.
Exoriare aliquis noſtris ex oſſibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque ſequare colonos;
Nunc, olim, quocunque dabunt ſe tempore vires:

ÆNEID. L. iv. v. 622.

It was not proper that the reader ſhould wait for the unraveling of the plot to have this matter explained; he is therefore apprized in the firſt book, that this enmity of the goddeſs is to be converted into protection and regard; and Jupiter promiſes,

"*Conſilia in melius referet; mecumque fovebit*
"*Romanos rerum dominos,*" &c.

Accordingly, towards the concluſion of the laſt book, this reconciliation is effected:

"*Annuit his Juno, et mentem lætata retorſit.*"

The great point being thus ſettled, Turnus is killed, and the poem ends.

From this digreſſion on the conduct of the Roman poet, with regard to the event which he choſe for his ſubject, I would infer, that, notwithſtanding the powerful prejudices of Rome in its favour, he was apprehenſive of objections, which might be drawn as well from Homer's authority, as from the incredible ſingularity of a colony's retaining no traces of the names, language, dreſs, or religious rites of their anceſtors.

pox, which by length of time has acquired among us the right of a denizen, far from being a neceſſary evil, and which almoſt all men muſt undergo once in their lives, might very eaſily be prevented, if for this purpoſe the ſame preventives were taken as are uſed in regard to the plague. Dr. *Caſimir* had before conceived the poſſibility of being preſerved from the ſmall-pox; but he did not dare to publiſh his thoughts on this ſubject, and he was contented himſelf with communicating them to a friend. But now, encouraged by the example of Dr. *Krauſe*, he undertakes to prove, in the work of which we are ſpeaking, 1. That it is poſſible to extirpate the ſmall-pox; and, 2. That inoculation might be uſed with ſucceſs for the cure of diſeaſes that are often incurable by every other method.

1. Dr. *Caſimir* is far from believing that the ſmall-pox has its origin in us from our firſt formation, and that it proceeds from a ſeed, from a poiſon that we carry in our blood when we come into the world. According to him, the variolous fever is owing to the ſame cauſes which occaſion every other inflammatory fever; and in order to hinder the inflammation from degenerating into *pus*, in order to prevent the puſtules and impoſthumes, all that is neceſſary is, to endeavour immediately to ſtop the fever, and to conquer it. If the puſtules appear, it is becauſe, far from oppoſing, we only think of favouring the eruption. As ſoon as a child, who has not had the ſmall pox, begins to be out of order, we are alarmed, and believe that it is going to have this diſtemper. With this view, no means are uſed for the cure of an indiſpoſition which would have no bad conſequence if it was immediately oppoſed; and precious time is loſt in waiting, as it is ſaid, to ſee what will happen. The evil thus neglected gains ground daily, and becomes the more violent, inaſmuch as children are generally confined in very hot chambers*, they are put to bed, they are overwhelmed with bed cloaths, they are ſtuffed with cordials, alexipharmicks, and I know not how many drugs, in order to expel the pretended variolous poiſon. Inſtead, then, of lowering the fever, they induſtriouſly increaſe it, which may be called throwing oil on the fire; and it is no wonder that by ſuch management an evil very ſlight in itſelf becomes a ſerious malady, and that its conſequences are frequently dreadful.

In order to prove that the ſmall pox is no more at bottom than an inflammation, Dr. *Caſimir* enumerates its various ſymptoms, and ſhews that even thoſe which appear the moſt remarkable, ſalivation, for inſtance, the puſtules, the blackneſs which ſometimes ſurrounds them, and which is thought ſo bad a ſymptom, &c. are not owing to a particular venom, but are the natural effects of an inflammatory fever when we have neglected to ſtop its progreſs.

But, it may be ſaid, if the ſmall-pox is no more than an inflammation, why are we not often attacked by it as well as by every other inflammatory diſorder? This caſe, if we may believe our author, does often happen; many people have had the ſmall pox ſeveral times, and, which above all ought to be obſerved, this diſtemper frequently appears again in another form, *e. g.* in that of the meaſles, the chicken-pox, the ſcarlet fever, &c. The author ſhews the ſimilitude between theſe different diſorders and the ſmall-pox, and on the meaſles in particular he makes one obſervation which he thinks new: it is, that they may be made to ſuppurate, ſo as in ſome meaſure to degenerate into the ſmall pox. For this purpoſe, when the eruption is made, and the pimples are all formed, there need only be given to the patient ſome bark in ſmall doſes; if the fever is too high, he may be made to take it with ſome cooling things; and if on the contrary it is too low, a little opium may be ſubſtituted in the room of them. By this means, the puſtules, inſtead of growing hard, drying up, and falling off in ſcales, will come to ſuppuration, and will exactly reſemble the ſmall-pox. The ſecond fever, which always attends the meaſles, and which is the moſt dangerous, will be the ſame as in the other diſtemper.

But, to return, our ingenious author makes great uſe of this diſeaſe being a new one, and remarks, that, if this were a neceſſary evil, whoſe leaven we bring with us into the world, our anceſtors would have been liable to it as well as we. Now, no mention is made of it in the works of *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, though moſt certainly thoſe two great

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* In *Germany*, he muſt mean; for in *Holland*, as well as in *France* and *England*, they have generally adopted, in the cure of the ſmall-pox, the excellent method of *Sydenham* and *Boerhaave*.

great men were the beſt obſervers of antiquity, and have deſcribed all epidemical diſorders with the utmoſt exactneſs. Some learned men have, indeed, thought that they could diſcover ſome traces of the ſmall-pox in their writings; and Dr. *Caſimir* is aware of what has been ſaid on this ſubject by *Rhazes* the *Arabian* *, *M. de Violante* †, and above all by *M. de Hahn* ‡; but he thinks that they have been unanſwerably confuted by the celebrated *M. de Werlhoff* §. And almoſt all the learned agree that this malady is very modern, and that it came to us from the *Egyptians* and *Arabians*, among whom it appeared about the beginning of the ſeventh century. It cannot be affirmed that no one had been attacked with it before that time; our author allows that there may have been inſtances of it, but he thinks with reaſon that they muſt have been very rare, as the old phyſicians have not mentioned them.

After all, it is undeniable that many nations felt not this ſcourge till within theſe few years. Father *Labat* informs us, that it was entirely unknown to the *Caribbees* in *America* before the arrival of the *Europeans*. The *Greenlanders* received it from the *Danes*, in 1734, and had never heard it mentioned before. Thoſe among the *Tartars* who lived only on fleſh and milk were not liable to it in 1734, and perhaps are not ſo yet. The *Calmucks* alſo are in a happy ignorance in this reſpect; and the famous Dr. *Mead* aſſures us that the natives of *Cape Verd* were for the firſt time infected with this malady in 1718 by the *Europeans*, who then made them this fatal preſent. If, then, the *Caribbees*, the inhabitants of *Cape Verd*, the *Greenlanders*, the *Tartars*, and the *Calmucks*, were not acquainted with the ſmall pox before we carried it to them, it is evident that it is not a neceſſary evil, whoſe ſeeds are born with us. And, ſince our anceſtors knew it not 1000 years ago; why may we not flatter ourſelves with bringing back again thoſe happy days, and with being at length totally delivered from this dreadful malady? This is what ſeveral able phyſicians have alſo hoped: Dr. *Caſimir* quotes among others the great *Boerhaave* ||, who believed that it was not impoſſible to find a method of being preſerved from the ſmall-pox, and wiſhed much that it was ſought after, on account of the vaſt benefit that would from thence accrue to mankind. He conjectures that this excellent effect might be produced by antimony and mercury reduced by the aſſiſtance of art to a great degree of penetrability; but experience has not juſtified this conjecture; and it is even found, ſays our author, that mercury is very pernicious in the ſmall-pox.

He then proceeds to explain himſelf on the uſe that he thinks might be made of inoculation; but this we muſt defer for want of room.

* Meadi Opera, pp. 357, 358.
† De Violante de Variolis, ſect. 2—9.
‡ De Hahn Variolarum Antiquitates, &c.
§ Werlhoff de Variolis & Anthracibus.
|| Boerh. Aphoriſ. ſect. 1391.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correſpondent S. W. at page 234 of your May Magazine, will probably not diſlike to ſee the anecdote from *Macpherſon*'s Hiſtory, relative to Sir PHELIM O'NEALE, amply confirmed in a ſcarce pamphlet by *Thos. Carte*, intitled, "The Iriſh Maſſacre ſet in a clear light; wherein Mr. Baxter's Account of it in the Hiſtory of his own Life, and the Abridgment thereof by Dr. Calamy, are fully conſidered," &c. Lond. 1714, quarto. At page 9, he particularly refers to Dr. *Nalſon*'s "Impartial Collections," vol. ii. page 528, 529, 530; where, in the depoſition of Dr. *Ker*, the Dean of *Ardagh*, is the fulleſt proof of the pardon offered to O'NEALE, upon condition of his accuſing his innocent Sovereign. But the whole of *Carte*'s pamphlet is indeed well worthy of the peruſal of every perſon who makes truth the object of his enquiries. It may not be amiſs alſo to refer your correſpondent to Vol. iv. page 386 of his "Hiſtory of England," printed in 1755; from which it likewiſe appears, that Sir PHELIM O'NEALE, at his trial and execution, confeſſed, that he tore off the broad ſeal from a patent of Lord *Charlemont*, and fixed it to his own forged commiſſion; which very patent, containing a grant of ſome lands in *Tyrone*, "was, upon a ſuit relating to thoſe lands, about twenty-three years ago, produced by the late Lord *Charlemont*, at the aſſizes of *Tyrone*, having on it evident marks of the ſeal's being torn thence, and an old indorſement atteſting the fact; and was allowed by the Judges as a proper evidence to prove that nobleman's right to the lands in queſtion."

VIRDEX.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

GIVE me leave to make an obſervation or two on a letter in your laſt Magazine, by one who ſigns himſelf *A Friend to the Navy*. He ſays, "that the ſhipwrights not ſucceeding in their attempt to obtain an increaſe of pay by petitioning the King, the Parliament, the Admiralty and Navy Boards, it was thought adviſeable by the latter, *as an encouragement and for the good of the petitioners*, to pay them according to their earnings as practiſed in merchant's yards; and accordingly *ſuch as choſe it* were *allowed* to work at taſk work in the King's yards."—I would beg leave to aſk whether a plan which evidently puts it in the power of any petty officer to deprive the workmen of the hard-earned reward of their labour can poſſibly be for their encouragement? To aſſert that the ſhipwrights had their choice whether they would work at taſk work or otherwiſe is ſo groſs a miſrepreſentation as to need no contradiction, it being well known, that from Plymouth and Portſmouth yards petitions AGAINST the taſk-work were REPEATEDLY preſented, but without effect. In conſequence of which they refuſed to work, till threatened with a diſcharge from the ſervice.—They *might* murmur, but they *muſt* make trial? After uſing every dutiful means to obtain redreſs they found themſelves compelled to unite in a body to oppoſe the iron hand of oppreſſion, which was now ſtretched out againſt them. But this union, which for a while held the whole body together as one man, was, after a moſt noble ſtand, broken by corruption, and ſome prevailed on to return to their labour, having firſt obtained a promiſe that the taſk-work ſhould be aboliſhed. This has brought in the reſt. But laſt week, notwithſtanding this promiſe, an order was iſſued to the different yards to put the men again at taſk, which they have very nobly and reſolutely refuſed to comply with.

The heavy complaints urged againſt thoſe men for their *outrageous* and *cruel* behaviour are of a piece with every other part of that correſpondent's account. I was a ſpectator of the riot at Plymouth yard, which conſiſted of a number of boys, aſſiſted by ſome enraged women, who, on a wooden horſe, carried two men through the ſtreets for entering into the dock-yard as ſhipwrights, who had never ſerved their apprenticeſhip to the trade, and conſequently were not entitled to it. In this puniſhment, which is not unfrequent among themſelves, the men, when at work in the yard, uſually aſſiſt the boys, but among the mob not a dozen ſhipwrights were to be ſeen, and the few that were there were only ſpectators.

The riot at Woolwich, and the neceſſity for ſending a guard from town, the public papers gave too juſt an account of to need a contradiction from the pen of your conſtant reader

VERAX.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE taken this opportunity to acquaint you, that on Friday the 8th of September there happened in this town, about 10 P. M. a pretty ſmart ſhock of an earthquake. Being aſleep in bed at the time of the earthquake, I did not perceive it; but ſeveral perſons, who were up and awake, were ſenſible of the commotion, and others, who were aſleep in bed, were awaked by it; and thoſe who were awake in bed felt the ſhock very ſenſibly. At Longford-houſe, a ſeat of Lord Shrewſbury, diſtant about half a mile from town, Mrs. Roycroft, a tenant, who lives in one part of the houſe, felt the motion as ſhe lay in bed, and perceived the bed raiſed up under her, which occaſioned her to riſe and call for a candle, to enquire into the cauſe, imagining ſome perſon to be concealed under the bed. Neither the Hon. James Dormer, Eſq; his lady, or Mr. Slaughter, a gentleman who reſides with them, or any of their ſervants, who live in another part of the houſe, perceived the ſhock, as I am credibly informed. This earthquake extended to Shrewſbury, Coalbrook-Dale, Wellington, Wolverhampton, Brewood, and many other places, but was not attended with any damage.

Newport, Shropſhire, I am, &c.
Sept. 18, 1775. S. WATSON.

M. URBAN,

IN ſome MS. collections of a deceaſed friend I found lately the following particulars of the Tragedy mentioned in the Life of Dr. Ridley, Vol. XLIV. p. 505. "*The Fruitleſs Redreſs*; a Tragedy. Written in the year 1728, by Mr. Thomas Fletcher (Fellow of All Souls, Oxon, afterwards Biſhop of Kildare), Mr. Eyre, Mr. Morriſon, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Ridley, of Poplar.

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and, to their inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment, perceived the dangers of a foreign quarrel quickly ſucceeded by domeſtic dangers in their judgment of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were their anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this ſyſtem, to promote the welfare of the mother country: for, though its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the commerce and proſperity of Great-Britain.

We ſhall decline the ungrateful taſk of deſcribing the irkſome variety of artifices practiſed by many of your Majeſty's miniſters, the deluſive pretences, fruitleſs terrors, and unavailing ſeverities, which have from time to time been dealt out by them in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing through a ſeries of years paſt the progreſs of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, which have flowed from this fatal ſource. Your Majeſty's miniſters perſevering in their meaſures, and proceeding to open hoſtilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controverſy ſo peculiarly abhorrent from the affections of your faithful coloniſts, that, when we conſider whom we muſt oppoſe in this conteſt, and, if it continues, what may be the conſequence, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our diſtreſs.

Knowing to what violent reſentments and incurable animoſities civil diſcords are apt to exaſperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourſelves required by indiſpenſable obligations to your Majeſty on affairs of ſuch moment to America, and probably to all your dominions, we are earneſtly deſirous of performing this office with the utmoſt deference to your Majeſty; and we therefore pray that your royal magnanimity and benevolence may make the moſt favourable conſtructions of our expreſſions on ſo uncommon an occaſion.

Could we repreſent, in their full force, the ſentiments which agitate the minds of us, your dutiful ſubjects, we are perſuaded your Majeſty would aſcribe any ſeeming deviation from reverence in our language, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehenſible intention, but to the impoſſibility of reconciling the uſual appearances of reſpect with a juſt attention to our preſervation againſt thoſe artful and cruel enemies, who abuſe your royal confidence and authority for the purpoſe of effecting our deſtruction.

Attached to your Majeſty's perſon, family, and government, with all the devotion that principle and affection can inſpire, connected with Great Britain by the ſtrongeſt ties that can unite ſocieties, and deploring every event that tends in any
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those illuſtrious perſonages whoſe virtues and abilities have extricated ſtates from dangerous convulſions, and, by ſecuring happineſs to others, have erected the moſt noble and durable monuments to their own fame.

We beg leave further to aſſure your Majeſty, that, notwithſtanding the ſufferings of your loyal coloniſts, during the courſe of the preſent controverſy, our breaſts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive

our

lar vulcanic phænomena, of these mountains, and alſo of Auvergne, Velay, and the Euganean hills, in Lombardy, of whoſe vulcanic productions ſome ſpecimens are engraved. From this part, as Petrarch, of late, has been a favourite ſubject, we ſhall beg leave to extract the following paſſage: "If Vaucluſe, near Avignon, in France, is become celebrated from the memory of the plaintive and eloquent Petrarch, Arqua* ought ſtill to be more ſo; ſince not only his remains lie there, in a large *ſarcophagus* of red Veroneſe marble, in the church-yard, but his villa at Arqua is ſtill in being, and preſerves ſome paſtoral and hiſtorical freſco paintings of himſelf and his Laura, of no inconſiderable merit. His great armed chair, and the ſkeleton of his cat, are alſo ſtill in being. This villa was his retreat, during his reſidence at Padua, where he was a canon of the cathedral."

ART. III. *An Enquiry, to ſhew, what was the ancient Engliſh Weight and Meaſure according to the Laws or Statutes, prior to the Reign of* Henry VII. *By* Henry Norvie, *Eſq*;

Henry VII. it appears, altered both the weights and meaſures, by introducing the Troy pound, and increaſing the buſhel. The uſe of the Avoirdupois weight was firſt directed by ſtatute 24 Henry VIII. but how, or when, it came firſt into private uſe is not known.

ART. IV. *The Deſcription of an Apparatus for impregnating Water with fixed Air; and of the Manner of conducting that Proceſs.* *By* John Mervin Nooth, *M. D. F. R. S.*

ART. V. *Account of a Muſical Inſtrument, which was brought by Capt.* Fourneaux, *from the Iſle of* Amſterdam, *in the South-Seas, to* London, *in the year 1774, and given to the Royal Society.* *By* Joſhua Steele, *Eſq*;

ART. VI. *Remarks on a larger Syſtem of Reed Pipes, from the Iſle of Amſterdam, with ſome Obſervations on the Noſe Flute of* Otaheite. *By the ſame.*

Theſe three articles cannot be underſtood without diagrams, and the two laſt will intereſt only adepts in muſic.

The manner of blowing the pipes, of which in one ſyſtem there are nine, and in the other ten, was the ſame as people uſe to whiſtle in the pipe-hole of a drawer key. The noſe-flute gives only four ſounds, with the firſt degree of breath.

[* In his "Life" frequently miſprinted "Argua."]

ART. VII. *Description of a New Dipping-Needle. By Mr.* John Lorimer, *of Penſacola.*

This cannot be abridged.

ART. VIII. *Bill of Mortality, for Cheſter, for the year* 1773. *By* J. Haygarth, *M. D. F. R. S.*

In 1772 one half of the inhabitants of this healthy city appeared to arrive at twenty years of age. In 1773, one half lived to be thirty-ſix years old; and in St. Michael's pariſh, of 618, ten only died. The firſt table is of "deaths, ages, and conditions;" the ſecond of "diſeaſes of different ages;" the third of "diſeaſes of different months:" by them the obſervation is confirmed, that women live longer than men.

ART. IX. *Experiments on a New Colouring Subſtance, from the Iſland of Amſterdam, in the South-Seas. By Mr.* Peter Woulfe, *F. R. S.*

This ſubſtance is of the reſinous kind, and has a good deal of affinity, with *annotta*. For the experiments we muſt refer to the article.

ART. X. *Experiments and Obſervations on the* Gymnotus Electricus, *or Electrical Eel. By* Hugh Williamſon, *M. D.*

The *Gymnotus* ſeems poſſeſſed of powers ſuperior to, or rather different from, thoſe of the Torpedo, communicating a painful ſenſation, like that of an electrical ſhock, to thoſe who touched it, and killing its prey at a diſtance. This effect depends entirely on the will of the eel, and is owing to the true electrical fluid, which it diſcharges from its body. It is a freſh-water fiſh, and was caught in Guiana, W. of Surinam.

ART. XI. *An Account of the* Gymnotus Electricus, *or Electrical Eel. By* Alexander Garden, *M. D. F. R. S.*

Theſe experiments were made at Charles-Town, South-Carolina, on five of theſe fiſh, taken in Surinam river. The largeſt was three feet eight inches long, and ſome, it is ſaid, have been ſeen upwards of twenty feet, whoſe ſtroke, or ſhock, was inſtant death.

ART. XII. *Experiments and Obſervations in an heated Room. By* Charles Blagden, *M. D. F. R. S.*

By theſe experiments, which were made by Dr. George Fordyce, Capt. Phipps, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and this writer, in three rooms where Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtood from 85° to 212°, it appears that the body has a power of deſtroying heat, as it ſunk the quickſilver very faſt, when the room was brought nearly to its *maximum* of heat. And the principal uſe of them is to explode the common theories of the generation of heat in animals.

ART. XIII. *The ſuppoſed Effect of boiling upon Water, in diſpoſing it to freeze more readily, aſcertained by Experiments. By* Joſeph Black, *M. D. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry at Edinburgh.*

In all theſe experiments boiled water froze much ſooner than water not boiled.

ART. XIV. *Experiments on the Dipping-Needle. Made by* Thomas Hutchins.

Theſe, which were made at the Orkney iſlands, and in Hudſon's-bay and ſtraits, by deſire of the ſociety, cannot be abridged.

ART. XV. *A Meteorological Journal, for the Year* 1774; *kept at the Royal Society's Houſe, by Order of the Preſident and Council.*

In this journal the weather, winds, quantity of rain, height of the barometer, and of the thermometer within and without, every day about 8 and 2 o'clock, are deſcribed. The quantity of rain in the whole year was 26,328 inch. or about 26¼ inches. The variation of the magnetic needle is alſo obſerved from Auguſt 21 to Sept. 5, both days inclusive.

With this article the volume ends.

57. *Original Papers; containing the Secret Hiſtory of* Great Britain *from the Reſtoration to the Acceſſion of the Houſe of* Hannover *. *To which are prefixed, Extracts from the Life of* James II. *as written by himſelf. The whole arranged and publiſhed by* James Macpherſon, *Eſq*; 2 *vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.* Strahan.

"THE Stuart papers contained in theſe volumes conſiſt of the collection of Mr. Nairne, who was under ſecretary, from the Revolution to the end of the year 1713, to the miniſters of King James II. and to thoſe of his ſon. The Hannover papers comprehend the material part of the correſpondence and ſecret negotiations of that family, their agents, and their friends, in Britain, throughout the reign of Queen Anne. The extracts from the Life of King James II. conſiſting of more than thirty ſheets of

* So it is always ſpelt in this work.

print

conceived it poſſible, that this great champion of whiggiſm, who ſo early forſook and deſerted one maſter, ſhould, in the year 1694, betray another, by informing King James of the deſign on Breſt! Yet this, that Prince, whoſe veracity is unimpeached, here affirms, and the letter of intelligence is inſerted. This, indeed, as Mr. Macpherſon expreſſes it, is a "moſt capital inſtance of his thorough repentance," and, had his letter been intercepted, would doubtleſs have proved ſo in another ſenſe. Who could have ſuſpected, that this victorious general made ſuch profeſſions of attachment both to the Pretender and the Elector of Hanover, as to be thanked by both families? Who could have thought that the admiral, who defeated King James's moſt ſanguine hopes at La Hogue *, and the miniſter † who, in Q. Anne's reign, "by a happy timidity, in a manner inſured ſucceſs to his rivals," were both uniformly in the intereſt of the exiled family? Yet this and much more is here brought to light. We cannot, however, give credit to the following anecdote, though, as one of the moſt extraordinary in the work, we are tempted to inſert it.

"*Sir* George Hewit's *Death-bed Confeſſion of Lord* Churchill's *Intention to kill* James II. *communicated to Mr.* Carte, *in a Letter from* Alexander Malet, *of* Combe-Flory, *dated Sept.* 1, 1745, *and extracted from his Uncle's Pocket-book.*

"November
dan, the depriv
in Ireland, told
Sackville-ſtreet,
ſaw, ſeveral yea
Peterborough's
confeſſion of Sir
Lord Hewit by
died at Cheſter
contracted at D
land. In this c
that nothing tr
more than the tr

* Raſſel. † Godolphin.

ailed against King James; and, particularly, among other things, he mentioned a meeting at Mr. Hatton Compton's lodgings in St. Alban's-street, at the landing of the Prince of Orange, where were present himself, the Lord Churchill, the Bishop of London, Col. Kirk, and others, whose names the Bishop could not call to mind. Sir George affirmed, that, at the meeting, it was debated how they should best further the designs of the Prince of Orange, and defeat those of King James, whose success, they were sensible, would be the ruin of themselves and their religion. It was, therefore, then resolved, that King James should be secured and delivered up to the Prince of Orange, which they thought might best be done when William Maine was staff officer in waiting. But, if Maine should oppose it, then my Lord Churchil *was to pistol him, or stab him*; and it was also thought advisable that my Lord Rochester should attend the King in his march towards the Prince, who was thought a fit person to betray his councils to the Prince of Orange. This confession of Sir George Hewit was signed by his own hand and seal, and transmitted to the old Earl of Peterborough, that he might send it to King James, which he did accordingly, as the Bishop assured me."

The words in Italics are, by another account, extracted from another pocket-book, expressly referred to the King; and two other memorandums of Carte are annexed, of a design of assassinating King James at Warminster, the one from an account given by Col. Ambrose Norton of a conversation with the said Sir George Hewit; the other from a conversation with Mr. Erasmus Lewis. And by both these accounts Lord Churchill is affirmed to have undertaken to shoot or stab the King

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it in his
presence? and, lastly, as James himself mentions nothing of it, though he was convinced of Churchill's project of placing him in the hands of his rival,

we may be assured, that, whatever might here pretended, it was not communicated to him; or, if it was, that he disbelieved it. Equally credible are several miraculous cures attested to have been performed by that Prince's intercession, soon after his death; though James, it is true, had more religion than most of the Popes, and, if his family had been restored, and continued Papists, he would probably have been canonized. Of the same stamp as the above, extracted also from Carte's *story-book*, is a plan formed also by the Duke of Marlborough, for seizing Queen Anne and her ministry, assassinating Oxford and Bolingbroke in their chairs, &c.

The most distinguished writer in the Hanover collection is M. de Robethon, a French refugee, first a kind of private secretary to King William, and afterwards to the Brunswick family, all the letters which George I. and II. and Queen Caroline sent to this country, from the time he entered into their service, till their arrival in Britain, being written by him. In the Stuart papers, some letters (among others) of the exraf-

give

give weight to what he says, he transcribes Cardonnel's draughts with his own hand. But this innocent impoſition ceaſed, when, upon the ſickneſs of his ſecretary, he wrote to Robethon in Engliſh, excuſing himſelf for not uſing the French language, by ſaying, *Poore Cardnall is ſicke.*" And, in like manner, on this paſſage in a letter from Robert Hatley to the Elector, "I have taken the liberty to write this in Engliſh, becauſe I know your E. H. has an Engliſh heart," our hiſtorian archly remarks, "There was another reaſon; he could write no other language." Of Sir William Ellis (who was treaſurer to the Pretender, though a Proteſtant, and decyphered many of the Stuart papers), and his family, ſome anecdotes were inſerted in a former volume of our Magazine *. The preſent Right Hon. Welbore Ellis is (we are told) the ſon of his brother, the Iriſh biſhop. In one of theſe decyphered letters, dated 1711, "Mrs. White [a fictitious name] to Mr. Watſon [Earl of Middleton]," is the following paſſage: "The birth-day of the Queen, the Duke of Marlborough was in a chair in St. James's park, with the curtains drawn; the mob, that believed it to be the Prince Eugene, huzza'd the chair; but the Duke modeſtly drew back the curtains, and put himſelf out, and, with a ſign, ſhewed his diſlike to the ſalutation. The mob, finding their miſtake, and that it was he, cried out, *Stop Thief!* which was a thorough mortification to him."

[This reminds us of a ſimilar miſtake made by the mob ſome years before, when the Duke was in the zenith of his popularity. On their huzzaing a chair in which was the Earl of Peterborough, whom they miſtook for *the General*, as they called him, the Earl ordered the chairmen to ſtop, opened the door, and throwing them a handful of money,—"There," he cried, "I am not the Duke of Marlborough, and, as a proof of it, my lads, there is all the money I have in my pocket."]

But to proceed—"His daughters, that day, to ſhew their contempt of the court, were in wrapping gowns, at a window in St. James's, to ſee the company paſs, two of them; and the other two drove through the Pall-Mall four times, in the worſt mob dreſs they could put themſelves. The Duke was in a black ſuit that day, and his ſon-in-law, the Duke of Montagu, was at court in a plain coarſe red coat, with a long ſhoulder-knot, in ridicule of the day," &c.

In one of Princeſs Sophia's letters to the Earl of Strafford in 1712 (Robethon's draught), the following paſſage is remarkable: "The good-natured Lord Rivers told me, he clearly perceived I was of the Duke of Marlborough's party. I anſwered, that, "if the Queen had made an ape her General, and he had gained ſo many battles and towns, I would be equally for him; and I ſee you have forgot how little I was obliged to his wife; and, as for himſelf, he never ſpoke to me of any thing which had any concern with the advantages of this houſe. His expreſſion, in ſpeaking of the Queen, was always, that "ſhe was a very good ſort of woman." He repeated this frequently, and it appeared to us too low a commendation of ſo great a princeſs." And the year before, Marlborough uſed the ſame expreſſion to the court of St. Germain's, ſaying, in a converſation with Tunſtal (one of their agents), that "ſhe [the Queen] is a very honeſt perſon, but eaſily won and wrought upon," &c. To the ſame Tunſtal, 1713, Marlborough is alſo ſaid to have ſolemnly proteſted at Antwerp, that "he had rather have his hand cut off, than do any thing prejudicial to the King's [Pretender's] ſervice." In the Hanover papers of 1713, "Cadogan" is ſaid to have "conſidered as the greateſt advantage to their party, the continuance of the war of the Empire againſt France, and the death of the King of France, or of the Queen [Anne], or of the Pretender. The firſt was old, the ſecond was ſickly, and the third was conſumptive. The Queen, he ſaid, GOT DRUNK every day, as a remedy againſt the gout in her ſtomach." If ſo, there was ſome reaſon, perhaps, for ſtyling her "Brandy-faced Nan," &c. in a famous vulgar epigram, made at that time, on her ſtatue in St. Paul's church-yard *. Among the reaſons which Baron de Bothmar gives to Robethon, for being ſorry that the Earl of Clarendon, and his Jacobitiſh ſecretary, were to be ſent to Hanover, is the following: "Becauſe he is a ſelfiſh and preſumptuous fool,

* Vol. XXXIX. p. 328.

* Brandy-fac'd Nan is left in the lurch,
With her face tow'rds the brandy-ſhop,
and her back tow'rds the church.

and

agree to whatever you ſhall think moſt convenient for my intereſt, which, after all, is inſeparable from yours; being fully reſolved to make uſe of no other means but thoſe you judge moſt conducing to our mutual happineſs, and to the general welfare of our country. Your moſt entirely affectionate brother."

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RECEIPT

RECEIPT *to make a* GHOST,

Addreſſed to Lady B—n—e.

TAKE the man that adores you—and do
but look round,
With thoſe bright ſparkling eyes, he will
quickly be found—
Then receive him at firſt with good-nature
and eaſe, [pleaſe.
And uſe all your ways (you have many) to
Let him hang on that look, and be bleſs'd
with that ſmile, [guile;
Which could ſorrow herſelf for a moment be-
If he ſpeaks but a word, be all ſilent attention,
Affability, mildneſs, and ſweet condeſcenſion.
But when thus thou haſt rais'd him to viſions
above,
And he figures ecſtatic the raptures of love,
Then be ſudden, and quickly reverſe thy be-
haviour,
Let thy cruelleſt ſcorn be eſteemed a favour,
When compar'd with the puniſhment thou haſt
in ſtore [to adore;
For the wretch who thy charms thus preſumes
And inſtead of the ways thou firſt thought'ſt
of to pleaſe him,
Invent all thy arts to torment and to teize him.
If he ſpeaks to thee now, wonder at his aſſu-
rance,
And eſteem his civilities paſt all endurance.
If thou canſt, thy agreeable manners forget,
Be this moment a prude, and the next a co-
quette;
Not the poppy's mild juice (thou haſt made
him ſo mad) [had.
Will reſtore the ſweet ſleep that he yeſterday
See! he ſickens and dies, and becomes that
dear creature [without feature.
Thou haſt long wiſh'd to ſee, without limb,
And if it be true, as great Plato has ſaid,
(That old Grecian ſage) that the ſouls of the
dead,
For the thing which they held here in high
admiration, [tion,
Still pine, and forſake not their old habita-
He will ſtill hover round thee, a delicate Ghoſt,
As the deareſt of things that on earth he lov'd
moſt.
Then be not ſurpris'd if thou hear'ſt a deep ſigh,
And ſhouldſt ſee Mr Ghoſt gliding penſively by;
He will do thee no harm, for he ſtill loves to
gaze [in a blaze.
On thoſe charms which have ſet the whole world

A Poetical Billet from Captain ROACH *to Mrs.* RUDD.

WHILE nobles burn thy tedious chains
to break,
And doat on fraud for Carolina's ſake—
While turnkeys itch their groſſer flames to
quench,
And reverend M—ſ—d fidgets on the bench—
While W—kes in thee firſt owns a power di-
vine,
And knows his deeds muſt ever yield to thine,
Tho' city ſpoils his Gallic fame ſhould raiſe,
And other bonds of other Sylvas blaze—
Oh, could theſe lines, a lover's tale to tell,
Aſcend the walls of Newgate's topmoſt cell,
From cloſe-barr'd windows chaſe the hov'ring
gloom, [room,
And cloath with Indian forms th' unpaper'd
All, all thou would'ſt, thy inſtant wiſh ſhould
meet,
And theſe dear manſions rival Harley-ſtreet.
Yet dread not thou a vulgar ſwain's ap-
proach, [Roach;
The man who courts thy hand is Captain
Both ſought renown, yet different paths pur-
ſu'd, [drench'd with blood;
Fraud mark'd thy courſe, while mine was
Small diff'rence yet our wayward fates afford,
The crow-quill pen was dang'rous as the ſword;
And, join'd at laſt, may fix each rival name
On Tyburn's loftieſt amaranth of fame *.
Come thou, whoſe arts our doting ſex adore,
Conſort of Rudd, and choice of Salvadore!
Or greater offspring of the Stuart line!
(For ſure in thee their brighteſt virtues ſhine)
Be thou henceforth thy fellow-captive's wife,
And ſhare with him the joys of doubtful life!
The ſweeteſt cordial time permits ſupply,
And triumph once o'er fortune ere you die.—
'Tis done; methinks new tranſports fire my
breaſt:
Ye cooks of Newgate, dreſs the bridal feaſt!—
Friends, give me joy; together let's be gay;
When others hang ſhall be our wedding-day.
And when with felons the full cart is crown'd,
And the bell tolls its elevating ſound,
When ropes and fetters ſtrew the preſs-room
floor,
And parting drams conſed'rate gin-ſhops pour,
Thou, Caroline, thoſe glorious ſhades invite,
By day who cheated, or who ſtabb'd by night;
Call Chartres, Leukup, Cranſtoun, Hayes the
fair †,
And Horne, our ſole-invited prieſt, be there;
He with black tongue ſhall bleſs the bride,
and ſpread
His gown and caſſock on our nuptial bed ‡.

ODE TO MAY.

HAIL to the lovely tuneful May,
The faireſt daughter of the year!
The birds ſalute thee on each bloomy ſpray,
Spontaneous roſes in thy train appear.

---

* *Loftieſt amaranth of fame.* This beautiful ſpecimen of Grecian imagery, Mr. Maſon was adviſed by Gray to leave out of Caractacus, as being inconſiſtent with Druidical mythology.

† *Hayes the fair.* Not the celebrated Charlotte, but Mrs. Catherine Hayes, a lady who had the misfortune to murder her huſband, and live in inceſt with her ſon. This note is added to prevent all poſſibility of miſtaking the one character for the other.

‡ Should the Captain eſcape from his preſent charge, he may be tried on a ſecond indictment in the court of Parnaſſus, for having robbed Dr. Young's Revenge of almoſt all the concluding lines of its fourth act.

The

The chilling gales no more inſpire
With murmurs *Want*'s unpenſion'd crew;
But Nature, now the ſwelling rains retire,
Shews thy green path, with many a violet blue.

Hence minſtrelſy of ſqueaking ſtrings;
What ſweeter warblings round me play!
While the lark undulating upward ſprings,
Till ſoft her warbled ſweetneſs melts away.

Farewel the hero's thund'ring blow,
The ſailor's triumph on the waves;
Farewel to cities, and the gaudy ſhow
Of pageant kings, admir'd by cringing ſlaves!

Oh! lay me in ſome artleſs ſcene!
Awake my lyre to vernal lays;
Let me, diſdaining Flatt'ry's wreath to glean,
With pleas'd attention on thy beauties gaze!

And, ſee, a charming croud appears,
By ſweet Simplicity adorn'd;
Health's roſeate boon their virgin ſpirits cheers,
Scandal and peeviſh gloom are wiſely ſcorn'd.

Now, mingling with your happy ſwains,
I weave the light-wing'd rural dance;
Strange tides of joy exhilarate my veins,
I heed not how th'enraptur'd hours advance.

Lull'd by this harmleſs paſtime gay,
To Albion ſtill may peace be dear:
Hail to the peaceful, lovely, tuneful May,
The faireſt daughter of the varied year!

On CHELTENHAM SPA.

LONDON, adieu! where ſpreads her ſails,
Tainted with peſtilential gales,
Soft Luxury; in tides of mirth,
To looſe deſire affording birth,
Where Folly, rapt: from dreary call,
Where Diſcord ſtreams, with clamorous yell;
Oh, lead me from this baneful ſeat,
To ſcenes of bliſs and calm retreat!
Place me in ſome ſequeſter'd dale,
In CHELTENHAM's variegated vale,
Thro' many an extended mile,
Where *Ceres* bids her harveſts ſmile,
And blithe *Pomona*, with her train,
With ſparkling nectar cheers the ſwain,
And thro' the flower-enamel'd mead,
The lowing herds luxurious feed.
Here to the genial ſpring be paid,
My annual vows for friendly aid,
Fair health reſtor'd, the nerves freſh-ſtrung,
The tribute claim of grateful ſong:
Severn, quick-ſtriding to convey
Treaſures from *Neptune*'s boundleſs ſway!
Stern *Malvern*'s cliffs aſtounding high!
Alps behind *Alps*, that reach the ſky!
Say, where, in this extended ſpace,
Contentment ſweet has fix'd her place;
Does ſhe delight alone to dwell
In homely cot, or hermit's cell?
No, no. See here her bleſſings ſhed,
Unfulfilled, on the *Stateſman*'s * head!
See him impatient to embrace
With ecſtaſy his lovely race,
Enjoy ſerene domeſtic eaſe,
And all the ſweets of balmy peace!
See him the pomp of ſtate decline,
And, by concealing greatneſs, ſhine!

Cheltenham, Auguſt, 1775.

To Mr. GARRICK,

On the Report of his leaving the Stage.

WHEN—rarely now to public eyes conteſt—
The ſun of *Shakeſpeare* beams on *Garrick*'s breaſt,
To circling crouds he deals th' electric fire,
As joy or grief, as love or rage, inſpire.
Such ſtorms of mirth once daſh *Prittlard* rais'd;
Such wat'ry eyes on melting *Gibber* gaz'd;—
But, alas! their chaplets fade beneath the tomb,—
On *Garrick*'s head may wreaths more laſting bloom!
But ſay, ſhall Fame declare, while *Shakeſpeare* dies,
His old conſed'rate, England's *Roſcius*, flies?
Sees *Smith* inter his lovers' cold remains,
And ſavage *Macklin* hang his kings in chains?
Nature's plain dreſs far off lets *Reddiſh* fling,
And lead her forth a prim, patch'd, powder'd thing?
Shall equal wrong attend his publiſh'd lays,
Where critic ivy choaks poetic bays?
His obvious ſenſe ſhall *Warburton* refine,
And *Hanmer* ſmooth each nobly rugged line?
His language *Tibbald* vamp with faithleſs art,
And *Upton*'s learning freeze his plaſtic heart?
Shall ſlow ruin *Johnſon*, ſtervent, bring,
Who clog, with notes of lead, his active wing;
While preſs'd he ſinks, and but ſurvives to tell
That ſexton *Capel* tolls his paſſing bell?
Garrick! 'tis thine his ſuff'ring worth to ſhield,
Beſtride the vanquiſh'd, and regain the field;
One meaning glance of eyes like thine can ſhew
What lab'ring critics boaſt in vain to know.
Once more let *Cawdor* graſp his midnight ſteel,
And *Juba* mix with half utter, half conceal,
In death's ſad hour bid gay *Mercutio* ſmile,
Or ſportive *Philip* Auſtria's calm revile;
Elſe, idly ſculptur'd *Hampton*'s *God* appears,
A boaſt of wealth, a ſight for gaping peers;
For while thy tongue deſerts his friendleſs ſtrain,
Thy generous hand has rear'd his ſhrine in vain.

* Lord NORTH, who was at *Cheltenham* with his family at this time.

ACCOUNT

into the hands of the ſame Committee from Mr. James Chriſtie, of Baltimore, to Lieut. Col. Gabriel Chriſtie, of his Majeſty's 60th regiment, at Antigua, in which he tells his brother, that matters were there in the utmoſt confuſion, owing to ſome violent fanatic ſpirits among them; and that it was become neceſſary for the moderate people to unite in their own defence, after being threatened with the loſs of life, &c. for not acceding to what, ſays he, we deem Treaſon and Rebellion. He adds, *a part of yours or any other regiment, I believe, would keep us very quiet.* This letter gave grievous offence. Mr. Chriſtie was ſummoned to appear before the Committee; but he being ill in bed, a deputation was ſent to interrogate him, to whom he frankly acknowledged the letter to be his writing, but deſired that all further proceedings upon it might be ſuſpended till his health would permit his perſonal attendance; but that was refuſed, and a guard of nine men and an officer placed round his houſe, with an injunction that he pay 5s. a day for each man, and 7s. 6d. for the officer. They next day proceeded to enquire further, who theſe moderate men were that had united for their defence, and being anſwered, that the letter was written when contentions ran high, and ſome talk had been dropt in converſation with reſpect to ſuch a meaſure, but that it meant nothing, and had paſſed off without effect, and was therefore rather a matter of chit-chat to his brother than of any ſerious import, he hoped the Committee would ſee it in the true light in which it was intended, and wave all further enquiries about it. But on further and deliberate conſideration it was unanimouſly the opinion of the Committee, that, by repreſenting the people of the town to be concerned in treaſonable and rebellious practices, and intimating that a number of ſoldiers would keep them quiet, he had manifeſted a ſpirit inimical to American rights, and therefore thought it their duty to advertiſe him as an enemy to the country, and deſire all perſons to break off all connection and intercourſe whatever with him. They ordered him, beſides, to be put under confinement till the opinion of the Continental Congreſs could be taken concerning his offence. Inſtances of like arbitrary proceedings, with regard to ſuſpected perſons, might be collected from the complaints of individuals enough to fill a volume, not on the part of the Provincials only, but on the part of the Regulars reciprocally. But theſe we imagine may ſuffice to ſhew with what caution people ſhould write, even to their moſt intimate friends, in troubleſome times. It may, however, be remarked, that rigid proceedings of this kind can have no good effect. They may alienate, but can never conciliate the minds of men to the cauſe to which they are naturally averſe.

Our advices from America differ much with regard to the diſpoſitions of the Indians reſpecting the preſent diſpute; nor is it eaſy perhaps to fathom the real intentions of a people who probably would be glad to eſpouſe the ſtrongeſt ſide. There is, however, a degree of malignancy in endeavouring to engage thoſe ſavages in the quarrel that cannot be juſtified on the principles of humanity. Introducing them upon the ſtage of action for the purpoſe of butchering our fellow-ſubjects, let which ſide ſoever avail themſelves of their aſſiſtance, is equally impolitic and anti-chriſtian. The deſtroying angel that is already abroad will ſufficiently depopulate the provinces without the aſſiſtance of ſuch infernal agents to carry devaſtation to their remoteſt bounds.

The ſame uncertainty prevails with reſpect to the part the Canadians are diſpoſed to take in the preſent troubles. As merchants, they no doubt wiſh for peace. The fair opportunity that now preſents itſelf for carrying on a lucrative trade, not only with the Colonies at war, but with the Weſt-India iſlands, and the Indians, cannot eſcape the notice of a wiſe and mercantile people; but the ſlaviſh ſyſtem of government which they have adopted is calculated to keep them ſo much under ſubjection, as to leave them not ſo much as the ſhadow of a will of their own, which is not derived from that of their ſuperiors. It may be poſſible, therefore, that they may be compelled to march againſt the Coloniſts; but it will be impoſſible to make them ſoldiers.

The following letters will confirm what we have obſerved of the inveteracy that begins to be diſcernible between the parties engaged in this much-to-be-lamented conteſt:

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Lieutenant-General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boſton, Aug. 20, 1775.

"MR. Waſhington, who commands the rebel army, has written to me on the ſubject of the treatment of the rebel priſoners in our cuſtody, a copy of whoſe letter I tranſmit your Lordſhip, together with a copy of my anſwer. Major Skene, made priſoner at Philadelphia, is ſent into Connecticut, where he is to be confined with ſome others; and I underſtand they make war like ſavages, making captives of women and children.

The rebels are very numerous, and continue to throw up works, in ſome points nearer to the town than before. Their advanced parties have been drove back both at Boſton and Charles-Town, and their poſts deſtroyed. They landed a large body a ſecond time at the light-houſe,

houſe, where they made priſoners of a few marines poſted there by the Admiral, and ten or twelve carpenters, who were repairing the houſe.

A fleet of tranſports, who had been out in ſearch of live ſtock, is juſt returned with about 2800 ſheep, and above 100 head of oxen, which will be ſome relief to the troops in general, and of great benefit to the hoſpitals."

Copy of a letter from George Waſhington, Eſq; to his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Gage.

"SIR,

I underſtand that the officers engaged in the cauſe of liberty and their country, who, by the fortune of war, have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiſcriminately into a common gaol appropriated for felons; that no conſideration has been had for thoſe of the moſt reſpectable rank, when languiſhing with wounds and ſickneſs; that ſome have been even amputated in this unworthy ſituation.

Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they ſuppoſe they act from the nobleſt of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point; the obligations ariſing from the rights of humanity and claims of rank are univerſally binding and extenſive, except in caſe of retaliation. Theſe, I ſhould have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of thoſe individuals whom chance or war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear ſuggeſting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and thoſe miniſters under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wiſhed to ſee for ever cloſed.

My duty now makes it neceſſary to apprize you, that, for the future, I ſhall regulate my conduct towards thoſe gentlemen, who are or may be in our poſſeſſion, exactly by the rule which you ſhall obſerve towards thoſe of ours who may be in your cuſtody. If ſeverity and hardſhip mark the line of your conduct, (painful as it may be to me) your priſoners will feel its effects; but if kindneſs and humanity are ſhewn to ours, I ſhall with pleaſure conſider thoſe in our hands only as unfortunate, and they ſhall receive the treatment to which the unfortunate are ever entitled. I beg to be favoured with an anſwer as ſoon as poſſible, and am, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Cambridge, Aug. 11, 1775."

Copy of a letter from his Excellency Lieutenant General Gage, to George Waſhington, Eſq;

"SIR, *Boſton, Aug.* 13, 1775.

TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible, and compaſſion to the ſubdued is become almoſt a general ſyſtem.

Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon theſe principles your priſoners, whoſe lives by the law of the land are deſtined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindneſs, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hoſpitals, indiſcriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would juſtify ſevere recrimination. I underſtand there are of the King's faithful ſubjects, taken ſome time ſince by the rebels, labouring like negro ſlaves, to gain their daily ſubſiſtence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to periſh by famine, or take arms againſt their king and country. Thoſe who have made the treatment of the priſoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boſton, a pretence for ſuch meaſures, found barbarity upon falſehood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the ſentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to poſſeſs, will be exerted to correct theſe miſdoings: be temperate in political diſquiſition: give free operation to truth, and puniſh thoſe who deceive and miſrepreſent, and not only the effects, but the cauſes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

Should thoſe, under whoſe uſurped authority you act, controul ſuch a diſpoſition, and dare to call ſeverity retaliation, to God, who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful conſequences. I truſt that Britiſh ſoldiers, aſſerting the rights of the ſtate, the laws of the land, the being of the conſtitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the ſpirit their cauſe inſpires, and from the ſame motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortunes.

Till I read your inſinuations in regard to miniſters, I conceived that I had acted under the King, whoſe wiſhes, it is true, as well as thoſe of his miniſters, and of every honeſt man, have been to ſee this unhappy breach for ever cloſed; but, unfortunately for both countries, thoſe who long ſince projected the preſent criſis, and influence the councils of America, have views very diſtant from accommodation.

I am, Sir, &c. THO GAGE."

The following article is from the London Gazette:

'*Whitehall, Sept.* 19. Advices have been received from North-Carolina, that the diſorders in that province having continued to increaſe, Governor Martin had judged it neceſſary to abandon Fort Johnſon, on Cape Fear river, where he had lately fixed his reſidence; and to remove the

the cannon and ſtores under the protection of his Majeſty's ſloop Cruizer, on board of which he had retired; and that on the night of the 18th of July, a conſiderable number of perſons had entered Fort Johnſon, and ſet fire to the buildings, which being of wood were entirely conſumed."

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Reſolutions of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, aſſembled at Philadelphia, *in the Month of* July, 1776.

pica.

"Reſolved, 4. That this Houſe do earneſtly recommend to the board of Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of each county in the province, that have not already made the proviſion hereafter mentioned, that they provide a proper number of good new firelocks, with bayonets fitted to them; cartridge boxes, with 23 rounds of cartridge in each box, and knapſacks; not leſs than 1500 of each article in the city and county of Philadelphia, 300 for the county of Bucks, 500 for the county of Cheſter, 600 for the county of Lancaſter, 300 for the county of York, 300 for the county of Cumberland, 400 for the county of Berks, 300 for the county of Northampton, 100 for the county of Bedford, 200 for the county of Northumberland, and 100 for the county of Weſtmoreland; to be under the care of the commanding officer of the battalions of the ſaid counties, for the immediate uſe of ſuch officers and ſoldiers as ſhall be drafted from the battalions from time to time for actual ſervice, and to recommend and enjoin the officers and committees of each county of this province to ſelect a number of men equal to the arms, &c. provided for the ſame, to be in readineſs, upon the ſhorteſt notice, to march into any quarter, in caſe of emergencies.

"Reſolved, 5. That the firelocks, to be provided as aforeſaid, be of one ſize and bore, with ſteel rammers, and bayonets well fitted to them, and that patterns of the ſaid firelocks, and bayonets, be immediately made in the city of Philadelphia, and ſent to the different counties.

"Reſolved, 6. That proviſion be made for defending this province and city in particular, againſt the attacks of armed veſſels that may be ſent to annoy them.

"And, whereas, the ſafety of a country greatly depends on having within itſelf the means of defence, and it appears that ſufficient quantities of ſalt petre may be collected not only for its defence, but for other purpoſes:—

"Reſolved, 7. That the ſum of 2l. be paid for every 100 weight of good and merchantable ſaltpetre manufactured in this province, &c.

The Houſe then reſolved, that a committee of ſafety be appointed, 25 in number, for providing for the defence of this province againſt invaſion and inſurrection, and for encouraging and promoting the manufacture of ſaltpetre.

"Reſolved, 9. That any ſeven or more of the ſaid committee be a board for tranſacting the buſineſs aforeſaid, or any part thereof."

Then follows the vote of credit, for 35,000l. in bills of credit, of the denominations following, viz.

£.	£.	£.	£.
7000	of 40	7000	of 20
9000	—— 30	7000	—— 10

And reſolves, for putting it into the hands of Michael Hilligas, Eſq; appointed treaſurer, ſubject to the drafts of the committee, or order of the Houſe, and for ſinking the bills by a tax upon the inhabitants, agreeable to the law for raiſing the provincial tax, immediately after the provincial tax is ſunk.

Among other letters ſaid to be intercepted by Capt. Ayſcough, there is one, as it ſhould ſeem, from a member of the Continental Congreſs to his lady, which the copier makes no ſcruple to fix upon Mr. John Adams, a lawyer at Boſton; but the diſcerning reader will judge of its authenticity by the contents:

"*Philadelphia, July* 24, 1775.

"My dear,

"It is now almoſt three months ſince I left you, in every part of which my anxiety about you and the children, as well as our country, has been extreme.

"The buſineſs I have had upon my mind has been as great and important as can be intruſted to one man, and the difficulty and intricacy of it is prodigious. When fifty or ſixty men have a Conſtitution to form for a great Empire, at the ſame time that they have a country of fifteen hundred miles extent to fortify, millions to arm and train, a naval power to begin, an extenſive commerce to regulate, numerous tribes of Indians to negociate with, a ſtanding army of twenty-ſeven thouſand men to raiſe, pay, victual, and officer, I really ſhall pity thoſe fifty or ſixty men.

"I muſt ſee you ere long.—Rice has wrote me a very good letter, ſo has Thaxter, for which I thank them both. —Love to the children.

J. A.

"I wiſh I had given you a compleat hiſtory, from the beginning to the end of the journey, of the behaviour of my compatriots—No moral tale could equal it—I will tell you in future, but you ſhall keep it ſecret—The fidgets, the whims, the caprice, the vanity, the ſuperſtition, the irritability, of ſome of us is———"

Addreſſed to Mrs. Abigail Adams, Braintree.

To the care of Col. Warren.

Favoured by Mr. Hitchborne.

A report of this kind ſeems to have been propagated throughout America; and the New-York Committee have thought it of conſequence enough to trace it to the firſt reporter, one Mr. Archer, of Philadelphia; againſt whom they have publiſhed the following reſolves:

"Reſolved, 1ſt, That the author of the ſaid report is guilty of a malicious atrempt to repreſent the Continental Congreſs as intending to caſt off the connection and dependance of the Colonies on Great-Britain, and thereby to widen the unhappy breach already ſubſiſting between them.

"Reſolved, 2d, That it appears to this Committee, that the ſaid falſe and malicious report was alſo calculated to create diſſentions in the Colonies, and to weaken their confidence in the Continental Congreſs; and, therefore, that the author of it ought to be conſidered as an enemy to this country."

The following are copies of three letters from General Waſhington's Aid de Camp, and Secretary, to their friend in Philadelphia:

"*Cambridge, July* 25, 1775.

"I have juſt time to inform you, that Capt. Dowdle, with his company of riflemen, from Reading, in Pennſylvania, arrived here about one o'clock, and ſince have made propoſals to General Waſhington to attack a tranſport ſtationed in Charles river. He will engage to take her with thirty men. The General thinks it beſt to decline at preſent, but at the ſame time commends the ſpirit of Capt. Dowdle and his brave ſoldiers."

"*Cambridge, July* 27, 1775.

"The laſt three weeks have afforded no occurrences in either camp that are any way intereſting. Our army has been employed in ſtrengthening their lines, forming redoubts, and drawing down cannon, ſo as to make any attack upon this town, or penetration into the country this way, impracticable. The enemy have done the ſame on their ſide, and in this condition both armies are looking at each other. In this interval, alſo, the army has been thrown into three grand diviſions. Gen. Ward commands the right wing at Roxbury, Gen. Lee the left at Proſpect Hill, and the center, in which is included a corps de reſerve, is commanded by Gen. Waſhington. The men are healthy and in good ſpirits, ſo that we have nothing to fear but a ſurprize, which is guarded againſt by the utmoſt vigilance. The enemy, on the other hand, are ſickly, totally deſtitute of freſh proviſions and vegetables; the ſcurvy, fevers, and fluxes, carry off numbers every day, and moſt of their wounded die from their bad habit of body. Four deſerters have come out within theſe 24 hours, all of whom agree in the account of their ſickneſs and mortality."

"*Cambridge, July* 28, 1775.

"Within a day or two we have had five deſerters from the advanced poſts of the enemy; two of them are ſenſible, honeſt-looking fellows, one that came in this morning particularly ſo. They have brought a return of the enemy's killed and wounded, amounting to 1052; moſt of the wounded are dead, or in a dangerous way. They have had no freſh proviſions ſince the affair of Noddle Iſland, and are not like to have any without fighting for it. One of the deſerters went off laſt night, with leave, for Philadelphia; he is a grenadier of the Royal Iriſh. The deſerters ſay, that yeſterday morning Gen. Gage ſurrendered, in the orders of the day, his command to Gen. Howe,

Commons of the city of Dublin, their Address to his Majesty having been rejected by the Lord-Mayor and Board of Aldermen as unexpedient, it was resolved, That whoever refuses his consent to a dutiful Petition to the King, tending to undeceive his Majesty, and from which it could be hoped that the effusion of one drop of subject blood might be prevented, is not a friend to the constitution.

Aug. 24.

A most audacious robbery was committed by two villains, armed with cutlasses, at the compting-house of Messrs. Marshall and Co. brewers, at Shoreditch, by binding the master, and wounding a drayman, from whom they apprehended opposition; they then broke open the compting-house desk, and took from thence a considerable sum of money, with which they got clear off: one of the villains has since been taken.

A fire which broke out at Abo, in Sweden, on the 2nd instant, consumed upwards of 200 houses and 15 mills, and several persons lost their lives.

Aug. 30.

The Prince of Hesse-Cassel arrived at her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia's from Germany.

Aug. 31.

At a vestry at Lambeth-church came under consideration the propriety of charging the Archbishop of Canterbury to the poor's rate, &c. when there appeared 61 for it, and 65 against it.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Their High Mightinesses the States-General have prohibited the exportation of ammunition from any of the United Provinces to any of the British Colonies for one year.

The guild of merchants of the city of Dublin have returned thanks to the Earl of

A few days after, they proceeded to

of Effingham for refuſing to draw his ſword againſt the Americans, and for refuſing a commiſſion which he could not honourably hold conſiſtent with the character of a true Engliſhman.

Chriſtopher Nicholſon, of Raleigh, in Ireland, has bequeathed 5gol. to Edward Newnham for his patriotic conduct, (ſee Vol. XLVI.); 3col. to John Wilkes, Eſq; and 100l. and his houſes to Mouſh hoſpital.

A Proclamation was this day iſſued for proroguing the Parliament to Thurſday the 26th day of October, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

[illegible] a flood of Gloucestershire. [illegible]ning. The [illegible]dform ſaid the [illegible] under water, [illegible]nage.

[illegible]empting to [illegible]ſt. Times, at [illegible]rged a carbine at them, by which it is ſuppoſed one of them was mortally wounded, but was carried off by his accomplices.

Wednesday 6.

A dreadful thunder-ſtorm ſplit a very large oak in Enfield Chace, and ſet it on fire, and burnt it to the ground.

Thurſday 7.

At the anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy at Newcaſtle, the collection at church amounted to 23l. which, with 240l. ſubſcription, was diſtributed to 56 indigent widows, ſons, and daughters, of clergymen, according to their reſpective neceſſities.

Sunday 8.

A woman-preacher, who accompanied Mr. John Weſley to Plymouth, held forth upon the Parade, and brought together the greateſt concourſe of people that had ever been there; the coming of a woman methodiſt-preacher having drawn half Plymouth to hear her.

About ten at night, the inhabitants of the towns from Bath to Shrewſbury were alarmed with the ſhock of an earthquake. At Oxford, too, the vibrations were ſeverely ſtrong. It reached to Swanſea in Glamorganſhire, where it was more ſeverely felt than at any other place.

[illegible]

Wedneſday 23.

Eight of the principal inhabitants of Manchester were introduced to his Majeſty by Sir George Warren, and preſented the following addreſs:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"Actuated by an affectionate and faithful regard for your many royal virtues, and firmly attached to that conſtitution which ſecures to us the enjoyment of liberties known only to Britiſh ſubjects, we preſume, in the moſt loyal and reſpectful manner, to offer our tributes of gratitude,

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[illegible]ſſion to the [illegible]ſt ſucceſsfully [illegible]ſſed in this [illegible]ſo the peace, [illegible]t unknown [illegible]anufactures [illegible]ur Majeſty's [illegible]e town, and [illegible]re daily ad- [illegible]and where [illegible]e fully ſen- [illegible]y the people of their in- duſtry.

"Thus happy under your Majeſty's government, we look with horror upon every attempt to diſturb its tranquility;

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commiſſion ordered for his trial, his petition could not be admitted.

Thurſday 14.

The Betſy tranſport from Boſton, with 190 invalids, and two wounded officers, arrived at Plymouth in diſtreſs. They were but 24 days on their paſſage. All quiet.

Government have contracted with Mr. Melliſh to ſupply the troops at Boſton with a very conſiderable number of oxen, and 14,000 ſheep, the largeſt and fatteſt that can be procured.—Several of the oxen, and 4000 of the ſheep are ordered to be ſent over immediately, alive, and the remainder as ſoon as they can be

Tueſday 19.

The ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which began the 15th inſtant, ended, when the following convicts received ſentence of

deceaſed.—*Gaz.*

Friday 22.

Being the anniverſary of their Majeſties coronation, the ſame was obſerved with uncommon demonſtrations of joy. The illuminations at the French ambaſſador's were the grandeſt ever known on the occaſion.

Monday 24.

At a meeting of Middleſex Juſtices at Hicks's-Hall, it was unanimouſly agreed to addreſs his Majeſty, to expreſs their readineſs to ſupport ſuch meaſures, as ſhould be thought expedient to reduce the Colonies to a proper ſenſe of their duty.

Thurſday 28.

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Friday 29.

Saturday 30.

Some weeks ago, a mason, and his labourer, having been employed in pulling down Fenwick-tower, near Stamfordham, in Northumberland, found, between the floor and the arch, a considerable number of gold pieces, of the coin of Edw. II. and III. but quarrelling over their cups, about dividing the booty, it came to the ears of Sir Walter Blacket, who, as lawful owner, demanded the same, and re-

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each, and un-
from the bat-

in the harbour, and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. The Provincials are situated from Charles-river, about 200 rods below College, where they have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about 50 rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; next at Charlestown road, on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect-hill, another redoubt, and strong fortification; then on Prospect hill is Putnam's Post, a very strong fortification; then between that and Winter-hill, a redoubt. On Winter-hill, a strong citadel, and lines over Charlestown road to Mistick; then in Mr. Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mistick-river: so that they have a compleat line of circumvallation from Charles-river to Mistick-river. Their main fortress on Prospect-hill; the main fortress of the King's troops on Bunker's-hill, within cannon shot of each other. A hill between these two posts, called Cobble-hill, will probably soon cause a squabble which army shall have it. At Roxburgh side the King's troops have dug across the neck, and let the water through, and the Provincials in turn have trenched a-

prosperity and opulence.

"It is with affliction, say they, we behold a nation, as renowned for wisdom as for valour, involved in a civil war, in which disloyalty to his Majesty's American subjects to their Prince, or want of affection to their Mother-country, constitute no part of the unnatural controversy: and we trust, under a merciful God, in the aid of your intercession with his Majesty, for a speedy termination of these hostile animosities of his contending subjects, which undermine the power, and threaten the destruction of the empire.

To which the Governor returned the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I receive with *satisfaction* your congratulations on my return to this country, and obliging assurances of your affectionate regard from my former residence among you; and of your continued confidence in me at this melancholy crisis of public affairs, already carried to an extreme much to be lamented by every good man and well-wisher of his King and country.

"I confess my disappointment at the change of circumstances in this Government, and feel the weightiest distress at the present unfriendly aspect of the times. Long residence in the Colonies, and a happy experience of repeated friendships, have, as it were, naturalized me to America, and bound me, while I remained in England, faithfully to represent the loyalty, sentiments, and situation, of the inhabitants of this Province, and to support their interest with my best endeavours. At the same time, my breast glowing with an ardent zeal for the honour of my Sovereign, and affection for my native country, I was induced to embark again for this Government, cherishing the pleasing hope of being able to contribute, in some small degree, to the hastening the general wish of the nation for a speedy and happy Reconciliation between Great-Britain and her Colonies. It

surely be glorious in the Americans to avail themselves of so important an opportunity, in so noble a cause. In the present moment, were America to liberate the restraints she has laid on her commerce and constitutional authority, and through her Provincial Assemblies grant, suitable to the ease of their circumstances,

supplies

and dignity, to receive, yet the Petition to the King had been presented to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it with the most gracious expressions of regard and attention to the humble requests of his dutiful subjects in New-York; and I am enchanted to say, that nothing can give greater satisfaction to the Royal breast than to see us again a happy and united people.

William Tryon.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 28. The Hon. Lady Betty Hulme, of a son.

11. Lady of Richard Henry Alexander Mainet, Esq. a daughter.

16. Lady of Ld. Vis. Grimston, of a son.

7. James Platt East, Esq; of Brockhill, Berks, married Miss Anne Maria Chamberlayne, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, of Great Bedwin.

14. The Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Boyle, daughter of the late Archibald Boyle, Esq; of the navy.

15. Wm. Shallcross, Esq; of Shelton, to Miss Jefferies.

16. Lewis Disney, Esq; of Norcham, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Brooke, of Duke-street, Essex.

19. Maurice Stanley, Esq; Fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, and 2d librarian of Shepherds-well.

Thomas Bacon, Esq; of Glemham, in Suffolk, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Umfreville, of Swaffham, in Essex.

21. Sir Alexander Dunbar, Bart. physician in Dundee, to Miss Barbara Carnegy, daughter to the deceased James Carnegy, Esq; of Finhaven.

DEATHS.

CAPT. Thomas Forbes, aged nine years, at Harwich.

Dr John Sinclair, professor of philosophy, at the University of Edinburgh.

Geo. Dixon LL.D. register of the diocese of Dublin.

Rev Dr Lindsley, dean of Tuam, Ireland.

Rev Daniel Dickinson, A. M. Dublin.

Rev Francis Hawkins, rector of Higham Gobbion.

Rev Dr Chetwick, prebendary of the cathedral of Exeter.

Rev Dr Francis Corbett, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, aged 92. He succeeded the celebrated Dr. Swift.

Dr Napier, physician, at Chatham, Hants.

Walter Biddulph, Esq; uncle to the present Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.

Rt. Hon Lady Mary Herbert, last surviving daughter of the late Duke of Powis, in her 90th year.

Lieut. Jordan, of the navy, of the wounds he received in the action of the 25th of June, in America, where he went as a volunteer.

Capt Calder, of the 38th regiment, at Boston, of the wounds he received in the same engagement.

Mr. Foulis, printer to Glasgow University.

Mrs Hatchy, aged 103, Dublin.

James Butler, Esq; Ethy.

Michael Obrian Dillon, Esq; general and colonel of the 45th regiment.

John Platt, Esq; Major of Bloomsbury.

Francis Wood, Esq; a justice for the East Riding, Yorkshire.

Thomas

[illegible] Lady [illegible] Nottinghamshire

[illegible] Cockburn, Esq; [illegible]

[illegible] Jeffry's 8th regiment, in Ambuscade [illegible]

[illegible] Chaplain, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Fry [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

and digging, to receive, yet the Petition to the King had been presented to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it with the most gracious expressions of regard and attention to the humble requests of his dutiful subjects in New-York; and I am authorized to say, that nothing can give greater satisfaction to the Royal breast than to see us again a happy and united people.

Whitehall, Tuesday

BIRTHS.

Right hon. the Countess of Lady Betty Butler, of a son

12. Lady of Richard Manby Alexander Bethune, of a daughter

16. Lady of Lt. Col. Gunston, of a son

MARRIAGES.

Rt. Hon E. of Belvedere, to Miss Bloomfield, of Redwood, Ireland

Rev. Mr Hepham, rector of Hornsey, to Miss Isleworth, niece to the Bishop of London

Rev Mr Bisp. Round, of Middleton, to Miss Sally Haynes, of Hertford

John Harriott, Esq; of Stembridge, in Essex, to Miss Reynolds, of Thames-st.

Hugh Owen, Esq; member for Pembrokeshire, to Miss Cuppy, of Hampton

Rev Dr Turner, of Portland-street, to Miss Wharton, of the former

Capt. John Dudley, of the 20th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Knott, daughter of the late Penniphone Knott, Esq

Hon. John Grey, of Dunstanborough, Northumberland, aged 60, first time married, and father of 20 children; to Mrs Eleanor Hunt, aged 40, third time married, and mother of 10 children

John Elliot, Esq; to Miss Hamilton, of Portsmouth

Rev Obl Smith, of Ashling, Sussex, to Miss Elizabeth Hunt

Rev. Shuckburgh Gall, third son of the late Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. of Chilton-Foliat, Wilts, to the only daughter of the late Sir Henry Hooke Ascough, of the Hare, Esq; Sheriff of Lincolnshire, and the Right Honourable Countess of Mexborough

Hon. Orde, second son of the late Hon. Wm. Orde, of Nunnykirk, Esq;

16. Thomas Pelham, Esq; of Stockbridge, to Miss Lucy Pelham, daughter to the late Lord Bishop of Exeter

17. James Platt Hunt, Esq; of Brockhall, Berks, to Miss Anne Maria Thornhill, daughter of the late Rev Mr Thornhill, of Great Barford

Rev Jer Jackson, Esq; of Old Palmerston, to Miss Hunter, of Clifton, Wilts

Rev Mr Mede, nephew of the late Sir Willoughby Aston, of Great Plumstead

The E. of Ely, to Miss Bertie, daughter of the late Capt. Albemarle Bertie, R. N.

Wm. Shallcross, Esq; of Shelton, to Mrs Jellicoe

16. Lewis Dillon, Esq; of Sherborn, Monmouthshire, to Miss Blythe, of Duxbury-place, Essex

Maurice Shepherd, Esq; Fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, and Bell Lodge, of Shepherd's-inn

Thomas Bulcock, Esq; of Gunthorpe, in Suffolk, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Umfreville, of Spalding, in Essex

21. Sir Alexander Dunbar, Bart. physician to Dundee, to Miss Barbara Cranston, daughter to the deceased James Cranston, Esq; of Pinkerton

DEATHS.

CAPT. Thomas Forbes, lieutenant-governor, at Harwich.

Dr John Stevenson, professor of philosophy, at the University of Edinburgh

Geo. Dyndon LL.D. register of the diocese of Dublin

Rev Dr Lindsley, dean of Tuam, Ireland

Rev Daniel Delacherois, A. M. Dublin

Rev Francis Hawkins, rector of Kilgobbin Gobbin

Rev Dr Chaloner, prebendary of the cathedral of Exeter

Rev Dr Francis Corbet, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, aged 92. He succeeded the celebrated Dr. Swift

Dr Napier, physician, at Chatham Lines

Walter Biddulph, Esq; uncle to the present Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.

Rt. Hon Lady Mary Herbert, last surviving daughter of the late Duke of Powis, in her 90th year

Lieut. Forbes, of the navy, of the wounds he received in the action of the 24th of June, in America, where he went as a volunteer.

Capt Calder, of the 38th regiment, at Belize, of the wounds he received in the same engagement

Mr. Foulis, printer to Glasgow University

Mrs Rocky, aged 103, Dublin

James Butler, Esq; Ellis

Michael Obrien Dillon, Esq; general and colonel of the 50th regiment

John Platt, Esq; Mayor of Bloomsbury

Francis Wood, Esq; a justice for the West Riding, Yorkshire

Thomas

List of Deaths, Preferm

Thomas Lady Eliz. Worsley
Jas. Cockburn, Esq. Lieut. Col. 4th Ma
Jesty's 9th regiment, in Antigua
Mr Charles Mackenzie, formerly empl
by Lord [illegible], in the Exchequer
Scotland
20. Rev Thomas Wheatley, late min
of the Presbyterian congregation at Enfield
The Lady Gordon, of Invergordon, Scotland
Rev [illegible] Perry, the eminent preacher to
[illegible] Methodists
27. Christopher Hardy, Esq; Chelsea
Miss Frances Newman, daughter of the
late Sir Richard Newman, of Preston-deanery,
Northamptonshire, bart.

29. John Lester, Esq; Liverpool
Matthew Hon. Fetherston, Dublin
Mary Jessie Sinclair, Esq of Dunbeath,
Scotland
Capt. Benj. Jenkins, late of the Horse-
guards, Ireland
Hon Charles Greville, Lieut. General,
and Colonel of the 69th regiment of foot
30. The Hon Col. Beauclerk, lieut of
the 3d regiment of guards, and governor of
Pendennis Castle
Sept. 2. Hon Lady Young, relict of
Sir William Young, bart. Knight of the
Bath, and mother to the present Sir Geo.
Young, bart
Rev John Aubrey, LL.B. rector of
Stratfield Sea and Tytes, Hants, and
fellow of Winchester college
Richard Griffin, Esq; Alton
Hon David Falconer, brother to Lord
Falkerton, Surveyor, St. Mary-Axe
Rev John Blackwood, rector of Haver-
sham, Bucks
Lancelot Kane, Esq; Westminster
Richard Trevor, Esq; deputy secre-
tary to the Lord Chamberlain's office
Richard Moore, A Bermen of Hertford
Mr. John Gregory, Esq; Exr. supplier

19. Rev James Alton, rector of Staf-
ford, near Dorchester
Rt. Hon Alex. Wedderburn, Earl Lof-
thurt, a member of the Privy Council, and
formerly the present Lord Chancellor
Thomas Waldron, Esq; Mayor of Win-
chester
25. Sir Thomas Reynell, bart. Chelsea

Dispensations.

Rev. Richard Boulton, B. D. to hold
Little Easton R. Essex, with Stan-
ford Rivers R. both in the diocese of London
Rev Dr Wm. Turton, to hold Rocking-
ham R. with St. Dionis Backchurch, London

Preferments.

Rev. John Gott, to the living of St.
Nicholas, vacant by the death of
Dr Corbett
Rev Mr Cleave, to the R. of Cheadle,
near Stockport
Rev Dr Andrew Hamilton, to the Rs.
of Great and Little Eastham, in Hertford,
with the V. of Fabian, all in the diocese
of London
Rev Martin Berry, to the V. of Down
Ampney, Gloucestershire
Rev. John Bond, A. B. to [illegible] V.
Wilts
Rev Mr Samuel Nowell, to the Rs. of
Aldwell, Oxford, and Ickford, Bucks
Rev Geo. Berkeley Clark, LL.B. to
the V. of East Peckham, Kent, with the
V. of Cookham, in Berks

Bankrupts.

John Whitby, Plaistow, publican
Tho. Dalton, and Wm. Berry, Green-
field-street, Surrey, carpenters
Ann Gardner, Chatham, Kent, merchant
James Blundy, Barnsley, Yorkshire, tanner
Step. Shirley, near Sandiacre, ribbon-weav.
Wm. Newland, Whitechapel, victualler
Tho. Ainsworth, Manchester-lane, merchant
Jn. Severin, Newbury, Berks, grocer
Jam. Sellers, St. Philip-street, chandler.
Philip Gregory, Sidmouth, Devon, mercer
Jno. Dowdell, Bodmin, Cornwall, butcher
Ja. Mitchell, Redruth, Cornwall, tin-plate
Mary Bellamy, Otley, Bucks, grocer
Jz. Rathbone, Sandbach, Cheshire, mercer
Jn. Lindgrove, West-Looe, Cornwall, carpenter
[illegible], Whitchurch-street-row, Mary-le-bone, merch.
Stephen Simpson, Bath, linen-draper
James Bullock, Strood, Kent, victualler
Jos. Chamberlain, Tattlock, Derbyshire, dealer
Featherstone Molloy, Dover, linen-draper
[illegible] Bucks, Kirby-Lonsdale, Westm. malt.
Wm. Webb, Chelsea, grocer

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S.Sea Annuit.	S.Sea New Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3per Cent. E.I.Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets £.	s.	d.
30	142⅝a⅞	92⅛a¼	89¼a⅜	88⅛a⅜	89a⅛	85⅛a⅜	25⅛a⅜	97⅛	87⅛	86⅞a87	86⅛	153½	81⅛	63a64s.	⅞	12	18	0
31	143a⅛	92¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	98	Ditto	Ditto	86¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12	17	6
1	143⅛a¼	92⅛a⅜	89⅛a¼	88⅞a89⅛	89⅛a¼	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	12	18	0
2	Not. done																	
3	Sunday.																	
4	143¼a⅜	92⅜	Ditto	89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12	19	0
5	144	92¼	Ditto	88⅞a89	89¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅛	Ditto	154¼	81⅜	Ditto	Ditto	12	19a19	6
6	Shut	92 a⅜	89¼a⅜	88⅞a⅛a⅞	89a88⅞a89	Ditto	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	Ditto	81⅜	64a62a63.	Ditto		Ditto	
7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	155¼a½	Ditto	62a63s.	Ditto	12	19	6
8	Ditto	92a⅛a⅜	Ditto	88⅛a89	8⅞a89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	156a¼	81⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
9	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	88⅞a89	Shut.	85¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
10	Sunday.																	
11	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	97½	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	156⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	0	0
12	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	156¼a156	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛a⅞	Ditto	98	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	155½a156	Shut	63a64s.	Ditto		Ditto	
15	Ditto	Ditto	89½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	64a65s.	r	13	0	6
16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅛	Ditto	155¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13l. 6d.a 18.		
17	Sunday.																	
18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	0	6
19	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	Ditto	155¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
20	Ditto	Ditto	90	89¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅜	87¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12⅞		
21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞a26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	1	0
22	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	1	6
24	Sunday.																Ditto	
25	Ditto	Ditto	90	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	2	0
26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅝	Ditto	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	156	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	1	6
28	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	89⅛a¼	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	87⅛a¼	86¼	Ditto	Ditto	63a64s.	⅛	13l	18s	18d.

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Caſtle-Alley, Royal Exchange,
Where the Value on Lives and Survivorſhips, Reverſions, and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Diſpatch.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 2, to Oct. 7, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	9	3	4	3	3	1	3	7	
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	6	
Surry	4	11	3	6	3	7	2	5	3	1
Hertford	4	10	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	11
Bedford	4	10	3	8	3	3	2	1	3	3
Cambridge	4	2	3	0	3	3	1	10	2	11
Huntingdon	4	4	0	0	3	0	1	8	3	3
Northampton	5	5	3	11	3	2	2	1	3	3
Rutland	4	10	3	1	3	1	2	0	3	4
Leicester	5	5	5	0	3	4	2	0	3	6
Nottingham	5	1	3	8	3	3	1	11	3	9
Derby	5	5	0	0	3	7	2	1	3	8
Stafford	6	0	4	8	3	6	2	0	3	10
Shropshire	6	4	5	0	3	6	1	9	3	10
Hereford	5	7	0	0	3	0	1	6	0	0
Worcester	5	10	4	4	3	5	2	4	4	6
Warwick	6	7	0	0	3	6	2	3	4	6
Gloucester	6	1	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	0
Wiltshire	5	5	0	0	3	1	2	4	4	3
Berks	5	0	0	0	3	2	2	5	3	4
Oxford	5	0	0	0	3	9	2	8	3	10
Bucks	4	10	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	3
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	8	3	5	3	4	2	3	2	7
Suffolk	4	1	3	4	3	1	2	3	2	1
Norfolk	5	1	3	2	3	0	1	10	2	0
Lincoln	5	0	3	10	3	0	1	9	3	6
York	5	2	3	11	3	7	1	10	3	10
Durham	4	7	3	4	0	0	1	11	4	1
Northumberland	4	11	3	7	3	0	1	9	3	7
Cumberland	4	11	3	8	3	1	1	10	3	11
Westmoreland	6	1	6	0	3	2	1	10	3	4
Lancashire	5	7	0	0	3	4	2	0	3	5
Cheshire	5	8	4	7	3	6	2	10	0	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	3	3	1	9	0	0
Somerset	5	9	3	0	3	4	2	1	3	8
Devon	5	7	0	0	2	11	2	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	1	0	0	2	6	2	4	0	0
Dorset	5	6	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	3
Hampshire	5	2	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	9
Sussex	4	9	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	11
Kent	4	10	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	2
WALES.										
North Wales	5	9	4	6	3	0	1	7	4	1
South Wales	5	7	4	6	3	3	1	6	3	0

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for NOV. 1774.

Nov. 1774	Winds		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S S E	little	29 6¼	53	an exceeding heavy moist dry
2	E N E	ditto	29 8	53	ditto
3	N E	ditto	29 8¼	53	heavy moist day, fine b ight evening
4	Ditto		29 8½	53	thick fog till noon, fine afternoon
5	E	fresh	29 6¼	52	cloudy, moist, churlish day
6	Ditto		29 [illegible]	51	a very wet day
7	N E	little	29 4¼	50	cloudy heavy day.
8	N N W	ditto	29 4½	47	cloudy, but fair.
9	N E	ditto	29 4½	47	fair morning, misling afternoon
10	N N W	ditto	29 8	44	slight frost early, excessive bright day.
11	N E	ditto	29 9¼	42	smart frost early, snow and fleet most part the day
12	S W	ditto	29 8¼	40	heavy moist morning and evening, bright mid day
13	N N W	ditto	30	40	smart frost in the night, fine bright day
14	Ditto	fresh	30 ¼	41	ditto a grey day
15	Ditto		30 ¼	44	chiefly cloudy, a few bright intervals
16	W S W	fresh	29 9½	47	clouds and sunshine at intervals
17	Ditto		29 9¼	50	a very fine morning, cloudy afternoon, wet evening
18	W	stormy	29 5¼	51	many flying black clouds, and some little rain
19	W N W	ditto	29 6¼	45	many clouds and some snow, very cold and frosty
20	N N E	ditto	29 8¼	42	chiefly bright, some flying clouds, snow in evening
21	N	fresh	29 9¼	41	smart frost in the night, cloudy cold day
22	W	little	29 9¼	39	ditto snow most part of the day
23	N N E	ditto	29 7¼	40	cloudy morning, bright afternoon, wet evening
24	Ditto	strong	29 4¼	42	a great deal of snow and rain, cutting wind
25	Ditto	stormy	29 5½	40	sharp frost, with a good deal of snow
26	Ditto	strong	29 8	40	ditto with scattering snow, chiefly cloudy
27	Ditto		29 9½	38	hard frost, heavy snow in the night
28	S to W	fresh	19 6½	36	same in the night, a thaw came on at ten, A. M.
29	S W	ditto	29 3¼	38	smart frost night and day, bright and clear
30	W N W	ditto	29 3	36	ditto

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 28. to Oct. 28, 1775.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	682	1292	Males	679	1382		2 and 5	132	50 and 60	118
Females	610		Females	703			5 and 10	24	60 and 70	84
							10 and 20	35	70 and 80	59
							20 and 30	90	80 and 90	26
							30 and 40	106	90 and 100	3
							40 and 50	148		

Whereof have died under two years old 551

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d½.

" I have alſo the ſatisfaction to inform you, that I have received the moſt friendly offers of foreign aſſiſtance; and if I ſhall make any treaties in conſequence thereof, they ſhall be laid before you. And I have, in teſtimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cauſe in which I am not equally intereſted, ſent to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of my Electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, ſafety, and protection of my Crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

" When the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, I ſhall be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy: And in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may ariſe from the great diſtance of their ſituation, and to remove as ſoon as poſſible the calamities which they ſuffer, I ſhall give authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance. It may be alſo proper to authoriſe the perſons ſo commiſſioned to reſtore ſuch province or colony, ſo returning to its allegiance, to the free exerciſe of its trade and commerce, and to the ſame protection and ſecurity as if ſuch province or colony had never revolted.

" *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

" I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your reſolution to maintain the juſt rights of this country, for ſuch ſupplies as the preſent circumſtances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill conſequences of this rebellion, none affects me more ſenſibly than the extraordinary burthen which it muſt create to my faithful ſubjects.

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The conſtant employment of my thoughts, and the moſt earneſt wiſhes of my heart, tend wholly to the ſafety and happineſs of all my people, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of order and tranquility through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependance. You ſee the tendency of the preſent diſorders, and I have ſtated to you the meaſures which I mean to purſue for ſuppreſſing them. Whatever remains to be done that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wiſdom. And I am happy to add, that, as well from the aſſurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I ſee no probability that the meaſures which you may adopt will be interrupted by diſputes with any foreign power."

The Commons being returned to their Houſe, and the Speaker ſeated in the Chair, the above Speech was twice read, and Mr. *Ackland*, ſon to Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, in a ſpeech highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with reſpect to America, and enforcing the neceſſity of aſſuring his Majeſty of the approbation of the meaſures already taken againſt the Americans, and of firm ſupport from his faithful Commons in the proſecution of the war. This motion was ſeconded by Mr. *Lyttleton*, late Governor of Jamaica, who entered into a long detail of the views and intentions of the Americans, inveighing vehemently againſt ſome leading men amongſt them, who had long entertained a ſettled deſign of emancipating the Colonies from the mother country and forming them into a ſeparate ſtate; that it was now time, or never, to cruſh their riſing ſpirit; that the contention was not now about this or that mode of taxation, but whether they ſhall be taxed at all; whether the ſupreme power of this realm ſhall extend beyond the Atlantic Ocean, or be confined within the narrow limits of one corner of a vaſt extended empire. He ſaid, that now was the time for every man to declare himſelf; and concluded by ſhewing the neceſſity of ſtrengthening the hands of Government, in order to break the meaſures of ſo formidable a combination.

As ſoon as he had done ſpeaking, Lord *John Cavendiſh* moved for an amendment, which occaſioned a long and warm debate, in which the fatal effects of the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſions were placed in a moſt ridiculous light.

The *Lord Mayor* agreed with the Hon. gentleman who ſeconded the motion

rica.—He told the Miniſter, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give him ſome; that he had received a letter from a Major Caldwell, who was ſettled on a large eſtate in Canada, who aſſured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be drawn on to the war; that he had tried the arts of perſuaſion in vain; that he aſſembled about two-and-thirty together, who came with large ſticks, but had concealed gun-barrels in the woods, which they were determined to make uſe of againſt the Engliſh, if they forced them to take either fifty.—Colonel Barre further added, that General Carleton and Lord Percy were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of the Provincial forces; he inſiſted, that he and his friends were held up as the leaders of faction; that the converſation of Monday with each other was, which of them ſhould go to the Tower firſt; but this they regarded not; againſt the King they could not with to do, for their anceſtors ſeated his family on the throne, but to carry their point againſt the preſent unfeeling adminiſtration, he would readily go to the block.

Lord Barrington reſumed. *Governor Johnſtone* and Col. Barre, and denied the diſaffection of the officers, &c. aſſured the Houſe, that they would receive ſatisfactory accounts to the contrary in three or eight days.

The Solicitor-General roſe to reply to Col. Barre, and ſhewed him of drawing falſe inferences from his own premiſes, entered with great ſpirit into the merit of the preſent vigorous meaſures (admitting we had loſt all the places they would infinuate), in order to put an end to a power, ſeeming to exiſt even upon a negociation with the Americans.

Mr. Burke roſe, and ſpoke for near two hours. He firſt excited the laugh of the Houſe by repeating ſome ſtunning expreſſions of the Miniſter, and placing them in a ridiculous contraſt with the unfortunate events that have ſince taken place. He *[illegible]* their ſerious attention to the preſent ſituation of affairs. He compared America to a people who had emancipated themſelves, and deſcribed the Mother Country as a pirate diſturber of the ports and the naval trade of the Colonies. The diſgraceful blocking up our troops in Boſton, he pourtrayed with his wonted ſtrength of deſcription; and after lamenting the danger of a civil war, if the diſpute with America continued, he adviſed Adminiſtration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament, oppreſſive to the trade and freedom of America, but to ſhew a friendly countenance, and to meet the Coloniſts with open arms.

Mr. [illegible]
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Friday, 27.

A report was made from the committee appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Majeſty, that the committee had drawn up an addreſs, which was read.

A motion being made for recommitting the Addreſs, a warm debate enſued. Particular exception was made to the following clauſe; "We think "fully acknowledge the gracious con- "ſiderations which induced your Ma- "jeſty to take this ſtep" (meaning the introduction

vaſt abilities and amiable diſpoſition of the noble Lord.

This called up Lord *North*. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he ſaid, for that candour and boldneſs with which he had treated his character. He was not diſpleaſed to hear his faults, from whatever motive they might be ſuggeſted; ſometimes, as in the preſent inſtance, they were ſuggeſted by *candid*, and ſometimes by malicious ones. Thoſe who ſuggeſted them from the firſt cauſe he thanked and eſteemed; thoſe who diſplayed them from the latter principle he deſpiſed. He confeſſed that indolence of temper, which Mr. Frankland had noticed, and that diſlike to buſineſs, but declared, that he was *forced* into the poſt he now held; that ſtormy and tempeſtuous as the ocean is, through which he has to ſteer, he would never *of his own accord* abandon it till the ſtorm ſubſided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adapted his meaſures laſt ſeſſions to the then ſtate of affairs. He ſaid, that when he adopted the neceſſary plan of ſending Hanoverians to our garriſons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the meaſure; that if he had waited for the meeting of parliament, our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not have been brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces againſt the rebels. He had, he ſaid, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that Houſe; and he hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious anceſtors, to heſitate a moment in their choice between ſlavery or war, between ignominy and death; but in the preſent inſtance there was no queſtion of ſlavery. Their friends have ſaid, that they only wiſhed to be put on the ſame footing on which they were in 1763; adminiſtration wiſhes to meet them upon that ground; and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without reſources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and laſting war, with the incenſed power of Great Britain, to the bleſſings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her.

Colonel *Barré*, in a very ludicrous manner, obſerved, that the noble Lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults from ſome quarters; that his Lordſhip ſtood the attacks of a certain *northern dialect* with a very good grace, but he was inſtantly ſhot dead with the *brogue*; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one ſide of the Houſe, was downright malice from another: he kiſſes the rod in ſome hands and is exceedingly docile, but is very ſore when the laſh is taken in hand by ſome others. The reaſon, he ſaid, which induced all America to take arms ſooner than the noble Lord had expected was to oppoſe a common enemy; the circumſtance put him in mind of a ſpeech made by Marſhal Schomberg to the Britiſh troops as they were croſſing the river Boyne in Ireland, *A le devoir, mes enfans, voilà vos ennemis!* As to his Lordſhip's declaration of being *forced* into the office he now holds, he ſaid, it might be poſſible that his Lordſhip was *forced* into it; but, after the glaring proofs he has given of inability in that ſtation, he could not believe there was a man in the nation weak enough to *force* him to continue in it; and, as his Lordſhip found the office ſo *burthenſome*, ſo *thorny*, and ſo *wretched*, he had ſuch an opinion of the good-nature and generous diſpoſition of many gentlemen who ſat round him, that he did not believe *one* of them would refuſe to *eaſe* his Lordſhip of a charge which he found ſo diſagreeable, and for which nature had never formed his talents: he added, that he might now retire with a great deal of propriety, as he had given the world the moſt perfect demonſtration that he could neither make *war* nor eſtabliſh *peace*.

(To be continued.)

☞ R. G. *on the Culture of Vines, ſhall appear in our next; as ſhall likewiſe the Extracts on Longitude.* J. S.'s *Solution of the Queſtion in Mathematics is approved. The Remarks of* Amicus *are juſt, and what he has farther to add will be attended to with acknowledgment.— Other Favours, though poſtponed, will be inſerted in the Courſe of the Year, or reſerved for the Supplement.*

*** *In the* Ode *imitated from* Horace, *inſtead of the two laſt Lines of the 5th Stanza, read*

And is impatient till ſhe prove
The ſcenes of riot and of lawleſs love.

and in the next Line read

Then weds and ſeeks, &c.

and the next Line but one,

for "Man" *read* "Lord."

For "Refreſhing nature," *in the 9th Stanza, read* "Their ſtrength renewing," &c.

Mr.

cumſtance marks it out; and therefore there is but one ſpecies of common time; the different marks at the head of the ſtaff only denoting faſter or ſlower.—Triple time is when the bar cannot be reſolved into its ſmalleſt conſtituent parts, without, at leaſt, one *triſection*; but as the number of theſe parts in a bar may be ſuch as will admit of both triſection and biſection, hence will ariſe ſeveral ſpecies of triple time: the moſt pure is that where every leaſt ſubdiviſion of the bar contains three of theſe leaſt parts; ſo that all the little intervals made by the ſubdiviſion pauſes, go by three and three. This is the caſe of jig time, which uſually conſiſts of ſix quavers in a bar, which is ſubdivided by one middle pauſe into two ſets of 3 quavers each, or two triplets of quavers. Had the ſame 6 quavers been ſubdivided by 3 pauſes into 3 pair of quavers, this would have conſtituted minuet time, which contains *pairs* in the leaſt ſubdiviſions of the bar, like common time, but has three of theſe ſubdiviſion-intervals in a bar. In writing a piece of muſic ſet in minuet time, when ſix quavers occur in a bar, they may be all tied together, or 4 and 2, or wholly in pairs, but never 3 and 3, for that denotes jig-time. The ſignature at the head of the ſtaff for minuet time is $\frac{3}{4}$, the 4 denotes crotchets, 4 of which make a ſemi-breve, the longeſt note now in uſe; the 3 ſignifies that 3 of theſe crotchets are contained in a bar, and therefore that the bar is tripartite, or to be ſubdivided into 3 intervals. The ſignature for jig time is $\frac{6}{8}$, ſignifying that there are 6 quavers in a bar, which muſt be ſubdivided into two triplets; 6 quavers may be divided into two equal parts, though 3 crotchets cannot. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ have not the ſame import in muſic, though (conſidered as fractions) they have the ſame value in arithmetic.

What was ſaid of common time, holds good in triple time; it is not neceſſary that every ſubdiviſion pauſe ſhould be actually heard; any one in its proper place will imply the reſt. A bar in jig time may conſiſt of a crotchet and quaver for the firſt part of the bar, and 3 quavers for the latter part. The crotchet and quaver preclude a biſection, and imply a triſection, as plainly as the 3 quavers. We will give another inſtance in minuet time; where the rythm is often broken for want of a due attention to the ſubdiviſion of the bar. A bar in minuet time may conſiſt of a pricked crotchet, and 3 quavers; in this caſe the firſt pauſe is loſt in holding the pricked crotchet; the ſecond falls between the firſt and ſecond of the 3 quavers, ſo that they muſt not, in playing, follow at equal diſtances (as is too often done), but the interval between the firſt and ſecond muſt be greater than the interval between the ſecond and third. This is ſignified by the manner of writing; for all three quavers are never tied together (as in jigs), but the firſt is a ſingle quaver, and the ſecond and third are tied together. See the firſt and third bars of the ſecond movement in the 7th ſolo of Corelli. See alſo Example 21ſt.

When a bar is reſolved into its leaſt parts, the laſt of theſe is called a driving note, in reſpect of the ſucceeding bar. Jigs commonly begin with ſuch a one. In writing, the firſt note is a ſingle quaver, called the driving note; then follows the bar, which determines the firſt principal pauſe, and of courſe regulates the place of all the others; whether they diſtinguiſh whole bars or parts of a bar. In like manner the laſt note in any ſubdiviſion interval of a bar, may be conſidered as a driving note, in reſpect to the ſucceeding interval; for inſtance, the quavers *f*, and *f in alt*, in the example from Corelli; and the quavers *a* and *c* in example 21ſt. If a ſtrict attention be not paid to theſe driving notes, the whole air of the muſic will be altered. Haſſe's celebrated concerto for French-horns, in F, through a neglect of this, is ſometimes ſo played as to loſe all its beauty. The firſt note of the concerto is a driving note; each of the ſubſequent bars conſiſt of 4 pair of quavers; each pair thus coupled by the rythm, are common chords to the key, riſing and falling by ſharp-thirds, flat-thirds, fourths, and octaves. This has a beautiful effect on the horns; but, if the firſt note be not made a driving note, the ſeveral pairs of quavers, into which the bar muſt be then ſubdivided, will be all uniſons to each other, and to the laſt degree inſipid. See Example 2d and 3d.

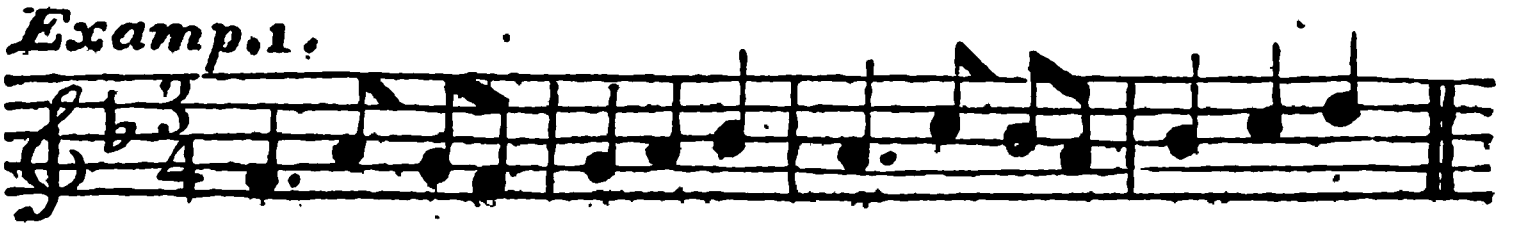
What method they take who prick barrels for hand organs I know not; the common rule for pricking the barrel in chime clocks, is by the turns of the fly, allowing a certain number of turns of the fly to a crotchet, and ſo in proportion for minums or quavers, without any regard to time, or diſtinction of bars. This muſt utterly de-

ſtroy

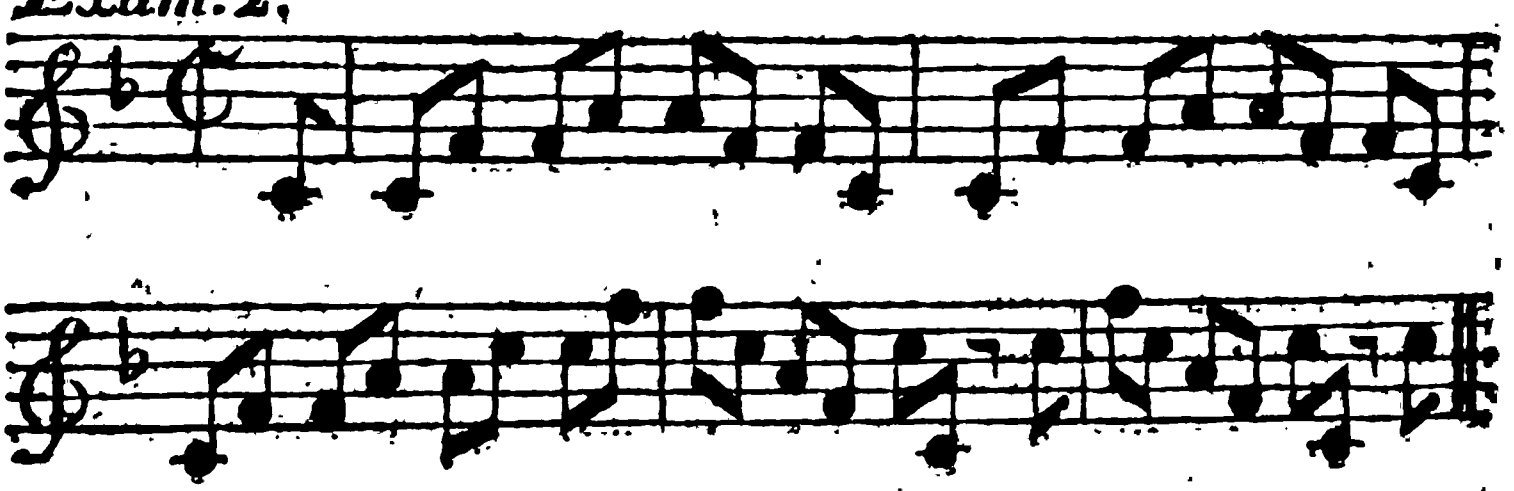
playing thorough-baſs, (ſee Keller's rules, page 3d). A falſe *barring* will, of courſe, do violence to the harmony; ſo that from the harmony alone a good judge will diſcover the true rythm of the piece; on the contrary, a proper harmony greatly ſtrengthens the rythm.

Muſical time, or rythm, we ſee, is wholly made by a regular return of the bar; common or triple time depends on the different ſubdiviſion of the bar. The moſt ſimple mode of ſubdiviſion is biſection, which produces common time; the next is triſection, from which (and theſe two mixed) comes triple time. Any reſolution of the bar into fives, ſevens, or higher numbers, would be found impracticable, being too complicated for the mind to attend to. In the nurſe's ſong of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the word *and* muſt be interpolated to make up ſix ſyllables, that the line may be *ſaid* or *ſung* in triple time. We may reſt aſſured, there can be no other ſort of time admitted into muſic beſides common time and triple time; and theſe two are ſufficient. Common time is well adapted to grave muſic; the mixed and pure triple, to that which is light and fantaſtic. W. L.

Examp. 1.



Exam. 2.



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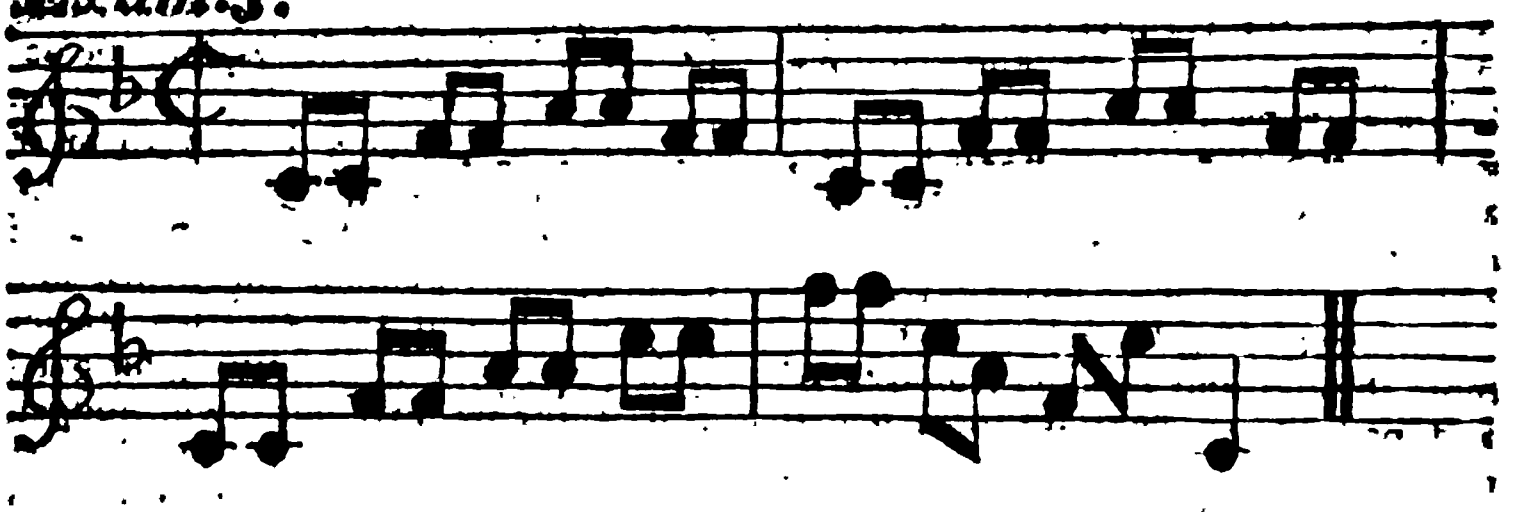

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from p.* 426.

AFTER refreſhing themſelves and their beaſts at Gaza, and laying in a ſufficient ſtore of bread, hens, eggs, garlick, and onions, to carry them through the deſerts, being ten days journey, they "ſet their faces forward to that fearefull wilderneſſe," where by the ſand they "were miſerably turmoiled and ſcorched," eſpecially Lithgow, who went always on foot; were the 2d day attacked by 200 Arabs, and "ſhrewdly annoyed with arrowes," till ſixteen piaſters were ſent; on the 3d day were kindly received and guarded at the firſt caſtle of the deſerts, built by the Turks for the relief of caravans; on the 4th ſeveral of their ſmalleſt beaſts periſhed in the ſands, with ſix men and women alſo in relieving their overburthened aſſes, encamping that night near the middle caſtle, where the Captain, leſs humane than the former, refuſed them water, "becauſe the Caravanſhip were Chriſtians," ſo that they were obliged to buy it of ſome Arabs, of which, being thick and hot, and of a brownish colour, the kind Germans [to their coſt, as the ſequel will ſhow] drank too freely. In their 5th day's march they ſaw ſeveral ſavage women lying in childbed almoſt naked, in caves, on beds

house (to which the Jewish doctor and he repaired with two Janisaries); the money amounted to 1424 sequins of gold, besides some rings and tablets. Half of the latter, with 942 sequins, were Lithgow's share, the rest went to the unconscionable Consul. However, packing them all, and hiring a mule, he brought them all to the French Factor's house, where he and his fellow-pilgrims all rejoiced that he had sped so well, none of them knowing what was in the cloak bags till they were viewed: and giving hearty thanks to the Consul, and ten pieces of gold to the Jew and Janisaries, he supped, and reposed till the morrow, praising God for his own good fortune, but sorrowing exceedingly for the loss of "these "gallant gentlemen, religiously dis-"posed, and so affable, that for fami-"liarity and kindnesse they were the "mirrours of noble minds, and ver-"tuous spectacles of humanity; whose "deaths (he adds) were to him a Hell, "and whose lives had beene his Para-"dice on earth."

After viewing and reviewing Grand Caire, "that microcosm of the greater world," in which, he says, were above 200,000 Christians of various nations, besides numberless infidels, the four French pilgrims and Lithgow hired a Janisary to conduct them to the Pyramids, four leagues distant, "renamed the World's Wonders." The S. side of the largest they ascended, but with great difficulty, on account of the broken steps (389 in number, each step being three feet high *), and found the top, which below seemed sharp as a pointed diamond, so large, that it would have contained 100 men, being a square plat form, of one entire stone, each square 17 feet. Their Janisary from thence shot an arrow with all his force into the air, thinking thereby it would have fallen to the ground; but, as they descended, they found it on the steps scarce half-way. The second and third pyramid had no steps remaining.

In their way back, their Drago-man shewed them on the banks of the Nile the place where a crocodile was killed the year before by the ingenious device of a Venetian merchant. The like for size had never been seen, being 22 feet long, and in compass of the shoulders 8 feet. This beast had devoured 46 persons, and for four years had ravaged the country for a mile of ground, which, for fear of him, was neither tilled nor sed. His custom was to come forth of the river about 8 in the morning, and lurk for his prey till 10, for he could not stay longer from water. The Venetian, leaving his ship at Alexandria, and being informed of the above by the Consul, Lithgow's adversary, generously undertook to kill the beast, having the Bashaw's licence; and, going to his ship, he fetched from thence his gunner and a piece of ordnance to Cairo.

Next day in the afternoon, being well-mounted, and accompanied by 20 Janisaries, the cannon was carried to the crocodile's accustomed place of forth-coming; where strait an ass was slain, and hung on two standing and a shearing tree, with his open belly to the river, 240 paces from it: behind him, about 240 paces more, the piece was planted, and levelled at the carcase, being charged with cut iron, and a train of powder about the touch-hole, and above it a night-house, to keep the train dry from the dew, having a cock fastened to it, and in it a burning match, to which a string was tied. Forty paces behind the piece the gunner was placed, in a pit dug on purpose, holding the string's end in his hand, and having his head veiled with a wooden cover. About midnight the horsemen retired two miles. In the morning (as usual) the crocodile came to land, where seeing the carcase he fixed his two fore feet on the middle of it, beginning to feast on the entrails; when the gunner drawing the string, and giving fire, the piece went off, and mortally wounded the crocodile, who with a horrible noise soon expired. The horsemen then drew near, and, relieving the gunner, brought with them this monster to Cairo, where his skin was hung in the Consul's hall. The merchant for this great service was highly applauded, but scorned to take from the city 500 sultans of gold which were offered him as a reward.

After staying twelve days in Cairo, bidding farewel to the courteous French Consul, the four French pilgrims and our traveller embarked at Boulacque in a boat, double-hooked on the sides with iron spikes, for fear of the crocodiles, and went down the Nile to Roseta, where they landed, and proceeded with a company of Turks to Alexandria, 50 miles distant. From thence, in 15 days, they set their faces North

* By this computation the largest pyramid is 1120 feet in height.

nicle as he ſeems to be. But to make him what grateful return I can, I ſhall inform him, that, in the *London Magazine* for *March* 1767, p. 37, he will find the ſame conſtruction of Moſheim, diſplayed with much zeal without knowledge, in a letter dated *Oxford*. In the *Gentleman's Magazine for May*, 1767, he will ſee that letter anſwered, and the abſurdity of that writer's conſtruction of Moſheim very juſtly expoſed. Now, Mr. Urban, let us conſider what the paſſage from *Philo-Ridleius*'s letter of January maintains. The firſt thing is, that the *firſt* letter to the author of the Confeſſional, containing *a clear confutation* of the miſrepreſentation of Archbiſhop Wake's projected union with the Gallican church, in that work, made its appearance, in order of time, before the letter in the St. James's Chronicle, of *May* 16, 1767; and, perhaps, before the letter in the London Magazine for *March*, 1767, at which time the zealous *Oxonian* offered his conjecture concerning the meaning of the paſſage in Moſheim. Thus ſtands the chronology of theſe matters, according to the order in which your correſpondent in January places them. Let us ſee how they really ſtand in fact. Dr. Ridley's *firſt* letter to the author of the Confeſſional was not publiſhed till the latter end of Nov. 1767, or the beginning of December; about 6 months after this *clearer confutation* made its appearance. This is an error in chronology, Mr. Urban, the like to which, we hope, will not appear in the *Life of Martin Luther*, ſo long held forth to the public, and ſo *earneſtly expected* by it. Chronology, we know, is the life of hiſtory. A ſlip of this kind may embarraſs that *clear* and *impartial* vein of hiſtory the writer is ſo eminent for, and throw a ſhade over a work from which the public expects ſo much. In the inſtance before us, the matter is of little conſequence. The mind of the writer being invigorated with reſentment, and led on with a kind of enthuſiaſm, innocently gives the Archbiſhop *a zealous retainer* in a fool's coat; as, in a former inſtance, a Biſhop has been dreſſed in a Harlequin's dreſs, and made to *droll away in the querpo of a pickle herring* *. But this *zealous retainer* of Archbiſhop Secker's was an *Oxonian*. The univerſity of *Oxford*, therefore, muſt have a ſhare of the DISPUMATIONS of your correſpondent, though it may be as innocent of this abſurdity, as the town of *Abingdon* is of the petulancy of this writer.

I muſt next take notice of a paſſage in your correſpondent's defence of September.—"I cannot find, upon looking back, that I have mentioned any man's *being a church to himſelf*. I have, however, no objection either to the idea, or the expreſſion; and if the gentleman is yet to learn how a good chriſtian may, and indeed muſt be, *a church to himſelf*, he is to be pitied as much, at leaſt, as the author of *the Occaſional Remarks*."—Though this writer, Mr. Urban, has a ſhort memory, yet he has no objection to the expreſſion of a man's being *a church to himſelf*. A church, I always thought, carried the idea of a ſociety; but perhaps, he has no objection to the expreſſion of a *man's being a ſociety to himſelf*. I know he has none to a *man's being an army to himſelf*, for he can multiply *himſelf into one, as occaſion ſerves, either for offence or defence*. I am glad to find, Mr. Urban, that this writer has ſuch a reſpect for the *Dean* and Canons of Chriſt-church. I ſhould be alſo glad to give him the meeting before them, and you may be ſure I will not be an idle ſpectator of the face he puts on upon the occaſion.

Moſheim's hiſtory was, perhaps, the innocent occaſion of all the abuſe the author of the Confeſſional has poured forth upon Archbiſhop Wake, Dr. Maclaine, like an honeſt man, as I before obſerved, guarded as well as he could againſt the effects of it in his tranſlation of the hiſtory. When he had more information given him, he readily embraced the opportunity, as every good man ſhould do, of perpetuating the antidote with the poiſon. His Diſſertation will live, however *poiſonous a morſel* it may be to the author of the Confeſſional, when the *Occaſional Remarks* will be no where to be found.

I have done, Mr. Urban, with my obſervations on this writer, and am heartily tired with anſwering confident aſſertions, where there is an entire omiſſion of *authentic* teſtimonies. The remainder of this letter ſhall be employed in bringing together the arguments already produced, and ſuch others

* See Confeſſional, 2d edition, p. 394.—*Note*, in the 3d edition, the author is ſo good as to give the Biſhop his *deceſſit*, after detaining him upon the ſtage three years.

ful Magazine; and begging of you to indulge me with a place in your next for this letter. This correspondent of yours, Mr. Urban, can have but one substantial reason, I imagine, for making it a matter of consequence, who was the author of the *first* letter; which seems to be this, that he was sensible the said letter had not been satisfactorily answered already, and that he was not capable of answering it: therefore he judged it proper to lure away his readers from the merits of the cause. I am, Mr. Urban,

Near Abingdon,
Oct. 6, 1775. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the London Review for July last some account is given of an article in the 65th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, containing Experiments and Observations in a heated Room, by Dr. Blagden; to some extracts from the account of these experiments is subjoined a criticism on the conclusions drawn from them, which for its singularity deserves to be taken notice of; and, if it have any thing but singularity to recommend it, we must confess ourselves indebted to the London Reviewers for some rectification of the generally received notions concerning the nature of heat, and the method of measuring its intensity.

The London Reviewers complain of an egregious error into which Dr. Fordyce and Dr. Blagden have fallen along with the vulgar; to wit, "that of supposing the mercurial thermometer to "be a real measure of the heat of the "air, or of any other bodies to which "it may be applied, except of such as "are of equal density with the mercury "in the instrument." What experiments these critics have made, or what reasons they can alledge in support of their private opinion on this subject, they have not condescended to communicate; it cannot, therefore, be supposed that it will much affect the credit of the gentlemen who subjected themselves to the experiments related: it may, however, not be amiss to mention a few things of which the London Reviewers must be totally ignorant, or which they must regard in a very different point of view from the usual one.

1. The London Reviewers seem not to have heard of, or not to attend to, that *equilibrium* or uniform diffusion which it is the nature of heat to affect, and which, sooner or later (according to circumstances), it never fails to attain. This is a point sufficiently established by observation. If the temperature of the quicksilver in the thermometer exceed that of the surrounding air in which it has remained a due time, whence does it derive this additional heat? or what hinders that the colder air do not carry off the superabundant heat of the mercury? There is unquestionably a great variety in different bodies with respect to their capacity of imbibing and communicating heat; nor does this variety follow the ratio of their density, tenacity, or any other property hitherto ascertained: but that sooner or later all bodies necessarily arrive at the temperature of the surrounding medium (provided, always, they retain their fixity, and are not converted into vapour), hath not, I believe, been disputed in these later times, except by the London Reviewers.

2. Most people are aware of the extreme fallibility of our senses with respect to the estimation of the degrees of heat: yet the best foundation which the Reviewers can have for their theory is the evidence of the sense of feeling. I immerse a piece of wood, another of ivory, and a third of iron, in water heated to 112°; they are suffered to remain in it a considerable time, and are then taken out, and quickly wiped dry: I handle first the wood, and find it moderately warm; then the ivory, which is considerably warmer; last of all the iron, the heat of which is so much greater that I am unable to hold it in my hand a moment: I recollect presently Lord Bacon's hypothesis of motion being the cause of heat; and, knowing that there is more matter, or a greater number of elementary particles, under the same bulk in iron than in ivory, and in ivory than in wood, I conclude that there must be also more motion, and consequently a greater degree of heat, which is supposed to be the proper effect of it. It is pity the Reviewers had not given, in support of their opinion, some experiments as decisive, or conclusions as scientifical, as the above: unluckily, however, certain experiments, equally familiar, and as much to the purpose, tend to prove exactly the contrary. In a hot summer's day I seek every expedient for a little temporary refreshment; I handle different substances with that view: I find ivory colder to the touch than wood, and iron than ivory; in this

case,

facts,—It has been aſſerted that the Americans want to throw off their dependance on Great-Britain, and to erect themſelves into a ſeparate ſtate,

carried from one colony to another, is not only forfeited, but ſubjects the veſſel, if conveyed by water, or the waggon and horſes, if by land, to a ſei-

thren, if they had not prevailed without refutation, and filled the minds of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects with indignation and horror.

"If to theſe circumſtances of peril and diſtreſs, our fears could ſuggeſt any addition, we might juſtly expect it from the reſentment of thoſe powerful enemies, who have ever ſhewn a readineſs to take advantage of our internal commotions, and will joyfully embrace the occaſion of avenging that diſgrace they ſuſtained during the late glorious war, from the united arms of Great Britain and America. And we ſhould, indeed, be reduced to deſpair, few diſappointed men, whoſe ſophiſtical arguments, and ſeditious correſpondence have, in a great meaſure, been the occaſion of deluding your American ſubjects into open rebellion.

"As Britiſh ſubjects, we teſtify our abhorrence of this unnatural rebellion; and though we deeply lament the miſfortunes our American breſhren have brought upon themſelves, yet we cannot but expreſs our warmeſt wiſhes for the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures your Majeſty hath adopted in ſupport of the legiſlative authority of Great Britain over all your dominions, which, we truſt, will now be permanently eſtabliſhed; and hope, that the loyalty which prevails here, will ſoon convince our fellow-ſubjects in America of their error, and bring them back to a juſt ſenſe of their duty and allegiance. This, and this only, can reſtore them to your Majeſty's favour, and to that flouriſhing ſtate they ſo long have, and ſtill might have enjoyed.

"May your Majeſty's councils ever prevail to the extirpating of licentiouſneſs; and, by a firm eſtabliſhment of real liberty, may you triumph over the enemies of our glorious conſtitution, and long continue to reign over a free, united, and happy people. To obtain theſe great ends, we aſſure your Majeſty of our utmoſt aſſiſtance and ſupport; and declare, that a zealous attachment to your royal perſon and family, a veneration for the laws, and an ardent affection for order and good government, are the principles which direct and animate our conduct."

[This addreſs was ſigned by 900 perſons.]

"*To the* KING'S *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

"*May it please your Majeſty,*

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the merchants, traders, manufacturers, and others, citizens of Briſtol, humbly beg leave to approach the throne with the moſt reſpectful aſſurances of our unalterable attachment and affection to your Majeſty's royal perſon and family, and of our unfeigned zeal for the ſupport of your government, the glory of your reign, and the peace and proſperity of your once united and flourishing, but now, moſt unhappy diſtracted empire.

"It is with all affliction not to be expreſſed, and with the moſt anxious apprehenſions for ourſelves and our poſterity,

with ſatisfaction and gratitude to that period of your Majeſty's reign, when a prudent conceſſion reſtored tranquility and commerce to all your Majeſty's dominions. We truſt that, after having humbly preſented the exertion of your Majeſty's wiſdom for reconciling, amicably, the differences which unhappily ſubſiſt among your ſubjects, we have cleared ourſelves to our own conſciences, and acquitted ourſelves in the eyes of Almighty God, of our ſovereign, and of our country, from any ſhare whatſoever in producing the calamities, which the preſent proceedings, ſo inauſpiciouſly begun, may yet bring upon this nation."

Mr. URBAN

mental, as appears to the eye in the engraved inſcription prefixed to the *Aſſemblage*, &c. T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

AS you have inſerted in your Magazine for March and April laſt, the Life of that extraordinary man Dr. Francis Cheynel, by Dr. Samuel Johnſon, pleaſe to add what has been ſaid of it by the Editor of *The Nonconformiſt's Memorial* *, Vol. ii. p. 467.—"Dr. Cheynel's Life, by Dr. Johnſon, is drawn up in ſuch a manner as might be expected from a man of his avowed principles in religion and politics. The narrative is, indeed, a ſatire both upon Dr. Cheynel and the times. From the writer's conceſſions, however, the reader will remain poſſeſſed with the idea that Dr. Cheynel's was a truly great character, though from undeniable facts he will be conſtrained to own it was not without its blemiſhes."

This is followed by ſome quotations.

Mr. URBAN,

IN page 236 of your Magazine for April, you mention "a deſcription of the cathedral church of Saliſbury," printed for *Baldwin*, in terms of approbation which you would not have made uſe of, had you known the real fact.

In 1753, the ingenious Mr. Francis Price publiſhed a ſeries of obſervations on that cathedral, deduced from his own careful ſurveys, he having been employed in the repairs; and he gave ſome very good plates in his book. This very book the *ingenious Mr. Baldwin* has reprinted, with a little variation of the title, acknowledging the plates to be the ſame, but not ſaying a word of the body of the work being ſo. In order further to miſlead, he has tranſpoſed ſome paragraphs of the original, and ſubſtituted *We for I*. He has prefixed an account of Old Sarum, perhaps, alſo, ſtolen from ſome other book, and added *a view of a city in Gaul*, and at the end has copied the inſcriptions on the monuments. Had he called it a new edition of Price's Obſervations, with additions, people would have known what they were about to buy; but I have had my pocket picked under a notion of its being a new work.

I think you owe it to the public, who may have been miſled by your recommendation (though I am ſure undeſignedly on your part), to undeceive them, and expoſe what I muſt call a ſcandalous impoſition.

Page 236 of the ſame Mag. in the liſt of Iriſh peers, deſcended from perſons eminent in the law, you mention Viſcount *Middleton*—this is the ſpelling of the Engliſh Baron; the Iriſh is with one *d*, *Midleton*. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR liſt of parliament is very accurate; except only a few corrections.

Berwick—Hon. John Vaughan is *Lieut. Col.* (not Col.) of the 46th regiment.

Cambridge—Mr. Jeynes's ſeat is *Bottiſham-hall*.

Kent—Thomas Knight, jun. is of *Rowling*, Kent.

Maidſtone—Sir Hor. Mann, knt. is of *Bourn*-place, near Canterbury.

St. Maw's—Lord Vil. E—— has no (*legitimate*) ſon.

Suffolk—Mr. Cooper is now *Sir Grey* Cooper, bart.

Sandwich—William Hey, Eſq; is Chief Juſtice of Quebec.

Truro—After Geo. Boſcawen, dele jun. his father being dead.

Mr.

* Mr. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney.

THE city of Sigeum ſtood, anciently, on a ſlope oppoſite to the part where we aſcended. The high hill of Giaurkioi was the acropolis, or citadel; and a mean church on the brow, toward Mount Ida, occupies the ſite of the Athenæum, or Temple of Minerva, of which the ſcattered marbles

the top is an hole three inches and a half long, three wide, and above two deep; this ſerved to unite it more firmly with the upper portion, or the capital, by receiving a bar of metal, a cuſtomary mode of conſtruction, which rendered the fabric as ſolid as the materials were durable. The ſtone was given to the temple, as appears from the inſcription on it, by Phanodicus of Proconneſus, a city and iſland not far from Sigeum, famous for its quarries of marble. Such donations were common, and we ſhall have occaſion to mention ſeveral. The lines in both inſcriptions range from the left to the right, and from the right to the left, alternately. This mode of diſpoſition was called Bouſtrophedon, the line turning as the oxen do in ploughing. It was uſed before Peiſiſtratus, and by Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, his contemporary. The Greek alphabet, as imported by Cadmus, from Phœnicia, conſiſted of ſix-

which is ſaid to have been built from the ruins of Troy. The Iliaſtæ probably feared that ſtrangers from Achaia might take away the ſtones or the fragments would have been employed by the celebrated inſcription in honour of Apollophanes, eight feet ſeven inches long, one foot and ſomething more than ſix inches wide, and above ten inches thick: it is hollow at the bottom, to

is ſcarce intelligible but by ſuppoſing it addreſſed to the inhabitants of the Aſiatic ſide of the Archipelago; and the deſcription of Syros, by Eumæus, as being "beyond, or above, Ortygia," muſt have been made in Ionia. His ſimile, alſo, of the Weſt and North winds buſſling from Thrace on the Ægean ſea, II. ix. 4. his compariſons of the march of Ajax to a ſtorm raiſed by a weſterly wind; of the rage of Hector to the violence of Zephyrus buffeting the waves; and of the numbers and eagerneſs of the Greeks to a growing ſtorm from the ſame quarter; prove that theſe were Ionian, or at leaſt Aſiatic ſtorms; as they were raiſed by a wind which, in thoſe ſeas, can blow on that coaſt alone. In other deſcriptions, too, his Zephyrus is perfectly Ionian, a ſtormy and freezing; and his general manner of treating countries is proportioned to their remoteneſs from Ionia, in the ſtyle of a traveller. On the whole, from the faint lights of hiſtory Mr. Wood declares for Chios or Smyrna, and rather

former; obſerving, in particular, that Æneas ſails from Carthage with a Weſt wind, improperly ſtyled "favourable*," that ſoon after he purſues his courſe with a North wind†, which is ſtill more contrary to his intended courſe, and that in the evening this changing to the Weſt, the pilot finds it vain to ſtruggle with this wind which was before ſtyled favourable, and, conſulting the ſtars in a very dark night‡, reſolves to ſteer for Sicily.

Homer's geography and *Pope's tranſlation* are next conſidered. And here it is affirmed, that not only thoſe permanent objects, the rock, hill, promontory, &c. but even his more fading and changeable landſcape, his grove, lawn, and mead, his corn, wine, and oil, agree ſurpriſingly with the preſent ſtate of thoſe countries. Several paſſages and quotations which Pope has perverted or miſtaken the ſenſe of his author, and given us beauties indeed, but beauties of his own. This often occaſions ambiguity, and even contradiction, in the Engliſh, when there is

But moſt unaccountable is his
diſcharging the
Ægean ſea inſtead
ppoſing the Greeks
he river, below the
Book; and, above
every plan being
(by the engraver)
and from left to
n, is placed where
the Rhoeteum ought to be, and *vice verſâ*.

gallies with one maſt, and his voyages timid and coaſting. The country and manners of Phœnicia and Egypt appear to have been well known to him: there is ſome reaſon, alſo, to think that he was no ſtranger to Judea, and its inhabitants to the Euxine or Black Sea. We have traces of his knowledge beyond Thebes to the South, as far as Æthiopia, but it is obſerved that he never mentions the Adriatic or Ionian gulph, making Ithaca the boundary of his geographical knowledge that way. His winds are next farther conſidered; of them he expreſsly mentions thoſe only which blow from the four cardinal points; and, accommodating them to his own country, makes Eurus and Notus mild and gentle, Zephyrus and Boreas ſtormy and boiſterous. On this head, comparing Homer and Virgil as navigators, and aſcribing the ſuperior accuracy of the

One critic here takes occaſion to reſcue Homer from a ſevere imputation which has been very generally urged againſt him, and which has very materially affected his geographical reputation, viz. his deſcribing Pharos as ſituated a day's ſail from Egypt, it being affirmed that this iſland was not an Engliſh mile from Alexandria. But, having twice made this voyage of Menelaus with the Odyſſey in his hands, Mr. W. was ſatisfied that the poet's account of its length and danger was agreeable to appearances when he wrote, ſhewing that in Homer's time Pharos muſt have been at leaſt thirty miles diſtant from any part of the land of Egypt, the coaſts whereon

* —Zephyros, undis ſpirare ſecundis
† —fluctus ut primos Aquilone ſecabat.
‡ —inhorruit unda tenebris.
—ſecretis regionibus oſtia.

Alexandria

agrees with the time it employs; that this exactneſs extends to the machinery, and to night as well as to day; and that even the battle-pieces become leſs tedious and more intereſting as we become more acquainted with the time and place of the action. That the ſame diſtinct chronology, and the ſame chain of conſiſtent circumſtances, are not to be found in the Æneid, is proved by ſeveral inſtances: and for this difference our author accounts from the different objects which the two poets had in view; Homer, he thinks, finding great part of his moral in his fable, and Virgil inventing a fable for his moral. The *language and learning*

phabet introduced the uſe of proſe in compoſition. Some advantages (here ſpecified) as well as loſſes were derived to Homer from this illiterate ſtate of things, "which contributed to make him as original in his expreſſion as in his conception; as happy in his colouring as his outline; ſimple with dignity; natural without indelicacy; informed without pedantry; the moſt clear and intelligible, as well as the moſt muſical and harmonious of poets." In concluſion, as an hiſtorian, a geographer, and even a philoſopher, he is allowed a ſuperior rank, and, in a word, Homer and Nature are the ſame

manner in general uſe. The alphabet, Mr. W. thinks, with Herodotus, they derived from Phœnicia, and proſe writing being unknown in Greece till long after Homer's time is a further preſumption that they were not in poſſeſſion of an alphabet. Before that, verſe and muſic were very neceſſary aids to memory, and therefore the ſame word in Greek ſignifies a *ſong* and a *law* (νομος). In ſhort, an alphabet and proſe writing are here both fixed to about 354 years before Chriſt, and from a brief view of what he conceives to have been the compaſs of Homer's knowledge, our critic conjectures that the art of writing, though perhaps known to Greece, was very little practiſed; that all knowledge was then preſerved by memory, and with that view committed to verſe till an alengraved

* A ſtrait line drawn from the Caicus to the Æſopus, would perhaps nearly terminate its eaſtern and inland boundary.

I am assured, is by no means universal, but confined almost absolutely to natural history, in which it is unbounded. His faculties are as yet unimpaired, except his memory, which begins to suffer some diminution. The remark, that a prophet has no honour in his own country, is very much verified in him; and I found those persons, not done intimately conversant with his life and actions, more inclined to dwell on his personal imperfections, his foibles, and his weaknesses, than to expatiate on his astonishing talents, and extended fame. Thus it always is, when we view the object at too inconsiderable a distance, and through the medium of those infirmities which are inseparable from humanity."

"The round tower at Copenhagen, built by Christian IV. is mentioned as not having a single step in it, though very lofty. You ascend by a spiral road of near fourteen feet broad, from the bottom to its summit. A gentleman, who shewed me over it, assured me, that one of their kings, Christian V. as I recollect, drove in his carriage up and down it, and he even produced a book, as I doubted it, to prove the veracity of the assertion *. I must own, it may be easily done, though probably at some risk of the driver's neck."

Mr. Wraxall's account of the unfortunate Struensee is particularly curious, and on the whole he thinks that his rigid oeconomical virtues, or patriotic reforms, "were his real crimes, and not that he was too acceptable to the Queen, which only formed a pretext;" and that it was the minister, and not the man, who had become obnoxious, ranking him, as a politician, with the Charondons and the Moles, whom tyranny, or public baseness, and waste of virtue, have brought, in almost every age, to an untimely and ignominious exit; but to whose memory impartial posterity have done ample justice." And Count Brandt's crime of *lifting the hand against the King*, for which he was condemned, we are told, was merely self-defence in striking his majesty, or biting his hand when he had thrust it into the Count's mouth, with intent to choak him for being so prudent as to decline a challenge.

"The King is said to be, doubtless, in a state of debility, which disqualifies him for business, though he can play at cards, dance, or go to the opera; and has a vacuity in his aspect, which is strongly marked. Prince Frederick (his brother) has received no other mark of bounty from nature or fortune, than royal birth. He is very much deformed, and this personal imperfection has gained him the title of Richard III. among those who do not love the court, though it does not seem to be generally so understood among the English. You have

The ancedotes of the Queen Dowager of Sweden (the King of Sweden's sister) and the present King, with the description of the Empress of Russia, &c. are new, but too long for our purpose. A capital statue and battery in Russia are, however, not to be unnoticed. "One of the noblest monuments of grandeur and veneration universally paid to Peter I. is that which her present Majesty has ordered to be erected to his equestrian statue, and has been for years under the hands of Monsieur Falconet. I was introduced to this great statuary only a few days ago, and saw the plaister to the model, which is already completed. In this production he has united the greatest simplicity with the truest sublimity of conception. His other figure, which is singular in its kind, and is admirably adapted to express the character of the man, and the nation over which he reigned, is a head of a colossal size, with inscriptions, or surrounded by flames, he appears mounted on a rock or stone of a prodigious size, up the ascent of which the horse labours, and appears to have nearly reached the summit. This attitude has given him room to exert great anatomical beauty and skill in the muscles of the horse's hind thighs and loins, on which the whole weight of his body is necessarily sustained. The Czar's figure is full of fire and spirit: he sits on a bear's skin, and is clad in a simple habit not characteristic of any particular country, but such as may be worn, without violation of propriety, by an inhabitant of any. His eye is directed to some apparently distant object, designed to be the citadel; and on his features are most strongly impressed the sentiment of exploration and public care. His left hand holds the bridle, and his right is extended, as the artist himself expressed

* ——— ——— casus
Aërium possit currus superare cacumen,
Acclivi actenus, non fructibus ordine lectis,
says Mr. Huet, in his *Iter Suecicum*, taken in Christian IV's reign. See Vol. XLI. p. 535.

natural one than Scipio and his Celtiberian virgin, which, if true, was probably more the coldneſs of temperament, than any godlike effort of magnanimity and ſelf-reſtraint ‡. I had yeſterday the pleaſure to ſee her Highneſs on horſe back: ſhe was habited *en Amazon*, and ſhewed the greateſt addreſs in managing the horſe ſhe rode. She ſat aſtride, according to the cuſtom in Germany, and made a very gallant figure. The whole afternoon I have been looking at her from the windows of the room where we dined at the Prince of Deſſau's, oppoſite to which ſhe walked for ſeveral hours. Her dreſs was by no means princely. A jonquil ſilk night-gown, and her hair very ſimply adorned, gave no room to gueſs her quality; but her face was remarkably ſmall, even worth all admiration. You will laugh at me for this minute deſcription, and think returns to the Princeſs every moment, but I am touched with her ſituation, and feel for a young woman, whoſe future days muſt probably be ſpent in ſtruggles and penance for a crime, which from circumſtances hardly merited ſo ſevere a puniſhment."—We "laugh" indeed, and are diſguſted at this and many other inſtances of affected ſenſibility, which occur ſo frequently as to make the reality ſuſpected: Mr. Wraxall, with his "mother;" we feel with a figh that he is no true prophet. With his Majeſty, however, he had the happineſs to dine at *Zell*, and from a French captive at Crouſberg, who "had the honour *a tourner la broche* for her Majeſty's dinner," when confined there, was aſſured that "ſhe was *la Princeſſe du monde la plus aimable*." Inſtances of unfortunate captive Princeſſes have been very frequent, as may be obſerved, in the northern courts. Not to mention the Ricciſtes Sophia, wife of our Geo. I. impriſoned at Ahlen, hiſtory informs us of a Chriſtina Munk ‡ of Denmark. Stettin has her Ulena, Zell has had her Matilda, and Riga her Regent of Ruſſia. The laſt Princeſs being no more, our author does not even mention her, though, in that capital of Livonia, her unfortunate huſband ‖ and family (if they did ſo wive) might fitely have been claſſed among the "things which merit attention," and every one who recollects their baniſhment, and their ſon Ivan's depoſition and murder, muſt be diſappointed at the omiſſion.

We cannot conclude without obſerving, that, from his own remembrance of Charles XII's dreſs (preſerved at Stockholm), and alſo from Count Lieven's authority, (then one of the King's pages,) Mr. Wraxall has no doubt that Charles was aſſaſſinated, and felled by a piſtol-ball, and not by a ſhot from the walls of Frederickſhall, though Voltaire has taken great pains to prove the contrary. The reaſons alleged ſeem to carry great weight; but for theſe we muſt refer to the work.

6s. *The Silver Tail, a Tale, in two Heroic Epiſtles, from Mr. S—n of the Exchequer, to Signora A—i—; with her Anſwer.* 2s. *each.* Bladon.

SIGNORA AGUJARI, the celebrated opera-ſinger, having been the offſpring of an illicit amour (and thence nick-named Baſtardini), is reported to have been expoſed by her parents ſoon after her birth, in a wood near Rome, where one of the wild ſwine fell upon the poor infant, and devoured a conſiderable part of its poſteriors. The child's cries, however, ſoon brought ſome aſſiſtance: a benevolent perſon reſcued and took care of it, and a ſilver plate is ſaid to have ſerved as a kind of "ſupplemental bum." Hence this Tale.

throne and kingdom, which were not worthy of her!"—but when he doubts not "that future time will ſee her *recalled* again to it with univerſal conſent," and, comparing her fate to that of Mary of Medicis, thinks that "the reunion of Chriſtian VII. with his Queen may form as noble a ſtory for the pencil of genius as that of Lewis XIII.

‡ This argument proves abundantly too much, and, if admitted, would totally ſubvert all virtue, which, if it never does, or can reſiſt and conquer temptations, (which the weak and unprincipled affect to think irreſiſtible) is nothing but a name. This is not the only inſtance of the *fraction* of our author's ſentiments.

† See Vol. XLIII. p. 429.

‖ Prince Anthony of Brunſwick. See ſome curious anecdotes of this unhappy pair in *Letters from Ruſſia*, lately publiſhed.

MR. URBAN,

IN return for the pleaſure which I often receive from the peruſal of your aggregate miſcellaneous work, I ſend you an original poem of Dean Swift's, which he never publiſhed. The diſcerning part of your readers will be at no loſs to gueſs at the Dean's reaſons for not making this piece public. His brethren of the cloth would certainly never have forgiven him, even though his ſatire ſeems to be levelled only at the *Faunties*. You may be aſſured of the authenticity of this little poem, when I refer you to the authority of Lord Cheſterfield, who mentions it in letter lxxvi. of the 2d vol. of the collection lately publiſhed. His Lordſhip expreſsly ſays he had the original, in the Dean's own hand writing; but there is no copy of it in the Earl's book. I am happy, however, in having it in my power to ſend you a correct copy for the entertainment of your readers.

MERCUTIO.

On the DAY of JUDGMENT.
By DEAN SWIFT.

WITH a whirl of thought oppreſs'd,
I ſink from reaſon's ruling sway
An horrid
I ſaw the
Love, arm'd
And thund
Amaz'd, co
The wo'rld
While ſtan
Jove, nodd

"Is there not cauſe for tears and ſighs,
"Whoo! in ſome diſtant grove,
"Perhaps my Philomela dies
"In abſence from her love?

"Oft, after Veſpers, would repair
"The wood and grove among,
"The maſon, and her virgin care,
"And liſten to my ſong.

"The hermit, too, would oft attend,
"Unſeen by mortal eye;
"Awhile his beads, his pray'rs ſuſpend,
"And praiſe my melody.

"Oft would ſome bapiſh ſhepherd ſwain
"Beneath the ſhade recline;
"Of love's viciſſitudes complain,
"And mingle woes with mine.

"What is the fretted roof to me,
"Or ſpacious ſplendid dome,
"Compar'd to ſweet ſimplicity,
"Compar'd to humbler home?

"Some other bird of brighter dyes,
"Some bird of happier grace,
"May boaſt, perhaps, might proudly prize
"This gay, diſtinguiſh'd place,

"Vain of his plumage, vain of dreſs,
"Vain of his gaudy cage;
"But ſure the graces ne'er will bleſs,
"Nor will his note engage.

"Ne'er was the ſervile votive ſong
"To harmony ally'd;
"Nor e'er ſhall ſlav'ry guide my tongue,"
He ſaid, he bow'd, and dy'd.

T. F.

To the Author of the Poetical Eſſays, from Captain ROCHE *to Mrs.* RUDD.

(*Inſerted by particular Requeſt.*)

WHILE *honour* burns within the manly breaſt,
Inſulting jeers
When thus inſu
We know there
Of all the ſubje
Was there no o
Or is your ſpiri
The mace you w
Why are theſe
clear?
Subjects are plenty, that you muſt declare;
Since ſuch your choice, long may your pen
lie ſtill,
Nor write or
Pity is due t
And none a
Tho' you ſo
Your *judgm*
Yet ſuch you
You'd rathe
If 'tis your
Is fed by m
Indulge you
For compan
Sorry I am
But duty cal
What PITY
Such PITY

The NIGHTINGALE'S COMPLAINT.

WHY, my mournful warbler, why
Doſt waſte the tedious day
With many a tear, and many a ſigh,
And many a plaintive lay?

Doſt thou the captive ſtate bewail
In which thou'rt doom'd to dwell?
No more to viſit hill or dale,
Or woods or ſhaded dell?

To which my bird, my fav'rite bird,
With ſweet perſuaſion ſung;
Nor ſweeter numbers e'er were heard
From Linley's tuneful tongue?

"Is there not cauſe for tears and ſighs,
"For loſs of ſacred hours?
"For loſs of freedom of the ſkies?
"Giv'n us at large to roam?

Dunmore, Gov. of that province, had complained to the Captain of the Mercury of an illegal ſummons that had been ſerved upon Mr. Sprowle, to appear before the committee of ſafety at Norfolk, for having harboured his Majeſty's troops in the ſtores at Goſport. In conſequence of this information, the captain wrote a very polite but ſpirited letter to the mayor of that town, in which, among other things, he aſſured his worſhip, that, as it was his duty, ſo it was his inclination, to protect his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, to preſerve the peace, and to enforce obedience to the laws; that the ſame principle which had induced him not to harbour the ſlaves of individuals in the province, would operate with him to protect the property of all loyal ſubjects; in order to which he aſſured his Worſhip, that he ſhould place his Majeſty's ſhip abreaſt of the town, and, that if it became neceſſary, ſhould uſe the moſt coercive means to ſuppreſs all unlawful combinations and perſecutions within the province of Virginia." This menace was in ſome meaſure juſtified by the ſhare treatment which Mr. Schaw had received from the populace, for ſignalizing himſelf in behalf of government, and who is ſince come over to England to ſeek protection.

This Schaw having cauſed a man to be apprehended for wearing a hunting ſhirt, inſtead uniform of the Virginian militia, and alſo voluntarily entering into the provincial ſervice, the committee of ſafety nominated him out as an enemy to American liberty, in conſequence whereof he was ſeverely handled by the mob.

In this letter the Mayor returned for anſwer, that the ſummons referred to by gentlemen who compoſe the committee of the county, and therefore entirely without the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates of Norfolk; that he was a ſtranger to the treatment of Mr. Schaw, while the diſturbance was over; but that as the place of meeting for the purpoſe of examining into Mr Sprowle's conduct, was ſaid to be within the limits of his borough, he would take care that no inſult ſhould be offered to his perſon, if he ſhould think fit to attend the committee. He added, that he had always found the authority of the civil magiſtracy competent for the preſervation of government and good order, thanked the Captain for his chearful offers of aſſiſtance, preſuming that his intentions were only to act within the line of his department; but confeſſed himſelf aſtoniſhed at an expreſſion which ſeemed to imply a threatening that would eventually prove deſtructive to the perſons and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects. He concluded with the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, on the part of the inhabitants, of their earneſt deſire to live in harmony with the gentlemen of the navy, preſuming that they, on their part, had no intention to intermeddle in military matters, till particularly required by the civil magiſtrate.

In the C
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tending the
h Mr.
Sprowle, h
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raign-
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board

and to all creditors to ſhew forbearance where debtors are unable to pay. They alſo recommended a ſuſpenſion of ſuits in law where the court only can decide, till the troubles of the times are abated.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

September, 21.

A moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning began about ten in the morning at Leeds in Yorkſhire, and its neighbourhood, by which the eldeſt daughter of Mr Carr, of Leeds, was ſtruck dead in an inſtant, as ſhe ſtood between the fire-ſide and the window; as was likewiſe a maid-ſervant to a farmer near Topcliff, in the North Riding, much in the ſame ſituation. Several other perſons were ſtruck dead in the ſame ſtorm, which extended to a great diſtance.

Sept. 23.

The ſhip Jupiter, from Dunſtaffnage Bay, with 200 emigrants on board, chiefly from Argyleſhire, ſet ſail for North Carolina. They declare the oppreſſions of their landlords are ſuch that they can no longer ſubmit to them.

September 25.

At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, in order to conſider what meaſures are proper to be adopted at the preſent ſad and diſtreſſed ſituation of this kingdom and the American Colonies, much clamour aroſe: a ſet of inſtructions, however, was produced and read, to be preſented to the county-members, againſt which a proteſt was made, and very little unanimity was obſerved throughout the whole. The Sheriffs differed in opinion, and Alderman Plomer alone ſigned all the reſolutions.

September 27.

Was held a ſpecial court of the Eaſt India Company, when Mr. Roberts, who filled the chair, acquainted the Court, that advices of conſequence had been received from Bengal; that an unfortunate diſagreement had taken place between the members of the Supreme Council; but that

[redacted] ſum a quantity of paper with the Bank of Scotland wrought in it, and afterwards to an engraver to get a plate exactly imitating that of a Scots bank note, which he produced. This done, he produced the paper to have two copies wrought off; but Mr. Mackey, the engraver, having previouſly acquainted Mr. Kynoch, agent for the bank of Scotland, with every ſtep taken, Bell was apprehended and committed to priſon in order to take his trial. He is but a young man, yet was ſome time ago impriſoned for a ſimilar offence, but releaſed for want of ſufficient evidence.

A [redacted] my [redacted] riots [redacted] ſeem to appr[redacted] us paſ- ſage, [redacted] not diſco[redacted] ſupport vigil[redacted] s, both neigh[redacted] ervan in w[redacted] ryaled, and [redacted] of ten two barrels of gunpowder, a box of muſket cartridges, and another of buſkins. No men were ſeen during this ſearch; but the ſhrieks of the women and children were truly pitiable.

Sept, 29.

After the buſineſs of the day was over at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor laid before the court the following letter from the Congreſs at Philadelphia:

"My Lord,

"PERMIT [redacted] ple of twelve [redacted] your lordſhip [redacted] body of which [redacted] tribute of grati[redacted] virtues and [redacted] have ſhewn to [redacted] free people. [redacted] lord, having [redacted] the patron of li[redacted] juſt government [redacted] and oppreſſion, deeply ſenſible of the powerful aid our cauſe muſt receive from ſuch advocates. A cauſe, my lord, worthy the ſupport of the firſt city in the world, as it involves the fate of a great continent, and the right to ſhake the foundations of a flouriſhing and, until lately, a happy empire.

"North-America, my lord, offers moſt ardently for a laſting connection with Great-Britain, on terms of juſt and equal liberty; let them which generous minds will not offer, nor brave and free ones be willing to accept.

"A cruel war has at length been opened againſt us, and while we prepare to defend ourſelves like the deſcendants of Britons, we ſtill hope that the mediation of wiſe and good citizens will at length prevail, and reſtore harmony and peace, on permanent principles, to an oppreſſed and divided empire.

"We have the honour to be, my lord,

with

their diſcuſſion; and, as the Britiſh Parliament were ſoon to meet, was for referring the affairs of America till the ſenſe of the Britiſh legiſlature ſhould be known. In conſequence of this reaſoning, he propoſed an amendment, which

ward, in room of Mr. Turner, when Dr. Hugh Smith was elected by a majority of [illegible]; the poll being demanded in favour of Mr. Woodridge, the ſame was granted; but next day that gentleman declined giving the ward any further trouble.

Friday 13.

This morning the Comptroller of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, arrived in town, with advices of importance, in conſequence of which 19 ſhipwrights have been ordered to embark immediately for that port: they are to have extraordinary encouragement. He reports, that great diſſenſions prevail in the Provincial army.

Mr. King, from the York company, made her firſt appearance at Drury-lane, in the character of Roſalind, in *As you like it*, and was favourably received.

Saturday 14.

Dr. Hughes, Eſq; attended by a numerous company of reſpectable gentlemen and merchants of the city of London, preſented to his Majeſty a very dutiful and loyal addreſs (which ſee p. 476).

Wedneſday 18.

Being St. Luke's-day, the annual Lecture oration was ſpoken by Dr. Monro, Phyſician to St. George's Hoſpital, Dr. Pitcairn in the chair.

Thurſday 19.

In the evening one of the moſt dreadful ſtorms of wind and rain that has ever been remembered, during which many ſhips were wrecked upon the coaſts, and multitudes of lives loſt: it was accompanied with a great fall of rain, which raiſed the rivers in many places to an unuſual height. This ſtorm continued at Leeds, in Yorkſhire, for 36 hours, without the leaſt intermiſſion, and became in the higheſt degree alarming to the inhabitants, hundreds of whom durſt not lie down in their beds the firſt night, and many deſerted their houſes, expecting nothing leſs than to find them in ruins the next morning. The ſucceeding night proved equally alarming: the prodigious quantity of rain which fell, being driven down the river, exhibited the moſt ſhocking ſcene that can be imagined, the whole neighbourhood being under water; large quantities of grain depoſited in warehouſes were waſhed away; cloth was in ſome places torn from off the tenters, in others the cloth and tenters were carried away altogether; ſeveral dwelling-houſes and dye-houſes ſuffered greatly, the dying vats being torn out of their places; the pavement in the ſtreet broken up; walls thrown down; ſows, horſes, ſheep, &c. forced into the river, and drowned. — But ſhocking as the foregoing accounts are, thoſe from the neighbouring parts are much more ſo; Burlington, Calverly and Otley bridges, thrown down; large ſtacks of grain, a large quantity of coals at Wakefield, and 1000 cart-loads of Pontefract coals, ſwept away from Wadd Ferrybridge; the driver and ſix horſes belonging to Cave's London waggon, loſt near Wakefield bridge, &c.

Monday, 23.

Stephen Sayre, Eſq; having been queſtioned, by an information upon oath, of high treaſon, was this day taken into cuſtody, and after having been examined by the Earl of Rochford, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of ſtate, was committed priſoner to the Tower. *Gazette.*

Between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, Mr. Staley and Mr. Mann, King's meſſengers, attended by a conſtable, repaired to the houſe of Stephen Sayre, Eſq; in Oxford-ſtreet. To obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, they pretended that a forged draught for two hundred pounds had been iſſued by the bank of which Mr. Sayre is a proprietor. Mr. Sayre no ſooner appeared, than they acquainted him, "they had an order ſigned by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of State, to take him into cuſtody, on a charge of high treaſon, and to ſearch for, ſeize, and carry with them ſuch of his papers as they might deem effectual for their purpoſe".

Mr. S. heard the charge and permitted them to ſearch his eſcritoire, boxes, and bureau, without oppoſition, from

whence

conſideration the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of our fellow-ſubjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the conſequences of thoſe coercive meaſures, which are purſuing againſt them---meaſures, that muſt (notwithſtanding the great uncertainty of their ſucceſs) eventually be productive of new and more burthenſome taxes, the increaſe of an enormous national debt; and finally, we fear, the loſs of the moſt valuable branch of our commerce, on which the exiſtence of an infinite number of induſtrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.---That his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, in anſwer to a late humble and dutiful Addreſs and Petition to the Throne, praying a ceſſation of hoſtilities with America for the purpoſe of obtaining them, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and laſting reconciliation with his Majeſty's American Colonies, to declare, that *he would chearfully ſhut the doors of his Parliament*, this Court conceive it to be their indiſpenſible duty, thus early in the ſeſſion, in the moſt reſpectful manner to apply to this Right Hon. Houſe, that it will be pleaſed to adopt ſuch meaſures for the healing of the preſent unhappy diſputes between the Mother Country and the Colonies, as may be ſpeedy, permanent, and honourable."---Which petition, after ſome altercation between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Camden about the informality, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

This brought forward an Addreſs from the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia which was likewiſe read. It contained the fulleſt acknowledgment of the ſupreme authority of Great Britain, but at the ſame time was clogged with a catalogue of grievances, which ſhewed that the people there were no leſs diſcontented, than thoſe of the more ſouthern Provinces. Theſe petitions were without effect.

About four o'clock Lord Townſhend moved for the Addreſs. The terms were as uſual an echo of the ſpeech. His Lordſhip inſtead of enforcing the neceſ-

[illegible] oppoſed, and re-
[illegible] ces to their ſeve-
[illegible] on the propriety
[illegible] e our pay, and
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[illegible] ch the ſovereign
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every part of the Britiſh dominions, he contended, that the preſent rebellion exiſting in America, was ſolely ſomented and ſupported by a *deſperate faction* in this country; that groundleſs and of the worſt diſpoſitions and moſt pernicious deſigns, would encourage the claims of America; and that as they had been wrong almoſt in every thing elſe, he was glad to find they had been miſtaken in their predictions relative to the diſtreſſes which our

ſelves, may more likely be felt.

Lord Rockingham, after enumerating the conduct of the ſeveral adminiſtrations for ſome years paſt reſpecting America, condemned the ſpeech, which he called the ſpeech of the Miniſter, in very pointed terms; and contended with all poſſible freedom and confidence, that the meaſures recommended from the Throne were big with the moſt portentous and ruinous conſequences. He then moved an amendment, expreſſive of their Lordſhips concern, at beholding the diſorders in the Britiſh Colonies rather encreaſed than diminiſhed, by the means which had been uſed to ſuppreſs them; attributing the failure of the meaſures hitherto purſued, to a want of full and proper information of the true ſtate of that country, branding them as ruinous and inefficacious, tending to tarniſh the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, to bring diſcredit on the wiſdom of his Majeſty's Councils, to nouriſh without hope of end a moſt dangerous civil war, and recommending a *reverſe of the whole* as the only effectual means of reſtoring order to the diſtracted affairs of the Britiſh empire, manifeſting to his Majeſty's government, obedience, by a temperate uſe of its powers, to the authority of Parliament, and the happineſs of all the people.

The Duke of Grafton and the Biſhop of Peterborough ſignalized themſelves in the oppoſition; the former ſaid, he trembled for the conſequences of diſtracting ſo great a proportion of territory from the Imperial Crown of theſe realms; declared, his oppoſition roſe chiefly from the conviction of his own mind; and that no conſideration upon earth ſhould ever bias him to oppoſe or a meaſure ſo diametrically oppoſite to the true intereſt of his country. The latter, in a ſtrain becoming the dignity of his profeſſion, enlarged upon the dreadful operations of war, the havock and devaſtation that muſt attend the continuance of it; the

pleaſure

greateſt chearfulneſs, exert ourſelves to the utmoſt of our abilities, in ſupport of thoſe laws which are our protection, and of that government which is our bleſſing.

"Whilſt we preſume to approach your Majeſty, with hope you will exert the conſtitutional power you poſſeſs, to ſubdue ſuch of your deluded people as are now acting in open defiance of the laws, permit us, gracious Sire, to implore your clemency towards thoſe whoſe eyes may be opened to a full conviction of their offences; and who, hereafter, when reaſon and reflection ſhall prevail over paſſion and prejudice, may be reſtored to the allegiance which they owe to the mother-country and their Sovereign.

"That your Majeſty and your poſterity may long reign over a people, happy in enjoying thoſe bleſſings which the acceſſion of your anceſtors to the throne of theſe kingdoms has hitherto inſured to us, is the unfeigned and ardent wiſh of your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, faithful, and devoted ſubjects."

[The above Addreſs was ſigned by 1024 Liverymen.]

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"We have made a beginning of caſting of braſs cannon in this city. Yeſterday a

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in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, Mr. Connolly gave as one reaſon why the repreſentatives of that country ſhould not interfere with America, "becauſe if they aſſented to the Americans being rebels, and promiſed his Majeſty ſupport in carrying on the war againſt them, the *danger* was, they might be taken at their words, and an occaſional ſupply demanded."

BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. THE Lady of Lord Viſcount Grimſton, of a ſon

27 The Lantgravine of Heſſe Hombourg, of a prince

Oct. 3. The Ducheſs of Portland, of a daughter

The Lady of Ralph Clavering, Eſq; of a ſon

6. The Lady of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. of a ſon

The Right Hon the Ducheſs of Grafton, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

REV Dr Samuel Halifax, Regius Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity of Cambridge, and one of his Majeſty's chap-

lains in ordinary, to Miſs Cooke, daughter of the Rev Dr Cooke, provoſt of King's college, in that Univerſity

Hon John Hancock, Eſq; preſident of the grand Continental Congreſs in America, to Miſs Quincy, of Boſton

Rt. Hon Arthur Brooke, bart. to Miſs Foord, of Yorkſhire

Thomas Dyſon, Eſq, of Suffolk, to Miſs Umfreville, only daughter of the Rev Mr Umfreville, of Bradfield, Eſſex

Dr Hervey, of Clapham, to Miſs Teiſe, of Weſtminſter

Sept. 16. Capt. Parke, of Cork, to Miſs Browne, grand-daughter to the Lord Archbiſhop of Tuam

21. Sir Alexander Douglas, bart. phyſician, in Dundee, to Miſs Barbara Carnagy, Finhaven

Charles Auguſtus Louis Frederick Baron de Bode, an officer in the French ſervice,

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31 Henry Wm Sanford, Eſq; Watford, Somerſet, to Miſs Wilhelmina Spencer, of Belt-hill, Ireland

Oct. 7. Wm Baker, Eſq; of Hertfordſhire to Miſs Sophia Gonyer, third daughter to the late John Conyer, Knight of the Shire for Eſſex

8 William Verſon, Eſq; of Hanſlope, Bucks, to Miſs Helmſley, of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand

DEATHS.

RT. Hon Alexander M'Donell, Earl of Antrim. He is ſucceeded by his only ſon Lord Vſc. Dunluce

Rev Mr. David Durell, D.D. Principal

Margate

Hon James Habersham, Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's council at Georgia

Rev Mr Stanley

Mr John Tyrrell, at Bloxley in Worceſterſhire, who boaſted his deſcent from the famous Sir Walter Tyrrell, who ſhot William Rufus

Charles Dyvdeſwell, Eſq; of Chaceley, Worceſterſhire

Wm Johnſon Rogers, Eſq; Oxford

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S. Sea Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E. I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets £. s. d.
Sat. 30	Shut	Shut	89¼¼½	89⅛	Shut.	86	25⅛	98	Shut.	87½	86¼	156	Shut.		6¼	13 2 6
Mo. 2	Sunday.															
2	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto
3	Ditto	do	89¼	89⅛a88⅞ 89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	97⅛	Ditto	86⅛a87	Ditto	155¼	Ditto		Ditto	13 2 6
4	Ditto	do	89⅛⅜	88⅞a89⅛	Ditto	89⅛	25⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	13 2 6
5	Ditto	do	89⅛	88⅞-⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	86⅛a⅜	155⅛a¼	Ditto		Ditto	13 2 6
6	Ditto	do	89⅛¼	88⅛ ⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	154¼	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto
7	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	85⅛a⅜	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto
8	Sunday.															
9	Shut.	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	13 2 6
10	Ditto	do	89⅛-⅜ ⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	13 2 6
11	Ditto	do	89⅛¼	88⅞-⅛	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	58 15 8a59	Ditto	13 2 6
12	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅞a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	154¼a155	Ditto	58 15 9a	Ditto	Ditto
13	Ditto	do	89⅛a¼	88⅞a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	79⅛ 80	59 16 0a	Ditto	13 2 6
14	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅝a89	Ditto	86	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6 0 6 2a	Ditto	Ditto
15	Sunday.															
16	Shut	do	Ditto	89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛-⅜	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a¼	6 0 2 6 3	1	13 2 6
17	Ditto	do	89⅛a¼	89⅛a88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87 a87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6 3 4	Ditto	Ditto
18	Ditto	do	Ditto	89	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛a16	Ditto	Ditto	87	Ditto	156 a¼	Ditto	6 0 2 6 3	Ditto	13 4 0
19	Ditto	do	89⅛a⅜	89 88⅞ 89	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156⅛a⅜	Ditto	6 3 2 6 2	Ditto	13 4 0d 0s
20	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	6 0 2 6 1	Ditto	13 2 6
21	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅞	Ditto	85⅞	25⅛ ⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156⅛	Ditto	6 1 2 6 2	Ditto	Ditto
22	Sunday.															
23	Shut	do	89⅛	88⅞a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	9-16 79⅛	6 2 0 6 3	Ditto	13 2 6
24	140a142½	do	89⅛a89	88⅞ ⅜a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	Ditto	155⅛	Ditto	6 1 3 6 2	Ditto	13 2 6
25	140⅛	do	Ditto	88⅞-⅛	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	155	Ditto	Ditto	⅝	13 2 6
26	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅛	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6 2 4	Ditto	13 2 6
27	140⅝a¾	90⅛a⅜	Ditto	88⅞a⅜	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6 3 0 6	Ditto	13 2 6
28	Ditto	90⅛a⅜	Ditto	88⅛	87,a⅜	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	155⅛	Ditto	6 3 2 6 2	Ditto	13 2 6

WILLIAM TAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Castle-Alley, Royal Exchange,
Where the Value on Lives and Survivorships, Reversions, and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Dispatch.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 30, to Nov. 4, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	8	3	3	2	1	2	0	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	8	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	4
Surry	4	9	3	5	3	2	6	2	3	4
Hertford	4	8	0	0	3	2	3	2	3	8
Bedford	4	7	3	8	3	0	2	1	3	3
Cambridge	4	3	3	0	3	3	1	10	2	9
Huntingdon	4	3	0	0	3	0	1	10	3	3
Northampton	4	11	3	5	3	1	1	3	3	4
Rutland	5	1	0	0	3	1	1	3	3	3
Leicester	4	10	4	0	3	2	1	3	3	6
Nottingham	4	6	3	5	3	1	1	0	3	6
Derby	5	1	0	0	3	2	1	3	3	8
Stafford	5	3	3	11	3	2	1	3	3	7
Shropshire	5	5	4	5	3	1	1	3	3	9
Hereford	4	11	4	5	3	9	1	3	3	5
Worcester	5	0	3	5	3	2	1	3	3	8
Warwick	5	1	0	0	3	0	2	4	4	9
Gloucester	5	2	0	0	3	2	2	1	4	0
Wiltshire	4	7	0	0	3	1	2	3	4	3
Berks	4	7	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	4
Oxford	5	0	0	0	3	3	2	7	3	11
Bucks	4	8	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	
Essex	6
Suffolk	10
Norfolk	0
Lincoln	5
York	8
Durham	0
Northumberl	6
Cumberland	3
Westmoreland	8
Lancashire	7
Cheshire	0
Monmouth	0
Somerset	3
Devon	0
Cornwall	0
Dorset	0
Hampshire	20
Sussex	11
Kent	1
North Wales	1
South Wales	0

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for Dec. 1774.

Dec. 1774.	Wind.		Barom.		Therm.	Weather.
1	W	fresh	29	5	38	smart frost night and day, bright and clear
2	S	ditto	29	4½	37	smart frost in the night, misling rain all day
3	S S W	ditto	29	1½	42	very moist and heavy, rain most part of the day
4	S S E	little	29	4½	44	ditto, but very little rain
5	N E	ditto	29	7	40	a fine fair day, chiefly bright
6	E N E	stormy	29	9½	40	a blank, cold, cheerless day, frost hard in the evening
7	N E	fresh	30	2½	38	hard frost night and day, bright afternoon
8	N	[redacted]	29	9	36	frost continues, with a great deal of snow
9	N W	little	29	5½	34	ditto, heavy snow in the night, bright day
10	N E	ditto	29	3½	33	frost and snow till noon, then a thaw and wet evening
11	S S W	stormy	29	4	41	rain all night, exceeding damp day, with a little rain
12	Ditto	fresh	29	6½	47	very fine, mild, pleasant day
13	S	ditto	29	9	48	very fine bright day, rainy evening
14	Ditto		29	8	48	moist misling day, very wet evening
15	S	little	29	7½	43	a fine, mild, pleasant day
16	S S E	ditto	29	9	45	a heavy moist day
17	Ditto		29	8½	43	ditto
18	Ditto		29	9	42	ditto
19	Ditto		30		40	ditto
20	N	little	30		40	ditto
21	Ditto	ditto	30		44	a very dark, black day
22	Ditto		30	¼	42	a bright fair day
23	Ditto		30	3½	42	ditto
24	Ditto		30	4	41	ditto, dry frosty air
25	W to E	little	30	3½	37	hard frost night & day, foggy M. & E. bright mid-day
26	N E	ditto	30	3	37	an exceeding foggy dark day
27	W	ditto	30	3	38	an heavy dull day
28	N W	ditto	30	2	39	ditto
29	E N E	ditto	30	2	40	bright day, some flying clouds, sharp air
30	S E	ditto	30	2½	38	smart frost in the night, fine bright day
31	S	ditto	30		36	ditto

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 28. to Nov. 25, 1775.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	676	1338	Males	894	1790
Females	662		Females	896	

Whereof have died under two years old 532

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d.

Buried	2 and 5	247	50 and 60	205
	5 and 10	37	60 and 70	172
	10 and 20	44	70 and 80	117
	20 and 30	139	80 and 90	42
	30 and 40	183	90 and 100	12
	40 and 50	172		

not particularly ſpecified, would remain at the diſcretion of the miniſter. On the whole, he dreaded the worſt conſequences from taking the militia from under the immediate controul of Parliament, who hitherto had been its guardians and paymaſters.

Lord North ſaid, it was impoſſible he could in this ſtage of the buſineſs reply to the argument of the Hon. member; the proper time to ſtate his objections would be on Thurſday, when it was propoſed to give the bill a ſecond reading.

Mr. Johnſtone preſſed the ſpecifications hinted by Mr. C. Turner; and obſerved, that it was impoſſible to foreſee, to what the operations of ſuch a bill might reach, if a latitude was left in the execution of ſo extenſive and dangerous a power.

Mr. Sawbridge and *Sir Geo. Saville* ſpoke againſt the principle of the bill, and preſſed the miniſter to defer the ſecond reading to a farther day; Sir George Suttie defended it.

The order of the day was then read to go into a committee to conſider of a ſupply to be granted to his Majeſty, in which Mr. Cooper moved the committee "that a ſupply be granted," which, after reading the King's ſpeech, was agreed to.

October 3.

Hon. Mr. Maſham gave notice, that, as nothing he had heard in juſtification of the meaſure of introducing Hanoverian troops into Gibraltar and Port Mahon, had ſatisfied him, he meant to move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity at an early day, unleſs the miniſter, to ſave him the trouble, would aſſure the houſe, that he intended to do it himſelf.

Lord *North* replyed, that as to himſelf he was perfectly ſatisfied of the legality of the meaſure; yet, as ſome gentlemen were apprehenſive that it might hereafter be drawn into precedent, he was not averſe to concur in any meaſure which might be thought neceſſary to keep the heads of miniſters on their ſhoulders. He did not however apprehend, that bills of indemnity were ever applied for to Parliament, or ever granted, but for meaſures which would otherwiſe ſubject the King's miniſters to private actions at law; ſuch was the indemnity for the embargo on corn which affected private property; and therefore propoſed a reſolution, which by a conference with the Lords might be made the joint reſolution of both Houſes; which reſolution being read, was in fact no other than a vote of approbation, which was by no means reliſhed by either party.

Mr. *Maſham* excepted againſt it on two accounts, firſt, as it did not by any means come up to his idea on the ſubject; ſecondly, tho' it had, he could never agree to encounter the eſtabliſhed law of the land, ſpringing out of the conſtitution by a part only of the legiſlature.

Gov. *Johnſtone* ſaid, he diſapproved both of the bill and reſolution; and believed it would be difficult to quote a more reſpectable authority than ſupported him in his opinion. He remembered well, that in a ſpeech attributed to Lord Mansfield, in ſtating of the act of indemnity relative to ſtopping the ports to prevent the exportation of corn in 1766, that noble Lord does not treat bills of indemnity, as applying to the party conſideration of being a bar to private actions; but deſcribes them as favours and indulgences to miniſters, as pardons for mere blunders and errors, not proceeding from the intention.

Nov. 2.

Lord *Barrington* delivered in the ſeveral army eſtimates, and gave notice, that he would move the committee of ſupply, to take them into conſideration on Monday next.

C. Barre moved, "that on that day there be laid before the Houſe an account of the laſt return of the number of effective men in the ſeveral regiments and corps in his Majeſty's ſervice, ſerving in North America, together with the ſtate of the numbers of ſick and wounded, diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral places where the land troops are ſtationed."

A warm debate enſued, which continued till almoſt ſeven o'clock, when the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided; ayes 65, noes 176. After this diviſion no ſtrangers were admitted into the gallery.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, when the following reſolution was agreed to, that 28,000 ſeamen, including 6885 marines, be voted for the ſervice of the year 1776, at the rate of 4l. per month, per man, for maintaining them for 13 months.

Lord *North* wiſhing to give the Houſe every ſatisfaction in his power, moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill to indemnify ſuch perſons as have

were to be ready for ſervice at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the Province of Pennſylvania grow corn ſufficient for the ſupply of its inhabitants? *A.* Much more than ſufficient, there was a ſurplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gun-powder at Pennſylvania? *A.* They perfectly well underſtood the art, and had effected it.

Q. Could ſalt-petre be made in the Province? *A.* It could; mills and other inſtruments for effecting ſuch an undertaking had been erected with ſucceſs.

Q. Could cannon be caſt in Pennſylvania? The art of caſting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furniſhed with iron for the purpoſe.

Q. Could ſmall arms be made to any degree of perfection? *A.* To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanſhip employed in finiſhing the ſmall arms was univerſally admired for its excellence.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ſhip-building? *A.* Equally ſo with the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largeſt of their ſhipping amount? *A.* A ſhip of about three hundred tons was the largeſt they were known to build in Pennſylvania.

Q. Circumſtanced as things at preſent were, did the witneſs think, that the language of the Congreſs expreſſed the ſenſe of the people of America in general? *A.* As far as this queſtion applied to Pennſylvania, he was ſure this was the caſe; for the other Provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he ſuppoſe that the Congreſs conſiſted Delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people? *A.* He had no doubt but that the Congreſs did contain Delegates choſen under this deſcription.

Q. By what mode were the Delegates to Congreſs appointed? *A.* By the votes of aſſemblies in ſome places, by ballot in others.

Q. In what light had the petition, which the witneſs had preſented to the King, been conſidered by the Americans? *A.* The petition had been conſidered as an olive branch, and the witneſs had been complimented by his friends, as the meſſenger of peace.

Q. On the ſuppoſition that the prayer of this petition ſhould be re-

jected, what did the witneſs imagine would be the conſequence? *A.* That the Americans, who placed much re-

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Q. What did the witneſs recollect of the Stamp Act? *A.* That it cauſ-

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hand, and not to diſarm ere preliminaries were conſented to. His Lordſhip gave an account of his conduct in negotiating the peace of Aix-la Chapelle, where he did not conſent to ſend back the Ruſſians, then on their march to join the allied army, till the French agreed to draw back an equal force from the field: That peace, his Lordſhip ſaid, was a peace which fell from the clouds.

Lord Shelburne replied with an uncommon force of argument and energy of expreſſion.—With regard to the alledged miſtakes, he ſaid, being denied by Adminiſtration the proper intelligence, he, with the other noble Lords who thought with him, were obliged to acquire it where they could meet with it; that he had heard, from indiſputable authority, that the river St. Laurence was annually frozen up at this ſeaſon; and as to the regiments deſtined to Quebec, it was the univerſal language of the people; and that although he could not reverence Adminiſtration, he did not wiſh them ſo ill, as that they ſhould be found in a ſcrape at the expence of three regiments; but as it was notorious the regiments were embarked, he begged to know where they were deſtined. If the ſtatement of 70,000 men was an error, the Lords in Adminiſtration ſhould take ſhame to themſelves, in obliging any Peer to go to the other Houſe of Parliament for intelligence; that his information came from the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, who had, in the Houſe of Commons, made ſuch a declaration. He rebuked Lord Sandwich for boaſting of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, declaring that the ſending of Peers as hoſtages, on that occaſion, was an infamy to this nation, and fixed a ſtigma on thoſe who propoſed and enforced the meaſure, which nothing could wipe off. His Lordſhip drew a parallel between the number and ſucceſs of our troops at that time and the preſent, ſummoning particularly the terms of that peace, and aſking what towns, what diſtricts, could Adminiſtration now ſurrender as the terms of peace with the Coloniſts, when the ſmall town of Boſton was the whole of our American empire? His Lordſhip ſaid, the eaſy recruiting of the ſeamen called up in his mind ideas of pity and ſenſibility; that it was too ſtrong a proof of the decline of our trade, and the ruin of our commerce, to give him ſenſations of pleaſure. That the late riot in Liverpool was aſcribable to this, and this only; and that the *dowceur* which prevented further diſturbance was the providing for the rioters, by taking them into the royal navy; but that he thought the advertiſement daily inſerted in the public papers, for the Lieutenants on half-pay to ſend notice of their place of reſidence, was rather contradictory to the noble Lord's aſſertions on this head, eſpecially as the advertiſement declared, ſuch as did not immediately comply with that requeſt would be ſtruck off the liſt. His Lordſhip concluded, that he was ſorry, at the end of the debate, to find that the only information the laſt noble ſpeaker had given the Houſe, was to tell them, that their country muſt, on the preſent melancholy diſpute, look for *peace in the clouds*.

Lord Sandwich ſhortly replied, and defended the meaſure of ſending hoſtages abroad previous to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, calling it his greateſt merit. In reply to what Lord Shelburne had ſaid reſpecting the Navy-office advertiſements, his Lordſhip declared there was no ſuch threat held out in them as that of ſtriking the Lieutenants off the liſt if they did not immediately regiſter their places of reſidence; and proved that in every war, ſince England was of any conſequence in Europe, it had been cuſtomary to publiſh ſuch advertiſements; that they were from various cauſes extremely neceſſary, and that there was no difference in thoſe lately publiſhed from ſuch as had heretofore appeared on ſimilar occaſions.

At the concluſion of the above debate, the numbers were, For the Motion 27, proxies 6; Againſt the Motion 50, proxies 36.

A Deſcription of Wingfield Caſtle, *with a View of it, taken by* Jn. Scott, *jun. of* St. Edmund's Bury.

THIS noble old caſtle was built by a family of great reputation, who flouriſhed here before the Conqueſt, and from the place took the name of De Wingfield, or Wingfield; from them it came into the hands of the Brewſe's, or Bruces, and from them to the Ufſords, Earls of Norwich, from them to the Delapoles, Earls of Suffolk: it was for a long time, and till lately, veſted in the family of the Catalynes. The Lady of the late Sir Cha. Turner, bart. was the relict of Sir Nevil Catalyne, after whoſe death it deſcended to the heirs of Thomas Leman, of Wenhaſton, Eſq; in whom it now is.

Mr.

vines were an eſſential part of the plantation? ſo that, could we but meet with ſuch terms in an Engliſh record or hiſtorian, our country might recover its vines again.

Moſt commentators allow that the [illegible] ſtater of the Italian term *vigna*, which is as commonly applied to garden-houſes, whether in town or country, as *villa*. We need only look into Montfaucon's and other travels in Italy, to be convinced of this. The truth is, vineyards made a part of conſiderable gardens, and came in time to be put for the whole; as with us, a piece of ground laid out in plantations of various kinds (where what is ſtrictly called a garden, or the kitchen ſhare) is yet called a garden. But it ſeems too great a force upon language, to ſuppoſe, that, becauſe the Italians gave the name of *vigna* to a pleaſure-ground or houſe (for it is to theſe, by the authorities Mr. B. cites, and not to a garden or orchard) ſimply conſidered, (but this name was given) that, therefore, the Engliſh, who knew not what a pleaſure-houſe was at the time in queſtion, ſhould confine *vinea* to it, to the abſolute excluſion of its primary ſenſe.

I ſhall not plead, that, as I have ſeen Ruſſias by-the-bye, I know not whether the Ruſſians went into a *Ruſſia*, or a more Northern wood to pick pears or plumbs. But if there are, in the northern languages, ſuch words as *pera* and *plumar*, it is a fair concluſion, that ſuch ſort of fruits grew in northern latitudes, without ſuppoſing theſe plumbs and pears to approach nearer to the green-gage or bon-chretien, than the crab to the golden pippin.

Whatever might be the productions of the northern countries, where Bede lived, there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſo unequaliſed thoſe of the ſouthern were. There was ſufficient commerce between the Saxons and the different provinces of England, to make the latter ſo well-known to the firſt of their converſation, in which vines, or ſuppoſe vines to be cultivated. Bede had a correſpondence with Albin, abbot of Canterbury, and Nothelm prieſt of London, to both whom the acknowledges himſelf obliged in the preface. Add to this, that the ſaid tranſlator of Bede ſtudied at Oxford.

Mr. B. obſerves from Pliny, that the opacity of vineyards in Italy occaſioned a law of Romulus to prohibit ſuch inſtead of wine in libations. But as this by no means proves that there were then no vineyards in Italy, and conſequently cultivation encouraged, their advance, in neither can we prove, from the ſcarcity of them in England, that there were none in the Britiſh iſlands; ſince bear their names. And the ſtatute law among Alfred's, it could never ſurely have been alledged to prove there were no vineyards in England.

Hermanfr. Bleda, biſhop of Rochester, was ſo great an improver of his palace by building and elevation, that it cannot be ſuppoſed the wine which he preſented to his ſovereign taſted the juice of mere ordinary vineyards. He ſpent the whole year at the diviſion, dreſſing or repairing his houſes, and what cultivation [illegible] *Aſſerius* §.

Whatever Mr. Pegge underſtood by the term *plenty*, or whatever it really ſignifies, it is plainly diſtinguiſhed from *wine*, which, in the paſſages of Gildas and Huntingdon, is put for vine-fruitfulneſs, and not as a general name comprehending all liquors whatever, according to Mr. B.'s idea; we muſt tranſfer it from its obvious import to the juice of apples, and ſubſtitute cyder for the diſtinction. On the ſo much controverted paſſage of

† Dict. art. *Evandr.*

‡ Paraph. on Caſſiodor. I. 8.

§ Asser. Menev. Annal. in Ang.-Sax. Script. p. 12.

than

acquainted and with the Prince of Orange, the Marquess of Brandenburg, &c. his wife discoursed frequently. Bidding adieu to these armies, and accompanied by a young gentleman, David Bruce, the Laird of Clackmannan's son, whom he was conducting to Italy, they and sixteen got a mile beyond Rhineberg (where Colonel Edmond was slain) when they were both robbed of their cloaks and money by five Dutch and Walloon soldiers; and that within a village, women and children looking on, but no man to relieve them, they being with carts serving Spinola's camp. Next day they visited at Cologne the falsely supposed tombs of the three Kings who went to Bethlehem, who, in the Romanist's fly, are interred there; and who the 11,000 virgins heads, martyrs. The church-walls, indeed, were all inlaided about with bare scalls, but whole heads they were three widows and their three female daughters, and all about the same; and for this war brought to Delft to be executed; desiring him to go for the manner, the next day (leaving Mr. Bruce with them) he went thither, and the day following saw him hanged on a new gallows as high as "a steeple," the three mothers and their daughters being set before him, "being grandams, whose sorrowful hearts and eye-gushing tears for their sin and shame were lamentable to behold." Over the Alps our travellers then "kept to Turin;" and, coasting the shore of Genoa by Riviera, Lithgow left Mr. Bruce at Leghorn with a galley-captain as a volunteer.

"In his way to Florence, at Pistoia, being in the market-place after supper with a French poniard in his pocket, the hilt of it was spied by a *Bargello*, Captain of the Servants, who immediately seized, carried him to prison, and clapped him in a dungeon, robbing him of all his money and garments; and, passing that night to Florence, he shewed the justices there next day a billetto of his own, upon which Lithgow was condemned to the galleys for a year, or to pay 100 ducats. Thrice he stayed three days; and in that visit being discovered to the Governor of Pistoia, and brought to see him, he related the undeserved cruelty of the *Bargello*, and that he never wore a stiletto, but on that present [illegible] right of 72 pieces of gold. The Governor, perceiving the villainous treachery, and that he had not acquainted him with the affair, sent his captives to the Highness, shewing him the truth. The *Bargello* was sent back; and, being confronted with Lithgow, could not deny it." Our author recovered his gold and garments, his trouble, with his wife and children, was banished Pistoia for ever; and our traveller remained encompassed, from all Highness's treasury there, with Florentine crowns of gold, being indicted by the Duke himself. At Florence he joined company with the Lord Kirkwin; until, taking private leave at Rome, and publick at Naples, they took shipping the coast by Sicily to Candia, the capital of Candia.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. Urban,

IN consequence of the curious extract from Mr. Chandler's Travels, in your last Magazine, I was induced to read

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[illegible] Madame de Longueville's country, was a mass-priest, who in his own parish had gotten with child

To the Farmers of Great-Britain.

SOME of you have often been amuſed with ſchemes of Huſbandry, by men of no practical knowledge, doubtleſs with a laudable intention, but who, for want of that grand requiſite, experience, could only engage men of reading, or ſpeculation, whoſe approbation alone could be the reward of their benevolent theoriſts. But what I have now to propoſe to you, was begun by a man of your own profeſſion, adopted by his neighbours, from a perſuaſion of its utility, and now, from repeated and experimental proofs, diffuſing itſelf through a large county. The practice I mean, is ſetting of wheat, which was firſt begun a few miles weſt from Norwich, by a little farmer, on about an acre of land. The ſucceſs was more than proportioned to his ideas, and was preſently adopted by many who had before made it a ſubject of ridicule. For four or five years its practice has progreſſively enlarged, and ſome of the largeſt farmers, as well as many public-ſpirited gentlemen of Norfolk, began, laſt ſeed time, to practiſe it; and I have juſt deſired an information from one of the former, that he is perfectly aſſured he has a quarter per acre more in this mode, than by the ordinary practice.

In whatever light this practice is viewed, it is an additional concilation to its being generally adopted. The firſt ſaving of ſeed is adequate to the extraordinary expence, which expence goes to laborers, women, and children, of courſe eaſier in the parochial hundred; the ſeed is lodged beyond the reach of vermin and froſt; the weeds, from the ſpringing crop, are eaſier eradicated; the ears are larger, with but little inequality of ſize conſequent; no dreadful or unripe ears, a prevention to an early harveſt; the grain of an equal and fuller body, and ſpecifically heavier per buſhel than an equal ſeed ſown on a proportionally matured ſoil. With theſe various and experimented advantages, I cannot but earneſtly recommend it to the farmers of other counties; whence follows a recital of the mode of planting it, which is moſt advantageouſly practiſed on a clover ſtubble, or on thoſe lands where treſoil and graſs-ſeeds were ſown the ſpring preceding the laſt, and on which the cattle have paſtured during the laſt ſummer. Theſe grounds, after the uſual manuring, are once turned over by the plough, in an extended turf, or ſod, about ten inches over, along which a man, whom we call a dibbler, with two ſetting irons ſomewhat thicker than ram-rods, enlarged near the end, and then terminating in a point, with caſes of wood at the other ends for handles; with theſe he ſteps backwards along the turf, and makes his holes about three or four inches aſunder, and one inch deep, into each of which holes the dropper (women, boys, or girls,) drop one, two, or three grains, but two are held preferable to one, or more; after which a gate, with branches of thorns run through its ledges or rails, drawn by a horſe, fills up the holes, and cloſes the operation.

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *and* FAMILY *of Mr.* STERNE.

Written by Himſelf.

ROGER Sterne (grandſon to Archbiſhop Sterne), Lieutenant in

to withſtand the hardſhips it was put to—for he was ſent to Jamaica, where he ſoon fell by the country fever, which took away his ſenſes firſt, and made a child of him, and then in a month or two, walking about continually with-

g, till the moment he
rm chair, and breathed
was at Port Antonio,
he Iſland—My father
rt man—active to the
ll exerciſes—moſt pa-
and diſappointments,
ſed God to give him
e was in his temper
, and haſty—but of a
diſpoſition, void of all
nocent in his own in-
ſuſpected no one; ſo
have cheated him ten
times in a day, if nine had not been ſufficient for your purpoſe—my poor father died in March 1731—I remained at Halifax till about the latter end of that year, and cannot omit mentioning this anecdote of myſelf and ſchool-maſter—He had had the ceiling of the

waſhed—the
one unluck-
e with a brush
y, Sterne, for
whipped me
hurt at this,
never ſhould
I was a boy,
ſure I ſhould
expreſſion
made me forget the ſtripes I had received—In the year 1733 my couſin ſent me to the Univerſity, where I ſtaid ſome time. 'Twas there that I commenced a friendſhip with Mr. H... which has been moſt laſting on both ſides—I then came to York, and my uncle got me the living of Sutton—and at York I became acquainted with your mother, and courted her for two years—ſhe owned ſhe liked me, but thought herſelf not rich enough, or me too poor, to be joined together—ſhe went to her ſiſter's in S——, and I wrote to her often—I believe then ſhe was partly determined to have me, but would not ſay ſo—at her return ſhe fell into a conſumption—and one evening that I was ſitting by her with an almoſt broken heart to ſee her ſo ill, ſhe ſaid, "My dear Lawrey, I can never be yours, for I verily believe I have not long to live—but I have left you every ſhilling of my fortune;"—upon that ſhe ſhewed me her will—this generoſity overpowered me—It pleaſed God that ſhe recovered, and I married her in the year 1741. My uncle and myſelf were then upon very good terms, for he ſoon got me the Prebendary of York—but he quarrelled with me afterwards, becauſe I would not write paragraphs in the news-papers—though he was a party man, I was not, and deteſted ſuch dirty work, thinking it beneath me—from that period, he became my bitterſt enemy.—By my wife's means I got the living of Stillington—a friend of her's in the ſouth had promiſed her, that if ſhe married a Clergyman in Yorkſhire, when the living became vacant, he would make her a compliment of it. I remained near twenty years at Sutton, doing duty at both places—I had then very good health—Books, painting, fiddling, and ſhooting, were my amuſements; as to the Squire of the parish, I cannot ſay we were upon a very

Mr. URBAN,

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Mr. *Palm*
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…nounced in our orthography, introduced by the philosophers of the *Royal Society*, as I see continued by them in their 5th volume. Bishop *Lowth*, in page 89 of the last edition of his excellent "Introduction to English Grammar," observes, that "our *antient* writers spelt it *vaile*."

…has been suggested, in reply to your learned correspondent Mr. *Reed*'s defence of the established reading in the 15th ode of *Horace*, at page 326, 327, that at present there is an inverted elision, which is elegantly removed by the slight alteration proposed by Bishop *Hurd*.

You seem, at page 334, to have misunderstood *Mr. Strange* in his use of the word *appreciate*, by which he evidently means *rate or estimate*, from the French *apprecier*.

A place is desired in your next Magazine for these miscellaneous remarks, which have occurred to

Your constant reader,

Oxford, A. D. AVINDEX.
November 6, 1775.

AT the end of the third volume of the Bibliotheca Biographica, 8vo. 1769, there is a Life of the famous Mr. John Hutchinson, by his intimate friend Mr. *Roger Spearman*, in which there is a copious account of his method, I find, is liable to the same chance of being improved upon. The ingenious Mr. Arnold is to carry it to a higher, and indeed the highest, degree of perfection it is capable of attaining; and, if it should succeed, to be rewarded with a sum at least not inferior to that Mr. Harrison has received.

The Extract.

"Some time in the year 1712, Mr. Hutchinson compleated a machine of the watch kind, for the discovery of the longitude at sea; it was referred to Sir Isaac Newton and other persons qualified to consider and examine pretensions of that kind, and was by them approved; and Mr. Hutchinson even obtained testimonials under their hands, of the perfection and usefulness of his machine; but, when application was to be made to parliament, he was some way or other dropped by those who had promised to support his pretensions; and, vexed with the disappointment, he seems to have laid aside this, and several other things of the sort, and to have destroyed all his papers concerning them. Two of these watches were found after his decease, the one put together, the other not; but no papers or notes relative to them were to be met with, any more than the manuscript map of the world which the late Mr. Whiston in his Longitude and Latitude, &c. mentions to be in these words: 'I have also very lately seen and shewn by Mr. Hutchinson, a very curious and ingenious person, a copy of a manuscript map of the world, made about eighty years ago, taken off by himself from the original, where the variation is reduced to the first equator like that which Dr. Halley has since proposed, and in general exactly agreeing to his observations; but with this advantage, that therein the Northern pole of the internal loadstone is much better stated than it is by Dr. Halley; its place then being, according to that unknown very curious and ingenious author, about the meridian, &c. which ancient and authentic determination of its place I determine myself particularly to observe.' This method of discovering the longitude, proposed by Mr. Hutchinson, is allowed, by the best judges, to be the easiest to understand and practise of all others requiring no depth of astronomy, no nicety in observations or calculations; and so is, even to the common tailors,

the

Now, as "the publication of Archbishop Wake's Letters, with the observations necessary to be made on them, could not POSSIBLY come within the *compaſs* of Dr. Ridley's deſign in his Letters to the Author of the Confeſſional," (as the gentleman in the purlieus of Abingdon more honeſtly than warily obſerves) it could not *poſſibly* come within Dr. Ridley's *deſign* to write the *firſt* of the three Letters to the Author of the Confeſſional; ergo, Dr. Ridley was not the author of *that* Letter.—Q. E. D.

Mr. URBAN,

DR. Samuel Johnſon, in his elaborate and excellent Preface to the Plays

To Mr. POPE.

SIR,

YOU have Mr. Tickle's book, as direct one hour as it already coſts deſired here, and the moſt polite gle. as Buttons is the conſtitution of thoſe who have ſpare moments from politicks.

Sir John Germain has his book.

All your books are diſtributed purſuant to the directions, the middle of the week after you left us.

The Princeſs is extremely pleaſed with her book.

You ſhall have your Iliads preſently.

Mr. Broom I have not heard from.

Pray detain me not from publiſhing my own book, having delivered the greateſt part of the ſubſcriptions, already upwards of four hundred.

I deſigned to publiſh Monday fortnight. Pray interrupt me not with any wrath.

I doubt not the Life of Homer, and you, do not diſappoint me by delaying publication.

Your's,

BERNARD LINTOTT.

Scribo to Mr. Pope.

Lord Bolingbroke is impeached this night.

The noiſe the report makes, does me ſome preſent damage.

I ſhould have been glad to have had the Report of the Committee, and have ſince writ to London for it. If the Whigs now ſay that B. is the hero of my Preface, the Tories ſaid (you may remember) three years ago that Cato was the hero of my Epeny. It looks generous enough to be above obſtructing the ſtream of the diſcontented people, and the friends of the other party may expect great panegyricks from me when they come in

April the 20th, 1706.

ſervis to your dear mother,

Dear Mr. Pope,

Your moſt ſincere, and in reality,

humble ſervant,

W. Evans.

G. Kneller.

To Mr. Pope. *From his Mother.*

My Deare,

A LETTER from your ſiſter, juſt now is come and gone, Mr. Mannock and Charls Rackett, to take his leve of us, but being nothing in it doe not ſend it. He will not faile to cole here on Friday morning, and take care to comrie it to Mr. Thomas Doncaſter. He ſhall dine wone day with Mrs. Dune, in Ducke-ſtreet; but the day will be ann-

firſon, for I think you had better to ſend it to me. He will not faile to cole here, thanks be Mr. Mannock; Your ſiſter is very well, but your brother is not; There Mrs. Blunt, and Mrs. Dunne, is ded; the ſame day that Mrs. Ingleſield died. My ſervis to Mrs. Blunts, and all that ask of me. I hope to here from you, and that you are well, which is my daly prayers ſending with my bleſſing.

I am, your loving mother.

Tueſday, six o'clock.

Sir Godfrey Kneller *to Mr.* Pope.

Dear Friend,

I HOPE your genus dos and will know myn is with the moſt acceptible and moſt accomplifhed company to-morrow; for my body is in no condition to ſtir out of my bed as yet; will has back no roſt theſe two nights: but what it ſnatches and gets in the day times by fits; and I believe my left leg will be out of order in a fhort while. Pray give my hearty good will to the compe. for the deeds, and my moſt humble ſervis, being ever yours,

G. Kneller.

Fragment of a Letter *from Mr.* Evans * *to Mr.* Pope.

St. John's, Oxon, May 13, 1719.

Dear Sir,

'TIS not that I forget you or diſreſpect you, but knowing you to be a man of true buſineſs, I thought it too impertinent to trouble you with

* Sir Godfrey's bad ſpelling muſt be imputed to his ignorance of our language, being a foreigner: another billet of his as curiouſly ſpelt may be found in Mr. Hughes's correſpondence, vol. 1.

natory; which is highly probable.—The ſame ingenious correſpondent, at p. 180 of your preſent Volume, owns himſelf at a loſs to comprehend the expreſſion *in circuitu cortinæ*, where the meal was ordered to be bolted. I think it may very well be conſtrued *with a curtain drawn round*; the word "*protenſâ*," or one of a like ſignification, being underſtood.

P. 186, l. 16, at the end of Dr. Bloomer's ſermon, preached in Canterbury cathedral, on the death of the excellent Dr. *Gooderge*, Lond. 1730, p. 40, it is ſet forth, that *he* beautified, in *Chriſt's* church *Canterbury*, for ſtrength and ornament of the cathedral, 200*l.* Hanſted in 1749.

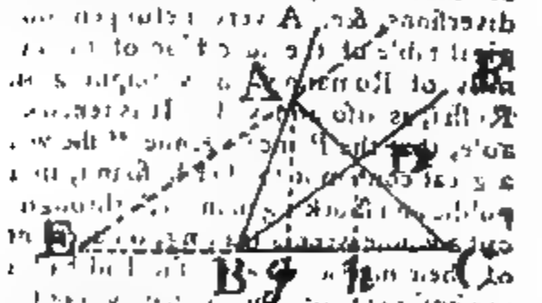
Page 215, for "wife" read "queen."

Your ready admiſſion of my remarks on the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Rocheſter" at p. 364 of your *Auguſt* magazine, has encouraged me to ſubjoin a plate alſo to the foregoing obſervations in your next. By complying with this requeſt you will oblige

Your conſtant reader,

Oxford. AGATHARCHUS.

Solution of the Geometrical Queſtion in Vol. XLIV. p. 463.



MAKE an angle containing 60°, as the queſtion ſuppoſes; ſuch is ABC. Divide the ſaid angle in the given ratio of 2 to 3, and draw BDF. Make BE of the given length, and produce QB to E; ſo that EB = ½ of BG. Draw EA parallel to BF. From the point of interſection A, draw AC, and ABC is the triangle required.

Then let fall the perpendiculars Ag and Da, which being taken off a ſcale of equal parts, the content of each part univerſally will be BC × ½ Da, and BC × ½ Ag—BC × Da, as required.

Page 96, laſt note, Mr. Folkes *in his "Table of Engliſh Silver Coins, 1745,"* ſays in a note on p. 53, that "Queen Elizabeth coined no money at Canterbury."

Page 150, *note*, l. 3, for "Thomas" read "William."

Page 183, l. 18, for "reformation" read "reſtoration," as in the index under *Chair*.

Page 284, l. 20. Le Neve in his "Lives of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury," p. 258, has the following paſſage, which will probably ſettle Mr.

them, on which lay a bible. A great number of the clergy were placed on each ſide of the altar. When every body was placed, the Emperor came into the room, and talked to ſome people a few minutes; ſhe was brought from the houſe where ſhe lodged, in one of his coaches, with her mother and ſiſter in the coach with her; her brother, as Lord High Chamberlain, went in a-cloath before, and a great train of the Emperor's coaches followed. Her brother handed her to the door of the room, where her imperial lover received her, handed her to one of the chairs, and ſeated himſelf in the other. The pretty victim (for ſo I think her) was dreſſed in a ſtiffened bodied gown of ſilver tiſſue; her hair curled, and four treſſes, with a great many jewels, and a little coronet at the top of her head; her train was very long, and not ſupported; her looks were compoſed, but very melancholy and pale. After they had ſat ſome time, they roſe and went to the altar, where he declared he took her as his wife; he then gave her his ring, and ſhe gave him another, and he tied his picture on her right wriſt; then they kiſſed the bible, the Arch-Biſhop of Novogorod made a ſhort prayer, and the Emperor ſaluted her. When they were ſeated again, he named the officers and ladies of her court, and deſired they would then go into waiting. They came to kiſs her hand; the Emperor held her right hand in his, and gave it to every one as they came up, for all the company paid that compliment at laſt, to the ſurpriſe of every body; came the unhappy Princeſs Menſchikoff before, ſhe had ſat all the time with her eyes fixed on the floor; but now ſhe raiſed, ſtretched her hand out of the Emperor's, and gave it the other to kiſs, having, at that inſtant, ten thouſand different paſſions painted in her face. The young monarch bluſhed, but a crowd of others came to pay their deſires, and the friends of the gentleman got him out, put him into a chair, and ſent him out of the country as faſt as poſſible. The thing was too bold, impudent to the laſt degree, and, I dare ſay, a ſurpriſe to her. The young monarch began the ball with her, which ſoon ended, to her great relief, as I judge, for all her compoſure was gone, after this raſh action, and ſhe had nothing but fear and diſtraction in her looks. After the ball was ended ſhe was conducted back to the Lady Princeſs, but the boy went in the Emperor's lady-coach, with the imperial crown on the top, and alone, attended by guards. But you will blame me for giving no deſcription of the Emperor: he is very tall and large made, for his age, being but juſt turned of fifteen; he is fair, but much tanned with hunting; has good features, but a down look, and though he is young and handſome, has nothing attractive nor agreeable. He was dreſſed in light-coloured cloaths, trimmed with ſilver. Thus this lady is now looked on as an Empreſs, and yet, I fancy, if one could ſee her heart, all her grandeur does not eaſe the pains of a diſappointed paſſion; and, indeed, it muſt be a mean ſoul that can quit love, or friendſhip, for dominion.

this was at firſt taken to proceed from the cold; but on repeated complaints his phyſician was called, who ſaid he muſt go to bed, for he was very ill; this broke up all the company! The Princeſs had all the day a melancholy compoſure, which had no alteration on this accident; and ſhe took leave of her acquaintance, as ſhe met them, with a ſerious affability (if I may to expreſs it). The next day the ſmall pox appeared on the Emperor, and, on the nineteenth, the day appointed for his marriage, about three in the morning,

therefore took a ſeat oppoſite the door, that I might have the opportunity of ſeeing diſtinctly every perſon who entered.

"You may remember my chief pleaſure in public is to obſerve faces, and mark characters. I am a lover of human nature, and delight in tracing her through all her diſguiſes; perfectly free from the dominion of paſſion, my mind was at liberty to ſeek an object worthy its regard.—

"Seated, as I mentioned, ſo advantageouſly for obſervation, I eagerly regarded every one, and ſearched diligently for ſouls.

"Moſt of the habits were elegantly fancied, and there were many pleaſing forms, leſs diſguiſed by fancy than I have ſometimes ſeen. I was conſidering upon this occaſion, how much more charming women would be, if taſte inſtead of faſhion, were the rule for [illegible]

[illegible] dark; her face nearly an oval; ſhe has a fine natural bloom, and a ſkin beautifully clear; but ſhe wants a mind to animate this lovely form.

"Thus much I do acknowledge, that ſhe is a fine woman, if colour and proportion alone can make one; for ſhe is perfectly deſtitute of ſentiment.

"Myrtea wore a looſe habit of celeſtial blue; her helmet was ornamented with jewels, as were alſo her ſhield and ſpear. She is a genteel graceful girl, with a plain but ſenſible countenance.

"This gentleman, it ſeems, is a general favourite of the ladies. As ſoon as I knew it, I determined not to gratify his vanity by any particular attention.

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" pected you have reſided, changing " your appearance only, for ſome " years. The characters and man- " ners of Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Carter, " Mrs Fielding, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. " Griffith, Mrs. Brooke, and ſome " other ladies, have given juſt cauſe " for theſe ſuſpicions.

" There never were in Britain ſo " many amiable female writers as at " preſent: which I attribute to the " great improvement made within the " laſt century, reſpecting their educa- " tion,—the advantages they derive " from circulating more in the world " than was formerly the cuſtom, and " the very improved ſtate of literature " in general.

" Theſe ladies are all ſentimental— " have all ſupported the cauſe of vir- " tue, and, I hope, numbers have " benefited by their labours; though " the generality are ſtill, and I fear " will ever be unconvinced.

" Thus diſcouraged, my dear Ap- " pollo, I give up all thoughts of re- " maining on this planet; if you will

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" marrow.

" The accounts I have heard are not " very favourable, but perhaps they " are erroneous—thoſe from whom " heard them might be prejudiced. " Is chaſtity an uncommon virtue " on earth?"

" This addreſs, my dear Miſs, from a lovely girl, whoſe ſoul ſeemed formed for friendſhip, gave me inexpreſſible pleaſure.

" The virtues, Diana, are too ſel- " dom cherished in the human heart. " Our diſordered paſſions often incline " us to evil, and ſo confirm them in a " wrong nature cannot endure—it be- " really painful, and requires ſtrong " moral exertion: moſt mortals, there- " fore, give it up, and are governed " by theſe bad maſters; chaſtity, as " much in practice, I believe, as humi- " lity or benevolence.

" We were interrupted juſt as I " had finiſhed this ſentence, by Mr. Clements, who called to order, and deſired the company to join in a dance.

" Mr. Henry Fitzhardinge, the A- " pollo, led up Miſs Bruce; Mr. Hun- " ter, the handſome Mercury, paired " with Miſs Fourjay. The amiable " Captain

" pected you have reſided, changing " your appearance only, for ſome " years. The characters and man- " ners of Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Carter, " Mrs Fielding, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. " Griffith, Mrs. Brooke, and ſome " other ladies, have given juſt cauſe " for theſe ſuſpicions.

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group; and though I did not loſe a word, I was particularly attentive to Miſs Bruce, who ſeemed to reliſh every ſentiment in the higheſt degree.

" I did not expect, charming Veſ- " tal," ſaid ſhe, " to have been ſo " entertained in this place. It is not " common, indeed, to meet the celeſ- " tials below, nor would Apollo have " had the opportunity of diſplaying " his knowledge to ſo much advan- " tage, without the aſſiſtance of Mi- " nerva: The goddeſs reluctantly " conſented to make one of our par- " ty, but I believe ſhe will ever have " cauſe to rejoice in her compliance.

" I feel a very particular partiality " for you, my dear Veſtal, and ſhall

third is appropriated to miscellaneous antiquities, as ancient monuments, tents, crosses, arms, utensils, coins, and medals, engraved from original pictures and drawings, never before published, with an historical description, or illustration, of each.

The plates already given are, in No. I. and II. "A view of the temporary bridge at Blackfryars; A picturesque print of Bolton-Hall in Yorkshire; A plate of miscellaneous antiquity; An engraving of Ely-House in Holborn; A view of Westminster-abbey; and some curious brass plates in Walton church upon Thames:" and in No. III. "Views of Bothwell castle in Scotland, and of the old lodge in Bushy-park; and a collection of capitals of Saxon architecture in the French church at Canterbury;" with several fugitive and independent antiquarian dissertations, for which part of this work is appropriated as a foundling-hospital.

As a specimen we shall add the "account of the brass plates at Walton;" first observing that they contain two engravings of a man bestriding a stag, and stabbing it in the neck with his sword, and also the figures of a man and his wife and eleven children in the act of praying, with the following inscription beneath their feet, in the ancient black letter:

"Here lyeth the bodye of John Selwya, gent. keeper of her Majesties park of Otelands under the Right Honourable Chā. Howard, Lā. Admyral of England, his good lord and master; who had issue by Susan his wyfe v sunes and vi daughters, all lyving at his death, and departed out of this world the 27th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1587."

"The several plates of which this monument consist, are preserved in the chancel of the church of Walton upon Thames, in the county of Surrey, where they are nailed up against the south wall: that they once were laid over a gravestone is evident, but in what part of the church is not known, neither at what time, or on what occasion, they were taken up: they were, however, for a long time loose, and kept in the vestry.

"The traditionary history of it, communicated many years ago, by an old sexton, the Cicerone of the place, is this: 'John Selwyn, the person here represented, was extremely famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, of all which he exhibited specimens before Queen Elizabeth, at a grand stag-hunt in Otelands park (of which he was under-keeper), where attending, as was the duty of his office, he, in the heat of the chase, suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag (both running at that time with their utmost speed), and not only kept his seat gracefully, in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but drawing his sword, with it guided him towards the Queen, and coming near her presence, plunged it in his throat, so that the animal fell dead at her feet. This was thought sufficiently wonderful to be chronicled on his monument; and he is, accordingly, there portrayed in the act of stabbing the beast.

"An extraordinary circumstance occurs in this plate, which has given rise to various conjectures.

"The representation of the story here related is engraved on both sides of the same plate; in one, Selwyn appears with a hat on his head, and in the other, he is bare headed, but with spurs on, a circumstance wanting in the former. From this double representation some have thought he performed this feat more than once; others with more probability attribute it to the first engraving not having been approved of by the family, as deficient either in likeness or some other circumstance, therefore a second might be done; and, to save the expence of a fresh plate, was executed on the back of the former, which opinion receives some confirmation from the four holes seen at the four corners of the plate, by which it was immoveably fastened down, so that only one side could be viewed. In this drawing both sides of the plate are shewn. The bugle-horn, the insignia of his office, is apparent in both figures."

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lost,

The American querift, 8vo 6d Richardſon

Remarks on the next eſſay of the Pennſylvanian Farmer. 8vo 1s Becket

An account of the proceedings of the Britiſh and other proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec, in order to obtain a houſe of aſſembly in that province, 8vo 2s White

Remarks on the principal acts of the 13th parliament of Great Britain, 8vo 3s Payne

The prudent virgin, or the hiſtory of Miſs Sophia Stanly, 12mo 2 vols 5s Roſon

The inviſible rambler, 12mo 2 vols 6s Noble

He is found at laſt, 2 vols 6s Noble

The hiſtory of Mademoiſelle de Beſſeu, 12mo 3s Noble

The faſhionable lady, 12mo Noble

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Miſs ——'s letters, 12mo 2 vols 5s Bew

The happy life, 12mo Hinton

An apology for Mrs Eugenia Stanhope, editor of the E. of Chesterfield's letters, 8vo 3s 6d Evans, Strand

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pieces on the important ſubjects above mentioned, from the writings of the amiable Xenophon.

PROLOGUE *to the revived Comedy called* EASTWARD HOE.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

IN Charles the Second's gay and wanton days,
When Lords had wit, and gentlemen wrote plays,
A cuckold's haire was term'd a country put,
And the grave City was a standing but,
To which, like oxen, honest Knights were tied,
To shew, in droves, huge antlers on their head.
Gallants, in quest of game, cried *Eastward Hoe*,
And all spring puss within the sound of Bow;
While ev'ry 'prentice in the galleries chuckled
As London alderman dubb'd London cuckold.
But now the times are chang'd, and chang'd the jest;
For horns, some say, grow nobly in the West.
The mountain 'mongst horn'd cattle spreads so far,
It rages on each side of Temple-Bar.
The modish alderman o'erleaps his ward,
And the gay cit plants horns upon my Lord;
While beaux, whose wives of that ryche wit recked,
Are dupes full-blown, or cuckolds in the bud.
Artists, who furnish'd pictures for the stage
In good Queen Bess's memorable age,
With a just pencil city portraits drew,
Mark'd ev'ry vice, and mark'd each vice in view.
The city madam's vanities display'd,
Pain'd *forced gains*, but damn'd the *tricks of* trade:
Artists like these (old Ben the chief!) to-night
Bring idleness and industry to light.
Their sketch, by time perhaps impair'd too much,
A female hand has ventur'd to retouch.
Hence too our Hogarth drew, nor scorn'd to glean
The comic rubble of the moral scene;
Hence Fellow-'Prentices he brought to life,
And shew'd their manners, and their fate, at strife;
Shew'd to what ends both good and evil stretch—
To honour one, and t'other to Jack Ketch;
Turn'd ridicule 'gainst folly, fraud, and pride,
And fought with Humour's lance on Virtue's side.
Such be henceforth each comic artist's aim,
Poets or painters, be their drift the same!
Such are the lessons which to-night we read;
And may next sessions prove that we succeed.

PROLOGUE *to the Comedy of* BON TON.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

FASHION in ev'ry thing bears sov'reign sway,
And words and perriwigs have both their day:
Ev'n hats have their purlieus too, are modish each
In stated districts, wigs as well as speech.
The *Tyburn* scratch, thick club, and *Temple* tye,
The person's feather-top, frizz'd broad and high!
The bachman's cauliflow'r, built tiers on tiers!
Differ not more from bags and brigadiers,
Than great St. George's or St. James's miles
From the broad dialect of Broad St. Giles.
What is *Bon Ton?*—Oh, damme, cries a Buck.
Half drunk—ask me, my dear, and you're in luck!
Bon Ton's to swear, break windows, beat the watch,
Pick up a wench, drink healths, and roar and catch;
Keep it up, keep it up! d—me, take your swing!
Bon Ton is *life*, my boy; Bon Ton's *the thing!*
Ah! I love Life, and all the joys it yields—
Says Madam Puffock, warm from Spitalfields.
Bon Ton's the space 'twixt Saturday and Monday,
And riding in a one-horse chair o' Sunday!
'Tis drinking tea, on summer afternoons,
At Bagnigge-Wells, with chint and gilt spoons!
'Tis laying by our stuffs, and cloaks, and aprons,
To dance *cow-tillions*, all in silks and sattins!
Vulgar! cries Miss. Observe, in higher life,
The feather'd spinster, and thrice-feather'd wife!
The Card a—*Bon Ton*. *Bon Ton*'s a constant trade
Of rout, *festino*, ball, and masquerade!
'Tis plays and puppet-shews; 'tis something new;
'Tis losing thousands ev'ry night at Lu!
Nature it thwarts, and contradicts all reason;
'Tis stiff *French* frays, and fruit when out of season!
A rose, when half a guinea is the price;
A set of bays, scarce bigger than six mice;
To visit friends, you never will no see;
Marriage 'twixt those, who never can agree;
Old dowagers, dress'd, painted, patch'd, and curl'd;
This is *Bon Ton*, and this we call *the world!*
True, says my Lord; and thou, my only son,
Whate'er your faults, ne'er sin against *Bon Ton!*
Who toils for learning at a public school,
And digs for Greek and Latin, is a fool.
French, French, my boy's the thing! *jefez!* prate, chatter!
Trim be the mode, whip-syllabub the matter!
Walk like a Frenchman! for on English pegs
Moves native awkwardness with quick'ning legs;
Of courtly friendship form a treach'rous league;
Seduce men's daughters; with their wives intrigue;
In fight try Themistocles rebuke your nails;
Keep your teeth clean—and grin, if small talk fails—
But never *laugh*, whatever joke prevails!
Nothing but nonsense e'er gave laughter birth,
That vulgar way the vulgar shew their mirth.
Laughter's a rude convulsive sense, that justles,
Disturbs the cockles, and distorts the muscles.
Hearts may be black, but all should wear clean faces;
The Graces, boy! The Graces, Graces, Graces!
Such is *Bon Ton!* and walk this city thro
In building, scribbling, fighting, and virtù,
And various other shapes, 'twill rise to view.
To-night, our Bayes, with bold, but careless tints,
Hits off a sketch or two, like Darly's prints.
Should connoisseurs allow his rough draughts strike 'em,
'Twill be *Bon Ton* to see 'em, and to like 'em.

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* The lines between crotchets are omitted at the Theatre.

dignity to ſubmit the merits of the cauſe to an impartial examination; nor would it be an impeachment of his Grace's honour, ſhould his tenant's juſt right prevail over the unjuſt oppreſſions of his ſteward.

On the contrary, ſhould his Grace, on hearing his ſteward's repreſentation of the caſe, take fire, and inſtantly order his tenant to be ejected, his lease annulled, and his buildings erected on the validity of his original title, to be erazed, Would not the injuſtice and iniquity of ſuch a proceeding ſtrike all his neighbours and tenants with dread! Surely, there could not exiſt in a land of liberty a man who would applaud ſo violent a proceeding, or juſtify his Grace's magnanimity in ſacrificing his tenant to his reſentment, for no other reaſon but becauſe he had had fortitude enough to oppoſe the extortions of his ſteward, and had refuſed to pay an extravagant demanded of him, not of right, but becauſe he was able to pay it; not on account of any breach of covenant, but becauſe he had been fortunate enough by improving his farm to thrive upon its produce! The ſteward, it is poſſible, might urge, that his Grace had lately ſupported a very expenſive law-ſuit for the ſole benefit of his tenant; that he had ejected on his account a very troubleſome neighbour, who was continually intruding upon his premiſes; that a very conſiderable portion of land had been added to the farm ſince the firſt agreement; and that therefore the demand he had made was founded on the moſt rigid juſtice.

Admitting this to be the caſe, though perhaps his Grace's lawſuit was the ultimate end of the ſuit, yet the violent proceeding of the Duke could never be juſtified without a previous examination. The quantum expended in the ſuit ſhould firſt have been fairly computed, and next the increaſed value of the farm conſidered thereupon; and, laſtly, the proportion which, if there ſubſiſted no expreſs condition to oblige the tenant to pay, it might be thought reaſonable for him to offer by way of free gift.

Had this method been taken, and the tenant, becauſe ſtubborn, had refuſed to liſten to terms of accommodation, or to ſubmit his caſe to the impartial determination of his honeſt neighbours, there might then have been ſome pretence for bringing him upon his knees by meaſures of power. But, to make an unprecedented demand firſt, and then to purſue the man with unremitting violence, to whom of no alternative but either to ſubmit, or relign the original covenant; in ſhort, ſuch a procedure as no man can juſtify, not any man ſubmit to who had the means of litigation within his power.

If, therefore, in private life, an inſtance, ſuch as this, cannot be read without compunction,

the ſatisfaction of triumphing over her deliberations, becauſe there are men among them who diſpute her claims?—To this I anſwer; that wherever there is a compact, it can be no degradation to examine ſtrictly into the terms of that compact. If a contract between the tenant and ſteward of the firſt Duke of the land, it ſurely would be no diminution of his Grace's

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concise, and clearer to the understanding than laboured and prolix disquisitions, which on this subject are apt to confuse; and the reader cannot but profit from the admirable maxims laid down for the regulation of his conduct.

A letter to the author of an observation on the design of establishing annual examinations at Cambridge. 8vo 1s Crowder

Valuable secrets concerning arts and trade, 12mo 3s Hay

The manner of declining the Latin nouns and verbs, 12mo 3d Longman

Barker's plain grammar of the Hebrew language, 8vo 2s 6d

Smith's short introduction to Latin grammar, for the use of schools, 8vo 2s 6d

The speaker. By Mr Enfield LL.D. 8vo 6s Johnson

Voyages to the southern hemisphere, 12mo 3s Snagg

Strutt's view of the manners, &c. of the antient English Vol. III. 8vo 12s Thane

The school for daughters, 12mo 2 vols. 5s Bew

Miss [illegible]

The happy life, 12mo [illegible]

An apology for Mrs Eudocia Simpkins, [illegible] 8vo 1s 6d Evans, Strand

The feathers, a tale, 4to 1s Bladon

An easy introduction to English grammar. By Thomas Jack. 12mo 1s Law

General observations concerning e-

8vo 1s [illegible]

PROLOGUE *to the revived Comedy called* EASTWARD HOE.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

IN Charles the Second's gay and wanton days,
When Lewdness and Intrigue, and Gentlemen wrote plays,
A couple [illegible] was term'd a country put,
And the grave City was a standing bint,
Because, like oxen, honest Knights were wed,
To shew, in droves, huge antlers on their head.
Gallants, in quest of game, cried *Eastward Hoe*,
And all spring puss within the sound of Bow;
While ev'ry 'prentice in the galleries chuckled
At London alderman dubb'd London cuckold.
But now the times are chang'd, and chang'd the jest;
For horns, some say, spread nobly in the West.
The contrain 'mongst horn'd cattle spreads so far,
It rages on each side of Temple-Bar.
The modish alderman o'erleaps his ward,
And the gay cit plants horns upon my Lord;
While hence, whole swarms of fish'ry chew the cud,
Are dupes full-blown, or cuckolds in the bud.
Artists, who furnish'd mottoes for the Gang
Beau Ton's to swear, break windows, beat the watch,
Pick up a wench, drink hottish, and roar;
Keep it up, keep it up! do (pe) take your swing!
Beau Ton is fine, my boy; Bon Ton's the thing!
Ah! I love Life, and all the joys it yields—
Says Madam Puffock, warm from Spitalfields.
Beau Ton's the space 'twixt Saturday and Monday,
And riding in a one-horse chair o' Sunday!
'Tis dainty tea, or *summer-afternoon*,
At Bagnigge-Wells, with chint and gilt spoons!
'Tis lapsing by *ourstuffs*, red cloaks, and parties,
To dance *cow-tillions*, all in silks and tissins!
Vulgar! cries Miss. Observe, in higher life,
The feather'd spinster, and thrice-feather'd wife!
The Cause of *Beau Ton*. *Beau Ton's* a constant trade
Of rout, *festino*, ball, and masquerade!
'Tis plays and puppet-shews; 'tis something new;
'Tis losing thousands ev'ry night at Lu!
Nature it shuns, and monstrosities all reason;
'Tis stiff French days, and fruit when out of season!
A rose, when half a guinea juice pales;
A set of hops, scarce bigger than six mice;
To visit friends, now never visit on fun;
Marriage 'twixt those, who never can agree;
Old dowagers, deaf, painted, patch'd, and cas'd;
This is *Beau Ton*, and this we call *the world!*
True, says my Lord; and thou, my only son,
Whate'er your faults, ne'er sin against *Beau Ton!*
Who toils for learning at a public school,
And digs for Greek and Latin, is a fool.
French, French, my boy's the thing! *parlez!* prate, chatter!
Tho' be the mode, whate'er's behind the matter!
Walk like a Frenchman! for on English pegs
Move native sluggishness with awkward legs;
Of courtly friendship form a treach'rous league;
Salute mens daughters, with their wives intrigue;
In sightly semicircles round your nails;
Keep your teeth clean—and grin, if small talk fails—
But never *laugh*, whatever joke prevails!
Nothing but nonsense e'er puts laughter birth,
That vulgar way the vulgar shew their mirth.
Laughter is a rule to evil sense, that justles,
Disturbs the muscles, and distorts the muscles.
Hearts may be black, but all should wear clean faces;
The Graces, boy! The Graces, Graces, Graces!
Such is *Beau Ton!* and walk this city thro'
In bustling, scribbling, fighting, and virtu,
And various other shapes, I will vix to view.
Hi-night, our Bayes, with bold, but careless hints,
Hits off a sketch or two, like Darly's prints.
Should connoisseurs allow his rough draughts strike 'em,
'Twill be *Beau Ton* to see 'em, and to like 'em.

side.
Shall henceforth each comic artist's aim,
Poets or painters, be their drift the same!
Such are the lessons which to-night we read;
And may next sessions prove that we succeed.

PROLOGUE *to the Comedy of* BON TON.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

FASHION in ev'ry thing bears sov'reign sway,
And words and perriwigs have both their day:
Ev'n laws have their purlieus too, are modish each,
In stated difficils, wigs as well as speech.
The Tyburn scratch, thick club, and *Temple** eye,
The parson's feather-top, frizz'd broad and high!
The coachman's cauliflow'r, built tiers on tiers!
Differ not more from bags and brigadiers,
Than genteel St. George's or St. James's toilet
From the broad dialect of Broad St. Giles.
What is *Beau Ton?*—Oh, dearest, cries a Buck
Half drunk—ask me, my dear, and you're in luck!

* The lines between crotchets are omitted at the Theatre.

ACCOUNT

dignity to submit the merits of the case to an impartial examination; nor would it be an impeachment of his Grace's honour, should his tenant's just right prevail over the unjust oppressions of his steward.

On the contrary, should his Grace, on hearing his steward's representation of the case, take fire, and instantly order his tenant to be ejected, his lease annulled, and his buildings erected on the validity of his original lease, to be erased, Would not the injustice and iniquity of such a proceeding strike all his neighbours and tenants with dread! Surely, there could not exist in a land of liberty a man who would applaud so violent a proceeding, or justify his Grace's magnanimity in sacrificing his tenant to his resentment, for no other reason but because he had had fortitude enough to oppose the extortions of his steward, and had refused to pay an extra rent demanded of him, not of right, but because he was able to pay it; not on account of any breach of covenant, but because he had been fortunate enough by improving his farm to thrive upon its produce! The steward, it is possible, might urge, that his Grace had lately supported a very expensive law-suit for the sole benefit of his tenant; that he had ejected on his account a very troublesome neighbour, who was continually intruding upon his premises; that a very considerable portion of land had been added to the farm since the first agreement; and that therefore the demand he had made was founded on the most rigid justice.

Admitting this to be the fact, though perhaps his Grace's lawsuit was the ultimate end of the suit, yet the violent proceeding of the Duke can never be justified without a previous examination. The quantum expended in the suit should first have been fairly computed, and next the increased value of the farm considered thereupon; and lastly, the proportion which, as there subsisted an express condition to oblige the tenant to pay it, might be thought reasonable for him to offer by way of free gift.

Had this method been taken, and the tenant, because surely, had refused to listen to terms of accommodation, or to submit his cause to the impartial determination of his honest neighbours, there might then have been some pretence for bringing him upon his knees by means of power. But, to make an unprecedented demand first, and then to pursue the idea with unremitting violence, to admit of no alternative, but either to submit, or relinquish the original covenant, is surely such a procedure as no man can justify, but he must submit to who has the means of litigation within his power.

If, therefore, in private life, an instance, such as this, cannot be read without compunction,

the satisfaction of triumphing over her deliberations, because there are men among them who dispute her claims?—To this I answer; that wherever there is a compact, it can be no degradation to examine strictly into the terms of that compact. In a cause between the tenant and steward of the first Duke of the land, it surely would be no diminution of his Grace's

emoluments; nor can I reflect without pain upon the infatuation of the multitude, who enjoyed perfect liberty, who felt no oppreſſion, but, deceived and betrayed, have flown to arms, to avert evils that only exiſted in imagination, and, in lieu of liberty, have madly erected a tyranny upon the ruins of the moſt free, happy, and lenient government.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your addreſs, and depart the Province in the firm hope, that the people will recover from their deluſion, and diſcover, before it be too late, that [illegible]

ſecrecy have kept them from the public eye. To lay them open to the world would be a ſubject offenſive to your delicacy, as well as too large to come within the compaſs of our addreſs.

"We flatter ourſelves that our loyalty to the beſt of Kings, will recommend us to the care and protection of your Excellency's ſucceſſors in command, whoſe characters in their important ſtations promiſe every encouragement we can wiſh: And we hope your Excellency will be pleaſed to recommend us to our moſt gracious ſovereign; to aſſure him we are unalienably attached to his ſacred perſon and government; that hoping for his approbation, and relying on the benignity of his royal mind, we ſupport ourſelves with all poſſible patience under the diſtreſſes we are obliged to encounter.

"We wiſh your Excellency a ſafe arrival at the court of Great-Britain; where we doubt not you will meet the gracious approbation of our royal maſter."

His Excellency's Anſwer.

"Gentlemen of the Council.

"WHILE I thank you for your kind addreſs on my departure from the Province, you will permit me to aſſure you of the ſenſe I have of your unbroken loyalty to the King, and zeal for his government.

"You have ſtood forth in ſupport of both, at a time, when an unnatural and unprovoked rebellion has been wantonly raiſed to ſubvert our glorious conſtitution, and have deſpiſed the menaces of open and concealed attempts upon your lives: Nor has the ſeizure of your properties, by the lawleſs hands of rebels, diſcharged you from a ſtrict purſuit of that duty which every Britiſh ſubject owes to his king and country.

"Such a conduct cannot fail to recommend you highly to our moſt gracious ſovereign; and you may be aſſured that it will afford me the greateſt pleaſure to acquaint his Majeſty of your unalterable attachment to his perſon and government.

Boſton, 6th Oct. 1775."

The following are copies of letters which lately paſſed between his Excellency Gov. Tryon, and Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; Mayor of this City.

"SIR, *New-York, Oct. 13.*

"FROM undoubted authority from the city of Philadelphia, the Continental Congreſs have recommended it to the Provincial Congreſs to ſeize or take up the officers of this government, and particularly myſelf by name: have therefore to deſire you will inform the corporation and citizens of this city, that I place my ſecurity here in their protection; that when that confidence is withdrawn by any ſhadow of my perſon, the commander of his Majeſty's ſhips of war in this harbour will demand that the inhabitants

deliver

ſubject.

"WE have ſeen with pleaſure the many efforts you have made to avert this unhappy rebellion. We lament that the ſucceſs has not been equal to your endeavours; but the undiſturbed conſtancy and firmneſs with which you have purſued this principle, oppoſed to every abuſe which wickedneſs, deluſion, or enthuſiaſm could deviſe, have been as much the object of admiration to the loyal, as the ſubject of diſappointment to the diſaffected people of this Province.

"The difficulties you have had to encounter, during your adminiſtration, are known but to a few. Your patience and

In this light the conduct of his Excellency Lord William Campbell, Governor of South-Carolina, has been represented. He has been charged with employing all

by it. As, therefore, it is the wish, ſo let be the endeavour, of every good man to put an end to ſuch unnatural murders, and to labour with effect to reſtore that cordial friendſhip which for ages paſt has ſubſiſted between the Parent State and her Colonies, and which by its natural operations has conſtituted one of the moſt extenſive and formidable empires the world ever ſaw.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

IN the ſtorm which happened on the 18th of October (ſee p. 498) immenſe damage was done upon the ſea coaſts of this kingdom. At Liverpool houſes were unroofed, chimneys thrown down, ſmall craft ſunk in the river, and no leſs than 15 ſhips driven on ſhore, or bulged againſt the rocks, and moſt of their crews periſhed. Two packets from Parkgate to Dublin, one the Nonpareil, Davis, the other the Trevor, Tome, foundered, and every ſoul on board periſhed. Among the paſſengers on board the Nonpareil were Major Caulfield, his Lady and family; S. and R. French, Eſqrs. of French Park; Capt. Elliot; Capt. Sleen, his wife and child; Capt. Bulfield; two foreigners, ſuppoſed to be Turks, with many other paſſengers.—The Hon. Francis Caulfield was brother to the E. of Charlemont; and married Mary, the only child of the Rt. Hon. Lord Eyre, of Eyre-Court, in Ireland. He left London to attend the Iriſh Parliament, accompanied by his Lady, Miſs Caulfield, and an infant girl of three years of age. Miſs Mathews, a young lady, was perſuaded by Mrs. Caulfield to leave a lady with whom ſhe lived as her child, having very early loſt her own parents. With Mrs. Caulfield ſhe was to be as a companion, to inſtruct Miſs Caulfield in every branch of uſeful knowledge, for which no one could be better qualified. All who had any knowledge of this worthy family are concerned for their loſs, but thoſe who were particularly intimate feel beyond expreſſion the irreparable loſs. They left London in health and ſpirits, had made every preparation for the gaiety of a Parliament winter, but are loſt for ever. They have left an only ſon at an academy near London, and an only daughter, who reſides with her grandfather and grandmother, Lord and Lady Eyre, in Ireland.

At Holyhead the deſtruction was greater than ever was remembered by the oldeſt man living. No leſs than five ſhips were wrecked within a few miles of the harbour. A large Swediſh brig went to pieces, and all the crew periſhed. The Friendſhip, from Dublin to Bourdeaux, wrecked, the Captain and three men ſaved, the reſt of the crew with 16 paſſengers drowned, among whom were alderman Forbes, of Dublin; Mrs. Farrell, her ſon, and three daughters; Mr. Byrne, a Bourdeaux merchant,

was appointed Groom of the Stole, and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Right Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.—And

Right Hon. Thomas Lord Lyttelton, Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre beyond the Trent.

George Colman, Esq; was, at the same time, appointed Lieutenant at Arms in Ordinary to his Majesty, and to attend the Speaker of the House of Commons in time of Parliament.

Monday 20.

This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave his royal assent to the bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry; and also to such other bills as were ready for that purpose.

Tuesday 21.

At the first court of Lord Mayor, &c. held this day, This court doth return thanks to the Right Hon. John Wilkes, late Lord Mayor of this city, for his indefatigable attention to the several duties of that important office; for the particular regard and politeness which he has been pleased at all times to shew the members of this court; for his wise, upright, and impartial administration of justice; for his diligence, on all occasions, to promote the welfare and true interest of this city; and for his unblemished conduct, and exemplary behaviour, during the whole course of his mayoralty.

Monday 23.

Lord North moved the House, that leave be given to bring in a bill to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the united Colonies (naming them) during the continuance of the present rebellion; for repealing the Boston Port Bill, the Fishery and restraining bills; and to enable his Majesty to appoint commissioners, and to issue pr
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extraordinary tortures, yet from the beginning to his dying moments he uttered not a groan.

*** The intelligence, p. 494, that the Mercury man of war was *burnt by the populace* at Williamsburg, in Virginia, is not true, as, by the last accounts, that ship sailed from thence for Boston with Capt. Macarthey on board under arrest.

BIRTHS.

Oct. THE Lady of sir Stanier Porten, of a son

Nov. 3. The Lady of Lord Viscount Barrington, of a son

22 The Lady of Philip Latwich, esq; of a son

23 The Lady of Lord Hinchinbroke, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

EDward Gould, esq; an officer in the 5th regiment of foot, to Lady Barbara Yelverton, only child of the Earl of Sussex

His Grace the Duke of Leinster, to the Hon Miss St. George, daughter of the late Rt Hon Lord St George

Oct. 24. Wm Hanbury, esq; to Miss Charlotte Peake

25 John Driver, esq; to Miss Haywood, of Diss, in Norfolk

26 William Stokoe, esq; Northumberland, to Miss Lewis, eldest daughter of the Dean of Ossory

30 The reigning Prince of Salm Salm, at Liege, in Flanders, to Maria Ann, Countess of Horion

Samuel Salter, esq; of the Borough, to Miss Adams, of Bishopsgate-street

Astley Palmer, esq; of Bury St Edmund's, to Miss Cullum, sister of Sir John Cullum, bart

Nov. 1. Rev Peter Brodie, rector of Winterslow, near Salisbury, to Miss Collins, of that city

2 James Battersby, esq; lieutenant of the 15th regiment of foot, to Miss Anne Golding, of Rochester

3 Rev Jos. Jenkins, A. M. of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, to Miss Foster, of Market-street, Herts

4 William Hamilton, esq; of Marybone, to Miss Sophia Jackman, of St. Ann's

6 William Barnes, esq; of Bristol, to Miss Newman, of the same place

10 James Turner, esq; of Town Malling, in Kent, to Miss Elizabeth Watson, of Lombard-street

21 Alexander Bennet, esq; of the Exchequer Office in the Temple, to Miss Bathsheba Bunnby, second daughter of the late Ed. Burnaby, esq; of the Treasury

DEATHS.

REV Dr Robert Trail, professor of divinity at Glasgow

Christian IV. Prince Palatine of Deux Ponts, at his palace at Petersheim. He is succeeded by his nephew, Prince Charles of Deux-Ponts

Capt. John Hafel, in Fell street, Shadwell.

Dr Henry Seaton, physician and chirurgeon, at Bromham, Wilts

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	2 per Cent. Reduced.	2 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S. S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. In. E. I. Ann.	India Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Ticket £. s. d.
30	140½a½	90½	89a89	88½a½	87½	85½		97½	88	86½	86½a½	155½	80a½	632641.	½	13 2 0
31	140½1	90½	89½	88½a89½	87½a½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	87½	86½	156½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 5 6
M. 1	141½	90½a½	Ditto	89½	87½a½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 4 0
2	142	90½	89½	89½a88½	87½	Ditto		97½a98	Ditto	87½a½	Ditto	156½a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
3	Ditto	90½	89½a½	89a84½	87½a½	Ditto		Ditto	86½a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80	Ditto	Ditto	13 2 6
4	Ditto	90½a½	Ditto	88½a89	87½a½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 4 6
5	Sunday.															
6	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88½	87½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	641	Ditto	13 2 6
7	141½	Ditto	Ditto	88½a89	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	87½	Ditto	156½	Ditto	648654.	Ditto	13 3 0
8	Ditto	90½a½	89½a½	89½	87½a½	86½		98	86½a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80½	Ditto	Ditto	13 2 6
9	Not done															
10	141½	90½a½	89½a½	89½	87½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80½a½	Ditto	Ditto	13 2 6
11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89½a½	87½a½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	87½a½	Ditto	158	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 3 6
12	Sunday.															
13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89½	87½	Ditto		Ditto	86½a87	Ditto	Ditto	158½	Ditto	652686.	Ditto	13 2 6
14	142	90½a½	89½	89½a½	87½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	87 a½	Ditto	159½160½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 5 6
15	142½	90½	90½	89½a½	88	86½		Ditto	87½	Ditto	Ditto	162½	80½a½	662672.	Ditto	13 26 6
16	143½	91½	90½	89½a½	88½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	88½	87½	165½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14 5 6
17	Shut.	91½a½	90½	89½a½	88½	Ditto		Ditto	87½a½	Ditto	Ditto	165	Ditto	670	½	14 [illegible]
18	Ditto	91½a½	90½	Ditto	Ditto	86½		Ditto	Ditto	88½a½	Ditto	164½	Ditto	672681	Ditto	[illegible]
19	Sunday.															
20	Ditto	91½	Ditto	89½	88½	Ditto		Ditto	87½a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	82½a81	671	Ditto	14 0
21	140½	91½	90½	89½a½	88½a88	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	88½	87½	163½	Ditto	672682	Ditto	14 [illegible]
22	140½	91½	90½	89½a½	88½	Ditto		Ditto	87½a½	Ditto	Ditto	163½	81½	Ditto	Ditto	15
23	140½	91½a91	Ditto	89½a½	88½a87½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	88½	Ditto	163½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 1
24	142½	91a90½	90½	89½a½	87½a½	Ditto		98½	87½a86½	Ditto	Ditto	162½	80½a½	Ditto	Ditto	14 [illegible]
25	Ditto	90½a91	Ditto	89½	87½a½	Ditto		Ditto	87a½	87½a88	Ditto	162	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14 [illegible]
26	Sunday.															
27	Ditto	Ditto	90½a½	Ditto	87½	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	163½a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14 [illegible]
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Ditto	87½88	Ditto	164½165½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	[illegible]
29	Ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Ditto	87½a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80½a½	Ditto	Ditto	14 [illegible]

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Castle-Alley, Royal Exchange,
Lives and Survivorships, Reversions, and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Dispatch.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. [illegible] to Dec. 9, 1758.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.	l.	s. d.
London	4	6	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	

COU[illegible]

Bedford	
Berry	
Hertford	
Bedford	
Cambridge	
Huntingdon	
Northampton	
Rutland	
Leicester	
Nottingham	
Derby	
Stafford	
Shropshire	
Hereford	
Worcester	
Warwick	
Gloucester	
Wiltshire	
Berks	
Oxford	
Bucks	

COURTIES upon the COAST.

Eſſex	4
Suffolk	30
Norfolk	30
Lincoln	6
York	8
Durham	0
Northumberland	6
Cumberland	0
Weſtmoreland	4
Lancaſhire	5
Cheſhire	0
Monmouth	0
Somerſet	21
Devon	0
Cornwall	0
Dorſet	20
Hampſhire	5
Suſſex	1
Kent	0
North Wales	5
South Wales	1

Bills of Mortality from Nov. 28 to Dec. 26, 1758.

Chriſtened: Males 932, Females 912, } 1844
Buried: Males 1076, Females 1173, } 2249
Whereof have died under two years old 628

Buried from Dec. 26, 1758, to Jan. 23, 1759.

2 and 5	22	50 and 60	30		
5 and 10	24	60 and 70	28		
10 and 20	89	70 and 80	54		
20 and 30	167	80 and 90	60		
30 and 40	204	90 and 100	22		
40 and 50	243				

Buried from the Plague, 1665, to 1754, inclusive, 68590.

Each leaf 2s. 6d.

THE Inſcriptions on the Medal, Almanack for the enſuing year, for the underſtanding of which it muſt be obſerved, that the Epact marks the Golden Numbers correſpond regularly with every month in the year; each of theſe months begins with the initial letter or letters of the ſame week day that begins each correſponding month. For a further explanation ſee the Gent. Mag. for November 1753 and December 1754.

Minerva. Thus. Earth.
Mars. Wa. Saturn.
Mercury. The Support.

* The inſcriptions on the coins ſent us from Leek, Staffordſhire, are ſo much obliterated, that the engraver can make no part of them intelligible for which reaſon they have unavoidably been poſtponed. Our Exeter correſpondent will obſerve that proper attention has been paid to his kind intimation.

ſo far as his Majeſty was concerned, he was ſure proceeded from the beſt motives.

Sir *William Lemon* highly diſapproved of the meaſure.

The queſtion being put, that the queſtion be now put, it paſſed in the negative, 203 to 81.

Lord *Barrington* preſented to the Houſe an eſtimate of the charge of the ſaid troops.

Nov. 5.

Nothing done.

Nov. 6.

A bill for raiſing and embodying the the militia in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, in caſes of invaſion or actual rebellion in any part of his Majeſty's dominions, was read, and committed.

Nov. 7.

Mr. *T. Lutrell* moved, "That a committee be appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Majeſty, humbly requeſting that he will authoriſe the Commiſſioners who may be impowered to act in *America* (for the purpoſes expreſſed in his Majeſty's ſpeech from the throne) to receive and hear propoſals for conciliation from any General Convention, Congreſs, or other collective body, that ſhall be found moſt perfectly to convey the ſenſe of one or more of the ſeveral Continental Colonies, ſuſpending all enquiry into the legal or illegal forms under which ſuch Colony or Colonies may be diſpoſed to treat, as the moſt effectual means to prevent the further effuſion of blood, to reconcile the honour and permanent intereſt of Great-Britain with the requiſitions of his Majeſty's American ſubjects." Mr. Lutrell ſupported his motion on the general principles of government, and on the nature and conſequences of all conteſts where the laſt appeal is made to the ſword: that in caſes where civil government is in diſorder, or at an end, there is no alternative but either to make peace with the prevailing power, or continue the war without end. His

over with you ſhould be ſent back.

"In duty, therefore, to your Majeſty, and to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in us, we have leave to lay before you, that nothing conduceth more to the happineſs and welfare of this kingdom than an entire confidence between your Majeſty and your people, which can be no way ſo firmly eſtabliſhed as by entruſting your ſacred perſon with your own ſubjects, who have ſo eminently ſignalized themſelves on all occaſions during the late long and expenſive war."

To this addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following anſwer:

"*Gentlemen*,

"I came hither to reſtore the ancient Conſtitution of this Government. I have had all poſſible regard to my coming; and I am reſolved, during the courſe of my reign, to endeavour to preſerve it entire in all the parts of it.

"I have a full confidence in the affection of my people, and I am well aſſured they have the ſame; and I will never give them juſt cauſe to alter this opinion.

"As to my ſubjects who ſerved during the war, I am ſenſible of their bravery, and of their zeal for my perſon and government; and I ſhall have no backwardneſs to expreſs my ſenſe of this to my parliament, as well as upon other occaſions.

"I have all the reaſon in the world to rely upon them that a Prince can have; and I am ſatisfied there is not one amongſt them capable of entertaining a thought that what was propoſed to me by meſſage proceeded from any diſaffection in them.

"It ſhall be my ſtudy, and the care of my whole life, to perform the part of a juſt and good King; and I will ever be ſtrictly and nicely conſcientious in the obſerving my promiſes; and, as I will not doubt of a like return of the like regards to me,

reſolved

" ally, Becauſe this bill enables and encourages the navy of England to make an indiſcriminate prey of the property of Engliſh ſubjects trading to or from the Colonies, (even of the ſhips which lie quiet in the American ports,) without regarding whether that property belongs to friends or enemies, to the dutiful or to the diſobedient. This plan of proſcription ſupine (unworthy of the wiſdom and decorum of government,) muſt compleat what yet remains to be completed, of the union in North America againſt the authority of Parliament. Parliament in this bill ſeems much more inclined to diſcreet, than able or willing to protect. In North America the refractory and ſubmiſſive may be blended together. In the Weſt Indies all are innocent, but all are doomed to ſo much more ſevere, and much more certain puniſhment, than fall upon the moſt guilty in North America. The whole accommodation, if not the immediate ſubſiſtence of the Weſt India Iſlands depends on a commercial connection with the Continent. From which by this bill they are expelled by Parliament. One of the chief and moſt plauſible of our complaints made hitherto againſt the North American Colonies, was a diſpoſition to withhold ſupplies from the ſugar plantations. But this year we have made conceſſions to obtain that end. In this very conduct which we had purſued as the object in ſuch odious colours. It muſt appear as if this bill was purpoſely made againſt the Weſt Indies; and leſt the people of the united Colonies might entertain ſentiments of favourable affection, or from motives of ſelf intereſt, or from impreſſions of kindred and friendſhip, ſhould diſcharge their debts due to the Congreſs, and afford relief to our innocent planters in the Weſt Indies, it ſuppreſſes at once the uſe of the Britiſh Parliament againſt, and of that authority, and provides that no ſupply whatſoever ſhall be carried to the Weſt Indies, contrary to the deciſion of the Congreſs.

" ly, Becauſe this bill greatly extends and violates the principle of injuſtice which it ſeems to follow. In ſome reſpects the prohibition of the Congreſs materially differed from the prohibition of this bill. There was no immediate time given to the Weſt Indies, to ſupply with flour America and other places. The communications were made to [illegible]

[illegible] permitted the trade with Africa, [illegible] from Britain, [illegible]

permitting unknown perſons, whom miniſters ſhall chuſe in future to appoint, to diſpoſe in America of powers and acts of parliament, at their pleaſure; leaving us firſt the odium of rejecting reaſonable requeſts, and afterwards the diſgrace of retracting ſhameful conceſſions.

"9thly, Becauſe we reject with indignation that clauſe of this bill, which, by a refinement in tyranny, and as a ſentence worſe than death, obliges the unhappy men who ſhall be made captives in this predatory war, to bear arms againſt their families, kindred, friends, and country; and, after being plundered themſelves, to become accomplices in plundering their brethren. If there exiſts a doubt, whether, to juſtify the infliction of capital puniſhment on deſertion, it would be neceſſary to prove that a ſeaman was a preſſed man or a volunteer; the object of this clauſe is to deprive the American ſeaman of the plea of his being a preſſed ſeaman, as a diſcharge that he is to be conſidered, as to all intents and purpoſes, as having entered voluntarily into the ſervice. By this means, not only common ſeamen, but maſters of veſſels, are, without regard to age of circumſtances, or condition, to be ignominiouſly ſtripped before the maſt, and ſubjected to the ſtripes diſcipline of the boatſwain. Perſons in that ſubordinate ſtation, not being animated with the liberal and ingenuous ſpirit which diſtinguiſhes officers in the navy, and taught to conſider their forced volunteers as rebels, will be but too apt to aggravate the miſeries of captivity by inſult and outrage. Theſe priſoners, among the comrades they are obliged to live and ſerve with, may very probably behold ſome ſcreen behold the ſpoils of their honeſt induſtry, and the paternal ſupport of their ſober families, ſquandered in riot and profligate debauchery before their faces. This we look upon as the laſt degree of wretchedneſs and indignity to which human nature can be ſubjected. This cruelty, unknown to the moſt ſavage nations, is to be practiſed by Engliſhmen on Engliſhmen. It has been ſaid in parliament, that the pay the priſoners are to receive is to be conſidered as a full compenſation for the principles they are obliged to violate. We do not enjoy any one of theſe ſentiments. An attempt is alſo made to juſtify it by the ſuppoſed right of puniſhing. We cannot otherwiſe than [illegible] ſubjection ought ever to be impoſed where the protection belonging to it is denied; or that a man can ever be deprived of his goods by a foreign enemy, and at the ſame time obliged to ſerve the ſtate as a citizen. In no compulſion we have ever heard to be practiſed on any priſoners of war or in rebellion—nor do we know any example of it, except among pirates—the outlaws and enemies of human ſociety.

"10thly, Becauſe a bill ſo unprecedented in its nature, and ſo important in its conſequences, is brought in at a time of year, when by experience it is known that moſt of the independent Members of both Houſes are called away by their domeſtic affairs, and when few but thoſe in the immediate pay of the court, and attending on their employments, are in town. This we conceive, to be done in order to impoſe the public with a deluſive idea, that thoſe meaſures are agreeable to greater numbers in both Houſes, [illegible]

lieve so. When you deliver your opinion, you say you may be the better believed because unbought, and then expects yourself in this unguarded language, "I gain nothing by the Americans, or by the government, and probably never shall." This is not only an invitation to the Minister to reward your pious labours, but a thorn in his foot if he overlooks them. Had you said, and positively never will, I should then (as I always have) believed you to be an honest and a pious man, and should have fallen asleep over your Calm Address, till a fit of your enthusiasm had awaked me.

You are surely, Sir, too well acquainted with the nature and workings of human passions, to expect any good to arrive from a calm address to men (as you say the Americans are) under the dominion of enthusiasm. The experience of your whole life has been the influence of enthusiasm over the calm; but your success as a fanatic is a sufficient proof, that, once aroused, neither reason or sober truth can controul it.

I have seen, Mr. Wesley, near a hundred persons, whose countenances or understandings were affected under your ministry, fall into convulsions; the angels and demons by turns, converse alternately with God and the devil; your female devotees imagine themselves the chaste spouses of Christ; and have seen the most learned divines opposing their arguments to their deliriums, with as little effect as Canute spoke to the ocean.

When a chimera, without a substantial base, or a visible object, can thus triumph over the reason and the will, and laugh argument to scorn, can it be hoped, Mr. Wesley, that men acting upon the known and established system of human policy, will hearken to enthusiasm in the confusion for every thing that is dear, will refuse likely to listen to your Address? Can it be hoped, that the two-penny pamphlet of a Lay Methodist preacher will influence the councils of the Americans, or the Congresses of New Servants? You certainly have the enthusiasm to believe, that the name of John Wesley is to operate as an exorcism! For how otherwise can you be heard? Every argument that the deepest knowledge of our laws and policy, prostituted to the arbitrary designs of g——, have already been propagated and exhibited against America. The crown, from the beginning of those disturbances, has employed its ablest pens, and the ablest pens in all the arts and sophistries of political logic; while you, Mr. Wesley, have been employed from your youth, only to write and to speak on subjects that change the constitution of the understanding; whose fruitful imagination are the guardians of the will, because the data of the propositions are beyond the evidence of the senses. This is very visible, Sir, in the polemical pieces before me. It is plain that you have not looked enough into, nor considered the principles of their laws and political constitutions. You had been much better employed, could you have performed in your heavenly vocation, and not, like Lot's wife, have dared to look back upon Sodom.

You begin your pamphlet with these words:

"The grand question which is now debated, (and with warmth enough on both sides) is this, Has the English parliament power to tax the American Colonies?

"In order to determine this, let us consider the nature of our Colonies. An English Colony is a number of persons to whom the king grants a charter, permitting them to transport themselves from the country at present inhabited by them, to settle in some distant region, and to govern themselves in such manner as they shall think proper, provided they do not infringe the laws of the nation from which they went, nor the terms of the charter prescribed."

This is as much to the point, that a fly of man-loving principles, in England had obtained a charter to settle for lucrative objects in America, and had migrated on the strength of that charter, that you cannot, Sir, be so subtilly unacquainted with the history of our colonies, as to believe your definition to be descriptive of the American

You assume, by ignorance, Sir, that policy, and not friendship, procured those charters, after industry and perseverance in the honourable exile, and made the desert look fair, delightful, and worthy of appropriation. It was not till then that the uninvited province began to spread her wing over her in-

things, enacted, that all ships and veſſels of or belonging to the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies, together with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, except as in the ſaid act are excepted, and all other ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, together with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, which ſhall be found trading in any port or place of the ſaid colonies, or going to trade, or coming from trading, in any ſuch port or place, except as are therein alſo excepted, ſhall become forfeited to his Majeſty, as if the ſame were the ſhips and effects of open enemies, and ſhall be ſo adjudged, deemed, and taken, in all courts of Admiralty, and in all other courts whatſoever: and, for the encouragement of the officers and ſeamen of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, it is thereby alſo further enacted, that the flag-officers, captains, commanders, and other commiſſioned officers in his Majeſty's pay, and alſo the ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers on board, ſhall have the ſole intereſt and property of and in all and every ſuch ſhip, veſſel, goods, and merchandize, which they ſhall ſeize and take, (being firſt adjudged lawful prize in any of his Majeſty's courts of Admiralty,) to be divided in ſuch proportions, and after ſuch manner, as his Majeſty ſhall think fit to order and direct by proclamation or proclamations hereafter to be iſſued for thoſe purpoſes: We, taking the premiſes into conſideration, do, purſuant to the ſaid act of parliament, (with the advice of our privy council), by this our proclamation, order, direct, and appoint, That the net produce of all prizes taken in purſuance of the ſaid act, by our ſhips of war, be divided into eight equal parts, and be diſtributed in manner following.—(*The manner differs in nothing from that practiſed laſt war with reſpect to prizes taken from the common enemy.*)

Letter from Dr. BENJAMIN CHURCH *to Major* KNOX, *Major of Brigade in* Boſton, *intercepted and deciphered by the Provincials.*

I Hope this will reach you. Three attempts have I made, without ſucceſs in eſcaping. In the laſt, the man was diſcovered in attempting his eſcape; but fortunately my letter was ſewed in the waiſtband of his breeches. He was confined for a few days, during which time you may gueſs my feelings: but a little art and a little money ſettled the matter.

It is a month ſince my return from Philadelphia. I went by the way of Providence, to viſit my mother. The Committee for warlike ſtores made me a formal tender of twelve pieces of cannon, eighteen and twenty pounders; they having taken a previous reſolution to make the offer to General Ward. To make a merit of my ſervices, I ſent them down; and when they received them, they ſent them to Stoughton to be out of danger, even though they had formed the reſolution, as I before hinted, of fortifying Bunker's hill, which, together with the cowardice of the clumſy Col. Gerriſh and Col. Scammon, was the lucky occaſion of their defeat. The affair happened before my return from Philadelphia. We loſt 165 killed then, and ſince dead of the wounds. One hundred and twenty more now lie wounded: they will chiefly recover. They boaſt that you have 1400 killed and wounded in the action. You ſay the Rebels loſt 1500; I ſuppoſe with equal truth.

down

Speaker. May 21, he sailed from St. Helen's, with the Neptune, &c. to take the command in the Mediterranean. On May 26, 1761, he was installed a Knight of the Bath in Henry VII.'s chapel; and in the parliament which met Nov. 3, was re-elected for Heydon. In Oct. 1762, Sir Charles Saunders was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the White; and on Sept. 16, 1766, having some time had a seat at the Admiralty-Board, he was sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, and appointed First Lord of the Admiralty; but this post he held only about two months. In the funeral procession of the Duke of York, Nov. 5, 1767, he was one of the Admirals who supported the canopy. In the new parliament, which met May 10, 1768, he was again chosen for Heydon. In Oct. 1770, he was appointed Admiral of the Blue. In the present parliament, which met Nov. 29, 1774, Sir Chas. Saunders was a fourth time chosen for the borough of Heydon; and remarkable it is, and much to his honour, that five hours after his lamented death, which happened at his house in Spring-Garden on Dec. 7, 1775, (of the gout in his stomach,) a just eulogium was paid him in that House by two members* distinguished for their virtues and abilities. His corpse was privately interred in Westminster-abbey on the 12th, near the monument† of General Wolfe, "his brother of the war." To Admiral Keppel (who had been Lieutenant with him in the Centorion) he has left (we hear) 5000l. and 1200l. per ann. to Adm. Sir Hugh Palliser, 5000l. to Timothy Brett, Esq; 5000l. to his nephew, 500l. per ann. to a young lady that lived with him, 400l. per ann. and all his household furniture, except plate and pictures, which are given to his niece, together with the bulk of his fortune.

Mr. URBAN,

I shall make no apology to you or your numerous readers for requesting a place in your valuable collection for the following extracts from the fifth volume of Bishop SHERLOCK's *Discourses*, which were separately published by their excellent author, and are just now sensibly brought together into one volume, which completes the works *from the pulpit*. These extracts seem to me so very applicable to the present times, that nothing needs be added to shew the truth and propriety of the sentiments contained in them. I shall only observe, with the Editor of this volume, that Bishop SHERLOCK's "views, both in civil and religious matters, were always large and comprehensive; not confined to the narrow systems of particular parties, nor subjected to the fluctuating principles of powerful and interested men; that he was a most strenuous and able defender of the great truths of our holy religion; that he made it his constant practice to inculcate the christian and social virtues; to inforce a due and ready submission to the laws; to inspire prince and people with a sense of their respective duties; and to discountenance all temporary changes and hasty innovations in church and state." Remarks in

Page 3. That "interest and passions are in continual motion, and liable to infinite changes; and men who steer by them can hold no steady course of action, but must be given to change, as often as they are out of humour, or think the present state of things not proper to serve their turn."

Page 13. "To pretend public good is common to all factions and parties, and therefore can create no confusion where the pretence is real; yet to seek public good in opposition to public authority is like curing distempers by destroying the patient. To view with pleasure the factions and disturbances of a kingdom; and, like the lame and impotent at the Pool of Bethesda, to long for the troubling of the waters, that we may first step in and make some private advantage of the public calamities; is neither the part of a good man or a good christian. To encourage the seditious principles and practices of others, though cunning men may do it without danger, yet they can never do it without guilt."

Page 15. "To propose and procure amendments to the laws of the church, when there is occasion for it, is their duty in whose hands the power is lodged; and changes so effected can never be to the blemish or dishonour of the church. But when men clamour without reason, and obstinately condemn whatever has been settled by authority; when they disclaim the power and all the acts of the church, either their ignorance

* Sir George Savile and Mr. Burke.

† Not near his remains, as expected in the papers, Gen. Wolfe being buried at Greenwich.

THE following paper is of the laſt importance, and therefore is inſerted at full length. It undoubtedly contains the outline of the plan intended to be carried into execution, if a reconciliation with Great-Britain cannot be obtained on terms of exemption from taxation by the Britiſh parliament.

The copy from whence this was printed was addreſſed particularly to the Provincial Congreſs of North-Carolina; but the ſame was, without doubt, ſubmitted to the conſideration of every other Provincial Congreſs, as

in a different colony, till the reſpective number be gone through, and ſo on in perpetual rotation; and that accordingly the next Congreſs after the preſent ſeſſion, ſhall be held at Annapolis, in Maryland.

Art. IV. That the power and duty of the Congreſs ſhall extend to the determining on war or peace, the entering into alliances; the reconciliation with Great-Britain; the ſettling all diſputes and differences between colony and colony, if ſuch ſhould ariſe; and the planning of new colonies where proper. The Congreſs ſhall alſo make ſuch general ordinances, though not neceſſary to the general welfare, in particular aſſemblies cannot be competent to, viz. thoſe that may relate to our general commerce, or general harmony as to the eſtabliſhment of ports, and the regulation of our common ſeas. The Congreſs ſhall alſo have the appointment of all officers, civil and military, appertaining to the general adminiſtration; ſuch as General, Treaſurer, Secretary, &c.

Art. V. All charges of war, and all other general expences to be incurred for the common welfare, ſhall be defrayed out of a common treaſury, which is to be ſupplied by each colony, in proportion to the male polls between fifteen and ſixty years of age. The taxes for paying that proportion ſhall be laid and levied by the laws of each colony.

Art. VI. The number of delegates to be elected and ſent to the Congreſs by each colony, ſhall be regulated from time to time by the number of ſuch poll returned; ſo as that one delegate be allowed for every fifty thouſand polls; and the delegates are to bring with them, to every Congreſs, an authenticated return of the number of polls in their reſpective colonies, which is to be taken for the purpoſes above mentioned.

Art. VII. At every meeting of the Congreſs, one half of the members preſent, exclusive of proxies, ſhall be neceſſary to make a quorum; and each delegate at the Congreſs ſhall have a vote in all caſes, and if neceſſarily abſent, ſhall be allowed to appoint any other delegate from the ſame colony to be his proxy, who may vote for him.

Art. VIII. An executive council ſhall be appointed by the Congreſs, out of their own body, conſiſting of twelve perſons, of whom, in the firſt appointments, one third, viz. four, ſhall be for one year, four for two years, and

Reſolved, that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, maintain and ſupport this freedom of commerce for two years certain after its commencement, any reconciliation between us and Great-Britain notwithſtanding, and as much longer beyond that term as the late acts of parliament for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries, and diſallowing the laws and charters of any of the colonies ſhall continue unrepealed.

The above confederacy was laid before the Provincial Congreſs, held at Hillſborough, the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, when, after mature conſideration of the ſame, the Congreſs came to the following reſolution thereon:

The order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration a paper, purporting a confederation of the United Colonies, Reſolved, the Congreſs reſolve into a committee of the whole Houſe.

The Congreſs reſolved into a committee of the whole Houſe accordingly, and unanimouſly choſe the Rev. Mr. Patrick Chairman, and, after ſome time ſpent therein, came to a reſolution thereon.—On motion, *Mr. Preſident* reſumed the chair, and Mr. Chairman reported as follows, viz.

That the committee have taken into conſideration the plan of general confederation between the united colonies, and are of opinion that the ſame is not at preſent eligible; and it is alſo the opinion of the committee, that the delegates of this province ought to be inſtructed not to conſent to any plan of confederation which may be offered in an enſuing Congreſs, until the ſame ſhall be laid before, and approved by the Provincial Congreſs. That the preſent aſſociation ought to be further relied on for bringing about a reconciliation with the Parent State, and a further confederacy ought only to be adopted in caſe of the laſt neceſſity.

An entertaining Tour through ſeveral Parts of Burgundy, Switzerland, Savoy, *and* Dauphiny.

THE original letter, of which the following is a faithful copy, was lately diſcloſed out of a folio, where it had lurked near an years in my library. The book had been borrowed, and returned in the year 1753, by Dr. Cornewall Taſwell, a young phyſician, ſince eminent, and who died, I am told, at Stamford, in Lincolnſhire, but then newly ſettled in my neighbourhood, at Hitchin, in Hertfordſhire. The original date and ſubſcription of the letter are wanting, the lower half of the ſecond half-ſheet being torn off. The whole is, indeed, a mutilated fragment, preſerved by a lucky accident. It is thus endorſed by Dr. Taſwell's hand-writing, "*At Dunlop, Lyons, June 7, 1755. Anſwered from Minorca, Sept. 10.* It appears from thence to have been written by a gentleman, ſince well known to the literary world, as author of a Philoſophical Poem on Happineſs, and ſeveral works in proſe, of acknowledged merit.

Hertfordſhire, OB. 32.

"STILL at Lyons! hey-day! No, dear Taſte, rather diſbelieve your eyes, than believe me ſuch an idler. Come along hence and thither again, 400 miles in five minutes, which coſt me five [illegible] ried le [illegible] in re [illegible] time any t [illegible] chaiſe [illegible] eaſier [illegible] new, [illegible] ſwift; new; [illegible] tain [illegible] John, [illegible] to the [illegible] day [illegible] plain [illegible] thing [illegible] find [illegible] mountains of Sardonia. Here and there the ruins of an old caſtle appear, built in any defence about the clouds. Some that are inhabited ſeem to overhang the edge of precipices, the very ſight of which muſt make your head turn dizzy. And amongſt theſe ſtands Nantua, a pretty little town, for aught we know. You ſee, gentle, it is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of that fine lake, with that noble ſheet of water hanging over it. About a quarter of a mile from the weſtern foot of Mount Credo, I went with eager expectation to ſee the vaſt and rapid Rhone vaniſh under ground all on a ſudden. The ſight diſappointed me: the deep rocky channel, through which it runs for ſome miles before it diſcharges itſelf, is full of cavities, into which a conſiderable part of the ſtream ſlides off imperceptibly, and it is ſo diminiſhed before it comes to the place where it diſappears entirely, as not to produce the promiſed effect. At the Pont d'Ain, which bounds this mighty kingdom [illegible]

ſufficiently. I have taken ſome pains to ſave your taking much to underſtand me. Mr. Veillon, my moſt obliging hoſt, and fellow-traveller, upon whoſe eſtate this princely work is carried on, has, by a very bold undertaking, furniſhed fuel to the ſalt-pans down a boarded canal, 5 German leagues in length, from lofty mountains that had never ſeen their hallowed oaks diſturbed before ſince the flood. The neat revenue to the government of Berne, who are the undertakers of theſe ſalt works, is ſaid to be above 10,000l. a year. The diſtreſs of this country for want of ſalt, during their wars with Burgundy, is often recounted. Imagine the ſatisfaction they derive from their preſent independency in that reſpect.

An unexpected drift of ſnow, with the [illegible] of the [illegible], if properly encouraged. The [illegible] is a plain [illegible] with [illegible], made and kept in repair at the [illegible] of the chief directors of the ſalt manufactures. How inconſiderable the influence of public beneficence in the hands of an arbitrary prince! And I made this obſervation in the very Ile Bouchard, be informed on this ſuppoſed [illegible] phenomenon was a native of Geneva. Yet theſe leagues from hence bring you to a very noble public-ſpirited work of Charles Emanuel II. grandfather to the preſent King of Sardinia. A ſmall extent of plain on the weſtward was bounded on the eaſt by a vaſt perpendicular rock, the Mont Vuache, round which the great road from France into the heart of Savoy had always fetched a wide circumference. Nature had once paſſed from the plain directly over the mountain. But Nature had opened to the feet of man a ſtrange way through it. About 20 yards above

greed to have him company, hiring one a Moor who spoke Italian for their drago- gomar, or interpreter, and with him a tent, a mule for their provisions and baggage, and two Moorish drudges for guards or servants, for the two Eng- lish, having one of their kinsmen fallo- lopped to a lanzak, or justice, for their lives, liberties and wares. On the 8th day, the way being rough and rocky, and Chatteline on foot, he "succumbed, not being used to pe- destrial travel," so that they mounted

At length, on the fourth day of the fever, the dragoman falling in de- pair, and wondering to see his fellow- traveller endure such hard hunger,

By the force of the ſame evidence

deſcription;

Author of the Death of Abel, and other performances, in the German language.

† The ſeat of Fontenoy is a little diſtance from the Scheldt.

‡ "Digamma Jonis, ingens, Mavis ortus pari." Hor.

The

spirit of disputation. We are here, however, a little surprised that she should think "the influence of philosophy" in any view "unfavourable to the fervour of simple piety." For this science, though "it gives us (as she observes) the sublimest ideas of God's

"And could him at the name of Crispian:
"He that outlives this day and comes
"Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours
"And say, Tomorrow is St. Crispian:
"But were not the benefits of the victory equally apparent on any other days of the year? Why commemorate the anniversary with such distinguished regard? Those who can ask such a question have never attended to some of the strongest instincts in our nature. Yet it has lately been the fashion amongst those who call themselves rational Christians, to treat as puerile the attentions of this nature when relating to religion. They would

"Kiss with pious lips the sacred earth
"Which gave a dumpish or a RABBI birth."

They will visit the banks of Avon with all the devotion of enthusiastic zeal; celebrate the birth-day of the hero and the patriot; and yet pour contempt upon the man who suffers himself to be warmed by similar circumstances relating to his Master, or the connection of sentiment of peculiar seasons with times, places, and men, which have been appropriated to the service of religion. A wise preacher will not, from a fastidious refinement, disdain to collect his hearers from the season of the year, the anniversary of a national blessing, a remarkable escape from danger, or, in short, any incident that is sufficiently guarded, and far enough removed from what is trivial, to be out of danger of becoming ridiculous.

"Very improper language she adds has been used on devotional subjects, by adopting the expressions of love."

attraction. Who does not enter into the sentiments of the poet, in that passage so full of nature and truth?

"He that out-lives this hour, and comes safe home,
"Shall stand on tip-toe when this day is

landed on the Chersonese of Thrace, at a mean town, anciently Elæus. Here they saw the barrow of Protesilaus (a Grecian hero killed by Hector), its patron, or tutelary deity. From thence they sailed to Tenedos, and, after surveying its port, town, and antiquities, landed on the Asiatic continent near the ancient port of Alexandria Troas, from whence they saw distinctly mount Athos over the Ægean. Of the principal ruin at Troas (the gymnasium) they took a plan and two views. To the hot baths of Chemali (once Colonæ) they travelled on foot; but the danger of banditti soon obliged them to return and embark. Enekioi and Giaurkioi (once Sigeum), now wretched Greek villages, were their next objects. The famous Sigean stone, part of a pilaster, with its inscriptions, here attracted their notice, and regret, that a stone so curious, and 2000 years old, should be so neglected and exposed. On the slope of Sigæum they saw the barrows of Achilles and Patroclus, Ajax, and other classical heroes; and for the foundation on which he mentions them as such Dr. C. refers to some Essays in the press. The apprehension of banditti prevented further researches. Re-coasting the European shore, they landed again in Asia, on the beach from which they embarked, and thence sailed in an English ship (which fortunately arrived there) to Chios, now Scio. Of this, as of all the other places, the history is given, and antiquities described, of which the principal is that which has been named without reason *The School of Homer*. In an open boat they sailed from thence to Smyrna, of whose ancient and present state, the rivers Meles and Hermus, &c. we have a very particular and curious account. From thence they made two excursions; and on their return from the first they received by the Anglicana their Firhman, or passport, from the Porte. In their second journey they went to Vourla, in the peninsula, discovered the mole of old Clazomene, visited Erythræ (or Ritze), and Teos (Bodrun), famed for its temple of Bacchus, now both defaced, Myonle and Lebedus, passed over mount Gallesus to Claros (now Zille), famous for its oracle and temple of Apollo, Colophon and Notium, now extinct or abandoned, and arrived at Ephesus, which they had visited before by another and shorter route through Terrenda and Tourbali. There they surveyed, with melancholy reflections, the ruins of the stadium, the theatre (where St. Paul preached), the odeum (or music-theatre), &c. Of the gymnasium they took a plan and view, and traced some of the streets, the extent and avenues of the city, &c. Its local history is here deduced from remote antiquity, together with its modern history and decline. "Its present inhabitants (says our author) live in extreme wretchedness, dependence, and insensibility... Its streets are obscured and overgrown... We heard the partridge call in the area of the theatre and of the stadium. The glorious pomp of its heathen worship is no longer remembered; and Christianity, which was there nursed by apostles, and fostered by general councils, until it increased to fulness of stature, barely lingers on in an existence hardly visible." For the site of the renowned temple of Diana, like preceding travellers, they searched in vain: "the city is prostrate, and the Goddess gone." Its magnificence, however, is described; and its destruction, though unnoticed in history, our author conjectures to have followed the triumph of Christianity. Scala Nova (or Neapolis) was their next stage, passing near Phygela. Ortygia, too, the birth-place of Diana, though its site is marked by a mountain and a river, cannot now be discovered, the land probably having encroached on the sea, and that island being now the valley in which is Arvalia. By the foot of mount Mycale, ferrying over the Mæander (now called Menderes), they arrived at Miletus, still distinguished by its ruined theatre (which was 457 feet long), but now as much as of old it was renowned; and at Didyma contemplated with singular pleasure the ruins of the famous temple of Apollo Didymæus. "The columns yet entire are so exquisitely fine, the marble mass so vast and noble, that it is impossible perhaps to conceive greater beauty and majesty of ruin." A view of it, with plates of its architecture, has been published by the Society. In a second journey from Scala Nova, the travellers, happening to separate, lost their way and were benighted on mount Mycale. On the ruins of Priene, particularly the temple of Minerva Polias, they employed some days. On mount Titanus they were entangled and benighted in their way to Myus, of whose ancient walls, towers, and cemeteries, its streets, and

Tralli

Repassing the Pactolus, and crossing the Hermus, they next visited the Gygæan lake, and the burying-place of the Lydian kings; and regaining the road to Magnesia, proceeded to that city by the foot of Mount Sipylus. On this mountain the author thinks the traveller "will see Niobe (as he expresses it), if he observes carefully a steep and remarkable cliff about a mile from Magnesia, varying his distance while the sun and shade, which gradually come on, pass over it;" but reserves his account of this phænomenon for his Essays. The town is still populous and flourishing. Embarrassed by accounts of the plague at Thyatira, they hastily set out for Smyrna; and hearing at two hours distance a most dismal tale, they crossed to Sedesai, where a house had been secured for them by Mr. Lee, an English merchant, and there lived sequestered from May 21 to August 8, avoiding as much as possible all communication with Smyrna, where Turks, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and the like, peopled with innumerable. At length resisting Smyrna, they determined to leave that continent immediately, and hired a boat to sail in ten days to Athens; but for the particulars of that tour we must wait for their *Travels in Greece*.

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ur account:

might, perhaps, be
liſeaſe arising from
probably invisible,
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Theſe, whether ge-
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ays in ſome places
ire. They are im-
nally into Smyrna,
ommonly deſtroyed
by intenſe heat*.] They are leaſt fatal at the beginning and latter end of the ſeaſon. If they arrive early in the ſpring, they are weak; but gather ſtrength, multiply, and then periſh. The pores of the ſkin, opened by the heat, readily admit them. One or more tumours, chiefly in the glandular parts, enſue, with a variety of the moſt

afflicting ſymptoms. If the patient ſurvive ſuppuration, he is dreadfully infectious; and the calamity is woefully augmented by the conſideration that one recovery is no ſecurity from future attacks. Seyeuk, an Armenian, who had been our cook, and at my requeſt revealed his unhappy fate, periſhed now; and, as I was aſſured, it ſometimes happens that in one ſeaſon an individual is twice a ſufferer.

"The plague in a diſeaſe communicated chiefly, if not ſolely, by contact. Hence, though it encircle the houſe, it will not affect the perſons within, if all are uniformly diſcreet and provident, as experience has demonſtrated. Tranquillity of mind, [illegible] nion, cannot [illegible] off diſagreeably; [illegible] uneaſy care, moſt [illegible] neceſſ. Iron, [illegible] like [illegible] hard ſtrictly, do not retain, or are not ſuſceptible of, the contagion. In bodies ſoft or porous, and eſpecially in paper, it lurks often undiſcovered but by its ſeizing ſome victim. The preſervatives are fumigation, and waſhing with water or vinegar; in particular, a letter is

[On the ſame principle, during the plague at London in 1665, foes were one night ſtudded in all the great ſtreets; but the event did not anſwer expectation, as more perſons died that night than in any other during the diſtemper.]*

difficulty they could keep clear of them. Some of those islands were about or four miles in circumference, but the far greater part appeared like the ruins of ancient cities, or the fragments of Gothic churches and castles. Being in lat. 54 deg. 32 min. it being the height of summer, the weather clear, and the cold moderate, the gentlemen diverted themselves during the calm with shooting sea-fowl, of which there were multitudes flocks among the ice-islands.

On the 26th, in lat. 62 deg. 3 min. they were surrounded with loose ice, and it was with great difficulty they continued their course. The crews of both ships still remained in perfect health; but their water growing bad, they were reduced to the necessity of fishing up the pieces of ice that floated round them, and melting them in coppers, to supply its place. This was a severe service; for the pieces being so large, that two men could scarce lift them, the poor fellows were constrained to plunge their arms in the water to obtain a purchase; by which immersion their arms soon became like icicles, and so benumbed, as for the present to be totally incapable of use; yet, says the journalist, though this service was so grievous, the men relieved each other with as much alacrity as if only to take their turns at the mighty pump. "Happily, adds he, the weather proved moderate, so that between the 22nd and 24th of January we had got on board such a quantity of ice, as, when melted in the coppers, filled all the empty casks with the best water we had tasted since we left England."

On the 29th of January they crossed the Antarctic circle, and saw the sun rise at 30 o'clock at night.

On the 17th, being in lat. 68 deg. they found themselves entangled among the ice, in such a manner, as rendered it impracticable to proceed; Capt. Cook, therefore, made the signal for his consort to tack, on which the Editor has made some pertinent remarks.

From the 17th to the 29th of January he directed his course to the North-East, when, finding the ships in lat. 172 deg. 25 min. and in long. 52 deg. 40 min. she changed the direction, steering East, till a violent storm came on, which separated the Adventure from the Resolution, so that they never again came in sight of each other till they met some months afterwards in the island of New Zealand, the place appointed for their rendezvous in case of separation. This storm

chief supporters of which grew right out from the beach.

Here all hands, but such as had leave to fish or shoot for the ship's company, were busied in different tasks about the ship. As yet none of the natives had appeared, except four or five persons in a small canoe, who just looked into the cove, and fled precipitately; but on the 3d of April, as the Captain was taking a survey, he perceived an aged Indian standing upon a point of land that projected a little way into the sea, and observing his motions, took notice that he seemed to wave a bough which he held in his hand, as an invitation for the boat to approach the shore. This brought on a friendly interview, which it was hoped would have been the means of establishing an intercourse between the neighbouring Indians and the ship's company; but it does not appear to have had that effect.

From this time however the old man came down to the ship without fear; and it is remarkable that of all the arts he saw the people employed about on board, none seemed to strike him so much as the facility with which the sawyers cut out their plank from the solid tree; he was so pleased with that operation, that he was very desirous of taking the pitman's place himself; and being permitted so to do, but not succeeding to his wish in the performance, he soon gave out; but could not be diverted from attending to the sawyers, preferably to any of the other handicrafts, the carpenters excepted, whose business, however, being more complicated, he could not so well comprehend.

After some time it was discovered, that this old man and his family were the same who, at the first coming of the ship, peep'd into the cove, and being frightened betook themselves to the covert of the woods. On this part of the island, which is the most southerly, and consequently the coldest and most unfruitful, the inhabitants are but few, and live in continual terror of their northern countrymen, who, if they can take them by surprize, carry them off to eat them, in like manner as the savage beasts of the forest carry off their prey when impelled by hunger.

It is no wonder therefore, that, at the approach of a vessel of such an uncommon magnitude and structure as the Resolution, a solitary family of which an old man was the sole defender, should on its landing appear to be frightened, probably expecting to be eaten if they were caught; as they could not suppose strangers to have more tenderness and humanity than their own countrymen. Other Indians were seen afterwards, but in no such numbers as to appear formidable.

Nothing more remarkable happened here. The people continued to refit the ship and prepare for sailing; and in the mean time the brewers were set to work to brew for the ship's company. Mr. M'Bride strongly recommends wort as a preservative against the scurvy, and there is no doubt but it contributed, with the other means that were used, to that salutary effect. On the 12th of May they weighed anchor, and came to sail, and on the 17th, having met with nothing in their passage worth relating, they came in sight of the western entrance of Charlotte Sound; but to their great astonishment found themselves surrounded with water-spouts, some of them not more than three or four hundred yards from the ship's course, and having but little wind to clear them, were in the utmost terror, dreading their effects. It happened, however, providentially, that none of them burst till the ship had reached the Sound, where she cast anchor about seven at night within two miles of her consort. Nothing could equal the joy of their meeting, when they were mutually assured that no misfortune had befallen either.

As the winter was now far advanced in that climate, it became necessary to hasten their departure. On the 7th of June both ships set sail, steering E.S.E. for several days, till between the 47th and 48th degrees of south latitude they found the weather so rigorous and intolerably cold, that in lat. 47° 26', long. 186° 32', they changed their course to E. by N. which soon brought them into a warmer climate. This was on the 16th of June, the very height of their winter.

On the 27th they were in long. 196 deg. 30 min. and in latitude 44 degrees 23 minutes, in which parallel they continued to sail with little or no variation till the 13th of July, when the weather, which from the time of changing their course to that day, had proved moderate, began to alter; strong gales came on, and what was still worse, the scurvy began to shew itself on board the Adventure, and in a short time disabled half her men. In all this long run they never had once

sight

eſtabliſh the truth of the principles here laid down, the author alleges, 1ſt, the peculiar means in which Revolutions have always been concluded in England; 2dly, the manner in which the laws for the liberty of the ſubject are exerciſed in England; gives a more inward view of the Engliſh government than has hitherto been offered, ſhewing the total difference between the Engliſh monarchy, as a monarchy, and all thoſe with which we are acquainted; conſiders how far the examples of nations that have loſt their liberty are applicable to England; and concludes with a few words on the nature of the diviſions that take place in England.

By the above epitome the reader will ſee that the ſubjects here diſcuſſed are great, national, and important; and on a peruſal he will alſo find that they are diſcuſſed with a knowledge and preciſion ſeldom found on theſe ſubjects even among our natives, and which ſhew, that whatever our country may be, its conſtitution is by no means foreign to this intelligent republican. The French original is well known, and this Engliſh edition, which is much improved and enlarged, is publiſhed by the author himſelf. But tho' our free-born advocate is, as might be ſuppoſed, an advocate, in general, for the cauſe of liberty, maintaining the doctrine of juries having a right to determine on matters of law as well as of fact, &c. yet in one or two inſtances he leans more than we could wiſh, or can eaſily reconcile, to the ſide of power; as for inſtance, in pages 390 and 392*, where he reprobates the excluſion bill of 31 Charles II. and the peerage-bill paſſed by the Lords, but rejected by the Commons, in George I.'s reign, though it is difficult to conceive how the legiſlative aſſemblies had "a right to exclude King James II. and all his poſterity, and all Popiſh ſucceſſors, after the revolution," if "they had no right" (as our author pretends) "to exclude from the crown the immediate heir" before it. And as to the prerogative of creating Peers, "one of its fineſt flowers," as he terms it, o liberty it proved ſuch a noiſome weed as to require pruning at leaſt, and no more was attempted; King William, it is well known, having ſaid he could fill the Houſe of Lords with his Horſe-guards, and Queen Anne, to ſerve a purpoſe, having actually created twelve new Peers at once. With theſe exceptions, every true Engliſh man, every friend of freedom, will peruſe this work with pleaſure and enrolment, particularly this very flattering encomium on our conſtitution with which it concludes; "By a fortunate conjunction of circumſtances, I will add, by the aſſiſtance of a favourable ſituation, liberty has at laſt been able to erect herſelf a temple.

"Invoked by every nation, but of too delicate a nature, as it ſhould ſeem, to ſubſiſt in ſocieties formed of ſuch imperfect beings as mankind, ſhe ſhewed, and but juſt ſhewed herſelf, to the ingenious nations of antiquity that inhabited the ſouth of Europe. They were conſtantly miſtaken in the form of the worſhip they paid to her, as they continually aimed at extending dominion and conqueſt over other nations: they were alſo no leſs miſtaken in the ſpirit of that worſhip; and though they continued for ages to pay their devotions to her, ſhe ſtill continued, with regard to them, to be the unknown goddeſs.

"Excluded, ſince that time, from thoſe places to which ſhe had ſeemed to give a preference, driven to the extremity of the weſtern world, baniſhed even out of the continent, ſhe has taken refuge in the Atlantic ocean. It is there that, freed from the danger of external diſturbance, and aſſiſted by a happy pre arrangement of things, ſhe has been able fully to diſplay the form that ſuited her; and ſhe has found ſix centuries to have been neceſſary to the completion of her work.

"Being ſheltered, as it were, within a citadel, ſhe there reigns over a nation which is the moſt entitled to her favours, as it endeavours to extend her empire, and carries, with it, to every part of its dominions, the bleſſings of induſtry and equality. Fenced in on every ſide, to uſe the expreſſions of Chamberlayne, with a wide and deep ditch, the ſea, guarded with ſtrong out-works, its ſhips of war, and defended by the courage of its ſeamen, it preſerves that important ſecret, that ſacred fire ſo difficult to be kindled, and which, if it were once extinguiſhed, would perhaps never be lighted again. When the world ſhall have again been laid waſte by conquerors, it will ſtill continue to ſhew mankind not only the principle that ought to unite them, but what is of no leſs importance, the means under

* miſprinted 362.

Mr. Dodsley expressed at my styling the volumes "supplementary to his brother's collection." Mr. Becket likewise used every effort in his power to condemn them in his Review, because, truly, he pretended to claim a property in Collins's Eclogues and Odes, having lately reprinted them from the *Poetical Calendar*, with Collins's life by Dr. Langhorne. Now, if any consideration was paid to Dr. L. for this publication, it must be for the "*Life*," not the "poems," and therefore no legal or rational claim could be made on me as an invader of literary right. From these circumstances there is, I think, no doubt of their using every means to cause this publication. As I am persuaded no father can be fonder of his child, than an author of his mental offspring, or an editor of his publication, I have taken the liberty of communicating these remarks on the conduct of the Reviewers, and of claiming an impartial and candid review of the present edition; for tho' I am fully sensible how seldom they retract a former opinion, yet as a new edition of a work of this nature may in some measure be considered as a new work, I think they may with honour do me that justice which the collection may merit, without any impeachment of their judgment."—The Reviewers will do well to consider the above, and then "let Justice hold the scales." Had Mr. Pearch been living, this would not have appeared; but the requests of the dead are sacred.

Among several errors of the press unnoticed, we cannot help observing, in Mr. Mason's Bellicolo, volume 2. page 204 "Terror's plumed" for "Terror plumed;" page 207. "fate-room" for "store-room;" p. 210, l. 17. "should" for "shall;" in Il Pacifico, p. 213, l. 12 "share," for "their."—We must add, that to each volume is prefixed an elegant engraving by Taylor, viz. to the 1st, a moon-light scene of Abelard on the sea shore, from the late Mr. Cawthorn's admirable epistle, scarce inferior to Pope's, of "Abelard to Eloisa:" to the 2d, a Persian Shepherd with his flock, &c. from Collins's "Oriental Eclogues:" to the 3d, Mary Queen of Scots at the block, from Mr. Mickle's "Elegy," so named;—in this, however, Mr. Taylor has been guilty of a small mistake, in dressing the divine who attends her in lawn-sleeves, that divine, as history informs us, being the Dean (not *Bishop*) of Peterborough; and to the 4th, a scene from Dr. Marriott's "Valetudinarian."

Catalogue of New Publications.

Sermons.

A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Act Sunday, July 9, 1775. By Richard Nicoll, D. D. 6d. Fletcher.

The duty of standing fast in our spiritual and temporal liberties, a sermon preached in Christ Church, Philadelphia, July 7, 1775. By the Rev. Jacob Duche, M. A. 6d. Evans, Strand.

Novels.

The maiden aunt, written by a lady. 2 vols 12mo 5s 6d sewed, or 6s bound. Bew.

The comic romance of Scarron, a new translation. By Oliver Goldsmith, 2 vols 12mo 5s sewed, or 6s. bound. Bew.

The husband's resentment, or the history of Lady Manchester. 2 vols 6s Lowndes.

Political.

Seasonable advice to the members of the British Parliament concerning conciliatory measures with America, and an act of perpetual insolvency for relief of debtors; with some strictures on the reciprocal duties of sovereigns and senators 1s. Bew

A briefe extract, or summary of important arguments advanced by some late distinguished writers in support of the supremacy of the British legislature, and their right to tax the Americans 1s. Wilkie.

Miscellaneous.

A concise historical account of all the British colonies in North America, particularly of the Massachusets-bay (the seat of the present civil war); together with the other provinces of New England. To which is annexed an accurate descriptive table of the several countries, &c. 8vo 2s 6d Bew—This publication is well adapted to gratify, at an easy rate, the curiosity of those persons who wish to be acquainted with the most material facts in British North-American history. The table alone is worth half the price of the book.

Several special cases on the laws against the further growth of Popery in Ireland. 5s Robinson.

The ensign of peace, 1s Wilkie.

The elements of botany illustrated with fourteen copper-plates. 6s. Cadell.

ODE

For more the humbler herb and flower on
Thou lov'ſt, than in th' imperial air a
Courts to dwell.
But tho' thy influence benign
To *me* produces unclouded days,
Yet *true* contentment is unknown,
Unleſs you claim my Laura's empire,
And bid her blood with livelier impulſe flow
And on her pallid cheek the banish'd roſes glow
From grief ſhe refcues the oppreſs'd,
And drops the ſympathetic tear;
She pours her balm into the breaſt
Of virtuous indigence and care.
Thus from corroding fear and guilt ſet free
She bids them heav'n addreſs—when Lucina
to thee.

HYMEN

An EPITAPH,

On a Braſs Plate, in the South Chancel of th
Church at Borden, near Sittingbourne, in Ken

WITHIN the hollow of this Stone, re
Reſt from vital cares,
The breathleſs bodies do remain of late
wedded paire,
He, of the Merchant Taylors trade,
ſie, warden rightly
And of the Merchant Venturers occupacion di
exerciſe.
Fifty-four yeres together they in wedded ſta
did live,
Of whom, both fo their life and death, th
world good ſpeech did give.
Nicholas and Joan, ſo called they were, an
as the effect did prove;
He loved her dearly as his wife (no marvel
for his name was Jurdan)
He fourſcore yeres did weigh, whereof
eight did live;
Thus well in yeres and well beſtemed, th
came into their graves.
Nicholas Love obiit ao
July 15[illegible] Johanna ejus
ejus vo May 1587.

The APPARITION of Laura, to the Fan
mellico Poetry, or an Apology for whatev
may be ſcruples eſſential
What the hands of old have ſaid be tr
That ſhades the track they trod in h

Dowdeſwell in vain ſeek'ſt the maid,
Or on the hills or milder dale;
But found beyond amid the glade,
Thou lov'ſt her in the whiſtling gale.

this town; neither do we wish or design to leave it.

"We consider it as our strongest duty to contribute our aid in promoting the peace, order, and security of the town; and are willing to be employed to those good purposes in the ways and means suited to our capacities. To that end, we chearfully accept the offers of his Excellency, and now voluntarily associate, for the purposes mentioned in his proclamation, hereby promising, "That such of us, as he shall think proper, or able, to perform the duties therein required, will be formed into companies, as therein mentioned; and will to the utmost of our power faithfully perform those services, and punctually discharge the trust reposed in us. And that such as are not able to go through those duties will freely contribute our proportions, according to our abilities, to raise a sum of money for promoting this salutary purpose, to be applied to the use of those who are able, in such manner as the General, or those he may appoint, may think proper."

It should seem, by this Association, that a test was intended to be held forth by which the loyal might be distinguished from the disobedient; but that all should be made to contribute towards the defence of the town.

But could we rely upon other advices, published under the sanction of General Washington's name, Commander in Chief of the provincial army before Boston, orders of a more alarming nature to the Americans have been issued, and in part carried into execution by his Majesty's ships of war. It must be observed, however, that this news is not authenticated by Gen. Washington, but transmitted to the Deputy-Governor of Rhode-Island, as a piece of intelligence which he had just received at the head quarters at Cambridge. The intelligence is as follows:

"*Falmouth, Monday, Oct. 16, 1775.*

"The Canceaux ship of sixteen guns, commanded by Capt. Mowat, a large ship, schooner, and a sloop, armed, anchored below the town the 15th instant. At three o'clock, P. M. they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun-shot, and immediately Capt. Mowat sent a letter on shore to this town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately chose a committee of three gentlemen, and sent them on board to know the reason of the town's being to be set on fire. He returned for answer, that his orders were to set on fire all the sea-port towns between Boston and Halifax, and that he expected New-York was then burnt to ashes. He further said, that, when he received orders from the Admiral, he desired that he might have some Harbour in the town of Falmouth, which the Admiral granted (I suppose as Capt. Mowat was under particular obligations to some gentlemen in Falmouth, for civilities shewn him when in a captivity among them), and which favour was, to spare the town till nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, in case we would send him off eight small arms, which the town immediately did.

"Wednesday morning, being the 18th, the committee went on board of Capt. Mowat again, in order to save the town; he said, that he would save the town till he heard from the Admiral, in case we would send off four carriage guns, deliver up all our small arms, ammunition, &c. and send four gentlemen of the town as hostages; which the town would not do. About half past nine in the morning he began to fire from the four armed vessels, and in five minutes set fire to several houses. He continued firing after dark the same day, which destroyed the largest part of the town. He further informed the committee, that he should proceed to Portsmouth, and destroy that place also. The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witness my hand PEARSON JONES."

We forbear to comment upon this fact till it is better authenticated; only this we may be permitted to remark, that it is either cannot be true, or the reasons for this severe order are concealed.

The news from Quebec, circulated through the same channel, was at first thought suspicious. By a letter said to be written by an officer of the New-York forces, the important forces of St John's, the key to Montreal, surrendered to the Provincials on the 2d of November. The garrison is said to consist of 600 men, 500 regulars, and the rest Canadian volunteers, among whom were persons of the first distinction, who are all said to have surrendered prisoners of war. But, though the articles of capitulation are added to this anonymous officer's letter, many were willing to suspend their belief till more authentically informed. The following intelligence, however, was not so questioned.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Montgomery, dated Camp before St. John's, Oct. 20, 1775.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Chamblee to me. Brown and Major Livingston, which left headed about 300 Canadians. We had no above 90 of our troops. Indeed it was the plan of the Canadians, who carried down the artillery past the fort of St. John's in batteaux. I send you the colours of the 7th regiment, and a list of stores taken. Major Brown informs me that we have gotten six tons of powder, which, with the blessing of God, will finish our business here. Major Brown

would

The Gazette of the 23d confirms what we have ſaid above, that facts of importance cannot be long concealed; the ſurrender of St. John's and Chamblee are both authenticated in the following articles, dated Whitehall, Dec. 23.

"This morning Brook Watſon, Eſq; arrived at Lord George Germain's Office from Quebec, with diſpatches from Major-General Carleton, dated Montreal the 5th of November, containing intelligence, that General Carleton, not being able to collect a force that might be depended upon for the relief of St. John's, the rebels had taken advantage of the defection of the lower claſs of Canadians to preſs forward their enterprize; and that the forts of Chamblee and St. John upon Richlieu river, the latter of which had ſtopped the progreſs of the rebels ſix above two months, had ſurrendered, and the garriſons were made priſoners upon capitulation.

"By a letter from Lieut.-Gov. Cramahé, dated Quebec, Nov. 9, it appears, that a party of rebels, under the command of one Arnold, had invaded the province by the way of the river Chaudiere; and that part of them were actually arrived, and had taken poſt at Point Levi, oppoſite to Quebec."

The advices from South-Carolina are of an earlier date than thoſe from the more northerly provinces; the latest are of Sept. 26, previous to which his Excellency Gov. Campbell had retired on board the Tamar man of war lying in Rebellion-road; from whence the Provincial Committee, in a meſſage ſigned Henry Laurens, Chairman, adviſed his Excellency to return to Charles-Town, the uſual place of reſidence of their Governors, aſſuring him, at the ſame time, that, whilſt, *agreeable to his repeated and ſolemn declarations, his Excellency took no active part againſt the good people of the Province in the preſent arduous ſtruggle for the preſervation of their civil liberties*, all poſſible reſpect ſhould be ſhown both to his perſon and character, &c. To this meſſage he returned for anſwer:

"*Tamar, Rebellion-road, Sept. 30, 1775.*

"Sir, I have received a meſſage, ſigned by you, from a ſet of people who ſtile themſelves a General Committee. The preſumption of ſuch an addreſs, from a body aſſembled by no legal authority, and whom I muſt conſider main uſual and open rebellion againſt their Sovereign, can only be equalled by the outrages which obliged me to take refuge on board the King's ſhip in this harbour. It deſerves no anſwer, nor ſhould I have given it any, but to mark the hardineſs with which you have advanced, that I could ſo far forget my duty to my Sovereign and my Country as to promiſe I would make no active part, in bringing the Subverſion of our glorious Conſtitution, and the legal Liberties of the People, to a final iſſue. Their duty. The ultimate [illegible] already been uſed to prejudice [illegible] general opinion, may ſtill be employed [illegible] that Committee. But I never will retire to Charles-Town till I can ſupport the King's authority, and protect his faithful and loyal ſubjects. Whenever the people of this province will put it in my power to render them eſſential ſervice, I will, with pleaſure, embrace the opportunity, and think it a very happy one. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

WM. CAMPBELL.

"*To Henry Laurens, Eſq!*"

Since theſe altercations, a diſcovery has been made of a conſiderable quantity of arms and ammunition concealed about the palace, which has greatly exaſperated the people.

It may, perhaps, be neceſſary, for the better underſtanding the prevailing ſyſtem of government throughout the Provinces, juſt to mention, that, beſides the uſual Aſſemblies, every Province has its Congreſs; and every Congreſs its Council of Safety, conſiſting of 13 diſcreet perſons, choſen from among its own members; this Council is entruſted with the executive power during the receſs of the Congreſs; ſo that whatever relat[illegible] defence of th[illegible] vernment of t[illegible] of their comm[illegible] of Safety is a[illegible] ment of every [illegible] ſuperintends [illegible] of this power, [illegible] line deputed the Hon. William Henry Drayton to explain to the back ſettlers the reaſons of the preſent commotions, they being much diſſatisfied with the meaſures now in agitation.

The back [illegible] are generally [illegible] religious emigrant[illegible] try have partic[illegible] contiguous to [illegible] countrymen, [illegible] in ſome ſort th[illegible] diſtinct people.

Being made to underſtand, that it was

did not hinder him, and broke open the doors in search of him. After keeping Mr. Power standing a considerable time he requested a chair, and a chair was immediately got. Three stood near him over men, in whose face villainy and murder was so strongly pictured, that he begged he might be ordered away, which was also complied with. They then complained, that gentlemen raised their rents on their tenants, and that 4d. or 5d. a day was now too little hire. He said, that he would not keep what others did; but that as they did not raise their rents, and he would use his utmost to raise the wages of the farmers, so highly satisfied, they left him, and withdrew. After ten minutes stay, imagining they were gone, he desired two of his servants to help him up to the house when he was got as far as the hall, one of the White Boys fired at him, and hit him on the thigh. He then said, "I am now go back to the kitchen, or they will kill you too," and as he was going another came up to him, but his piece missing fire, he went out clapping the flint. Having now reached the kitchen, he shut the door, and held his hand on the lock; they endeavoured to force it open, but the weight and strength prevented them; another then fired thro' the door with a pistol, and as his hand was raised to the lock, the ball took him in the breast under the arm, and went through his body to the wall as the other side. He still held the door, when one of them run to those fired thro' the window, and hit him in the side of the head. He was now no longer able to keep them out; and to conclude the bloody scene, the villain whom first he could not look at came in, and desired him to open his breast, that he might give him what was due to his own bloody deeds, which he accordingly did;—he received many other wounds in his body and head; they then left the house. He desired his servants to help him up to bed, observing that was the last time. He lived to half an hour, spoke as calmly and distinctly as ever, conferred with Mr. Power about private affairs, and prayed God to help the country he was leaving exposed.—The uncommon fidelity and fortitude of the girl above-mentioned deserves to be recorded: she first supplied her master and his friend with arms and ammunition; and afterwards, when they were overpowered, she brought down Mr. Power's youngest daughter, a child about three years and a half old, presented her to those ruthless and bloodthirsty villains, praying them not to destroy that innocent creature of a father's care; and having brought down stairs, with her back, Miss Power (through fear unable to walk) by the arms, on her knees in vain pleaded to spare her father's life.

Since this murder, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation, in order to suppress such barbarous and inhuman proceedings, offering a reward of *one hundred pounds* for the first person who shall be discovered as an accomplice to the fact, and three hundred pounds for each of the next twelve, with a pardon to the informer, except he be one of those who actually perpetrated the murder.

Nov. 29.

Several Scotch Barons appeared at court in the enforcement of an order, which has lain dormant near 150 years. It was originally called A NOVA SCOTIA BARONET, and has been lately revived.

Nov. 30.

Letters from Lisbon give a melancholy account of the loss of a French Indiaman, outward bound, by fire. Of 300 souls on board only one officer and seven seamen escaped. The fire broke out so suddenly that the people on board had no time to hoist out the boats. The few that survived saved themselves in a small skiff, and were nine days at sea with only a small cask of brandy to subsist on. The ship was valued at 3 millions of livres.

Dec. 2.

His Majesty's consent was obtained by the noble promoters and visitors of the Scottish hospital of the foundation of Charles II. to build an hospital in some convenient place within London or Westminster, to be called The Scottish Hospital of the foundation of Charles II. and to enable that Corporation to elect Governors, &c.

John St. John, Esq. is appointed Surveyor General of his Majesty's Manors, Forests, Chases, Woods, &c. in room of the late Peter Bennet, Esq.

George Hall, Esq. Comptroller of his Majesty's Ink Stores, in room of Francis Barton, Esq.

Abel Francis Moulan, Esq. Clerk of the Wardrobe.

Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, has appointed Mathew Lewis, Esq. to be his Deputy, in room of Anthony Chinnier, Esq.

Lord George Sackville, Secretary of State for the American department, has appointed the Hon. Mr. Sackville his Private Secretary.

Sunday 3.

The Duchess of Kingston was suddenly seized with a fainting during divine service in the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and carried home speechless. Her Grace is since greatly recovered, and reported by her physicians to be out of danger.—It is not yet certain, whether her Grace will take her trial before the House of Peers, or obtain her release, by a Nolle Prosequi.

Monday 4.

His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the

On this point of law Mr. Juſtice Aſton ſaid he was to acquaint her, that eleven of the judges met, (the L. C. J. of the Common Pleas, being abſent by indiſpoſition) and were unanimous in their opinion, that in caſes not within any ſtatutes, an accomplice who fully diſcloſes the joint guilt of himſelf and his companions, and is admitted by juſtices of the peace as a witneſs, and who appears to have acted a fair and ingenuous part in the diſcloſure of all the circumſtances of the caſes in which he has been concerned, ought not to be proſecuted for the offences ſo by him confeſſed; but cannot by law plead this in bar of any indictment, but merely as an equitable claim to mercy from the crown: and nine of the judges were of opinion, that all the circumſtances relative to this claim *ought* to be laid before the court, to enable the judges to exerciſe their diſcretion, whether the trial ſhould proceed or not. With reſpect to the particular caſe before them, the ſame nine judges were of opinion, that if the matter ſtood ſingly upon the two informations of the priſoner, compared with the indictments againſt her, ſhe ought to have been tried upon all or any of them; for, from her informations, ſhe is no accomplice: ſhe exhibits a charge againſt Robert and Daniel Perreau, the firſt ſoliciting her to imitate the hand-writing of William Adair, the other forcing her to do the forgery, under the threat of death. Her two informations are contradictory: if ſhe has ſuppreſſed the truth ſhe has no equitable claim to favour; and if ſhe has told the truth, and the whole truth, ſhe cannot be convicted. As to the indictments preferred againſt her by Sir Thomas Frankland, as her informations before the juſtices have no relation to his charges, ſhe can claim no ſort of advantage from theſe informations. The caſe being thus clearly ſtated, the court proceeded to trial. The chief witneſſes againſt the priſoner were Mrs. Perreau, wife of Robert Perreau, and John Moody, who lived as ſervant to Daniel Perreau: the firſt endeavoured to prove the publiſhing the bond; the latter, the forging it. Sir Thomas Frankland proved only the lending the money upon it. The counſel for the priſoner objected to the competency of Mrs. Perreau as a witneſs, ſhe being intereſted in the conviction on her huſband's account, but that was over-ruled. The material part of her evidence was, that on the 24th of December laſt, ſhe ſaw Mrs. Rudd deliver a bond to her huſband Mr. Perreau; that ſhe knew it was a bond, becauſe Mr. Perreau laid it down upon the table while he was brushing his coat, and ſhe looked at it; that it was for 5300l. made payable to Robert Perreau, and ſigned William Adair, as the witneſſes were Arthur Jones and Thomas Start, or Hart. Being aſked where ſhe ſaw the bond again, ſhe ſaid, ſome days after her huſband's conviction (the 26th of March) it was brought to her, with ſeveral bonds, to ſee if ſhe knew it, as the ſame bond delivered to her huſband the 24th of December. She ſelected it from the reſt, ſhe ſaid, and made her mark upon it; that on Mrs. Rudd's delivering it to Mr. Perreau. Mrs. Rudd ſaid, Mr. Adair would be very much obliged to Mr. Perreau to try to raiſe upon that bond the ſum of 4000l. of Sir Thomas Frankland.

Being croſs examined, ſhe ſaid, ſhe did not know that ſhe had ever ſeen a bond before (the 24th of December) in her life; that ſhe had no ſuſpicion, when ſhe firſt looked at the bond, that any thing was wrong. She was then aſked, How ſhe came to recollect ſo particularly every circumſtance about the bond in queſtion, ſo as to know the name of the obligors, to whom payable, the ſum for which the bond was given, the name of the witneſſes, and that ſo very exactly as, at the diſtance of three months, to be able to ſelect the bond from other bonds by a ſimilitude of circumſtances? Her anſwer was, I have the happineſs to have a good memory. She was aſked, if, in ſelecting the bond in queſtion, ſhe had not looked over the other bonds that were preſented to her at the ſame time? She acknowledged ſhe had. Then ſaid the counſel, Does your excellent memory enable you to remember one date or ſum in any one paper produced to you? Her anſwer was, *I do not remember.*

John Moody's evidence amounted to this: That he had lived with the priſoner as a ſervant; that he had particularly remarked that his miſtreſs wrote two hands, a common and a feigned hand; that ſhe wrote her feigned hand when ſhe wrote letters to his maſter as coming from Mr. William Adair, and her common hand in noting the ordinary buſineſs of the houſe: that he really believed he could know her hand-writing; and being ſhewn the name William Adair ſigned to the bond, he ſaid, the name William Adair appears to be the ſame hand the letters were wrote in which I gave to Daniel Perreau as coming from Mr. William Adair, which I ſaw Mrs. Rudd write the directions of.—Do you believe the name William Adair to the bond in the priſoner's hand-writing?—"I believe it is her hand-writing." Being aſked, on his croſs examination, if he had ever ſeen his miſtreſs write the name William Adair? He ſaid he never had. On the credibility of theſe two witneſſes the truth of the fact ſeemed to depend. Sir Thomas Frankland's evidence tended only to prove that Robert Perreau had borrowed

to the deceased, nor to any one else till after the affair was over.

Robert Young, Captain of the Vansittart, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Campbell as to the differences between the prisoner and the deceased; that before their landing at the Cape the prisoner had complained to him that the deceased would not speak to him; and added that he should speak to him when they came on shore.

Captain Beach said in his defence, that he had several informations to prove his character at the Cape, and honourably acquitted, that the offence now charged against him, that what he did was in virtue of his commission, that it was necessary for him to support his Honour; that he had been barbarously assaulted, had one of his fingers dislocated, and had received a violent contusion on his skull; and that he had acquitted before God of any guilt, as his innocence would appear by his witnesses. His witnesses were James Goodwin and Gustavus M'Guffy, who swore that the deceased was the aggressor, and that violently, although the prisoner begged he would desist. The jury brought in their verdict Not Guilty.

Friday 12.

Advice was received of the loss of the Abby, Herbert, from Virginia to Liverpool, laden with tobacco and staves, on the flats near Kenvile in England; and that the crew, and all the passengers on board, perished, the captain, mate, and two common men only excepted, who were cast upon the lower flats, which are called over at high water. The Captain, sensible that they must soon perish in that situation, determined to endeavour to reach the adjacent rocks, and accordingly plunged himself into the sea, and very providentially got safe to a high rock, where he still stands dry, and he sees at a great distance, which proves the means of saving his own life and that of his companions.

At this sessions Stephen Sayre, Esq. moved to have his recognizance discharged, which was granted accordingly; in consequence whereof prosecutions are preparing against all those concerned in his commitment.

Friday 15.

The Rt. Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir John Irwin was invested with the order of the Bath.

Births.

Dec. LADY of Mathilius Wrixon, Esq. of a daughter.

Marriages.

DR Smyth, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Maria Hayward, of Bromley.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave, brother to Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. to Miss Parker, of Hanson-Garden.

Rev. Dr. Bailey, to Mrs. Moore.

John Balobon, Esq; Advocate, in Pitfichie, Scotland, to Lady Jane Leslie, eldest daughter to the Earl of Leven and

Deaths.

REV Mr. Anderson, of Stevington, Bedfordshire.

Sir George Hamilton, late Physician to King George the First.

Lady Elizabeth Vanlore Smithsbrook, wife of Sir Samuel Vanlore Smithsbrook, Bart.

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S. S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E. I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bill. discount.	Lot. Tickets £. s. d.
30	143⅞	91½a¾	89¾a½	89⅝a¾	85⅛	86⅛	26⅛a⅜	99	87⅛a¼	87⅞a88	87¼	164¾ 165½	80½a⅝	67a58s.	¼	15 1 0
c. 1	143⅜a½	90⅝ ¾	90⅝ ⅞	89⅛a¼	88⅜a½	Ditto	26⅛	98½	87½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a81	68a69s.	Ditto	15 0 0
2	Ditto	91⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼a½	26⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	88⅜	Ditto	165	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 1 a 14 18
3	Sunday.															
4	143⅜a½	91⅜a⅝	90⅝	89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81a¼	Ditto	Ditto	14 1 as a5s
5	143⅝	91⅛a¼	90¾a⅞	89¼a⅜	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅜a½	87¼	166¾ 167	Ditto	69a70s.	Ditto	14 10 6.
6	Ditto	91⅜a½	Ditto	89¼90	88⅛a½	86⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	167a 166½	81⅛	68a69.	Ditto	Ditto
7	Ditto	91⅜a½	Ditto	89⅜a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	87⅝	164a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14 8 0
8	Ditto	91⅛	Ditto	89 a90a89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	88¼	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	67a68s	Ditto	Ditto
9	Ditto	91½a⅞	Ditto	Shut.	88⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	66a67s.	Ditto	14. 17 a 18
10	Sunday.															
11	143¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	87⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	14 6 a 20
12	143¾a⅞	91¾a92⅛	91a½	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅜½	88a¼	Ditto	Ditto	67a68s	Ditto	13 18 a 16
13	143½	92a⅛	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26⅛	Ditto	87½a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 18 a 13s
14	Ditto	92⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	68a	Ditto	13 13
15	143⅞a½	92¼a92⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅜a½	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	81⅛a½	68a69s.	Ditto	14 8 a 14s
16	Ditto	92a92⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞-⅜	Ditto	26⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	69a	Ditto	13 5 a 8s
17	Sunday.															
18	143⅝a½	91⅝a½	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅜	Ditto	Shut.	98⅛	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a⅜	69a70s.	Ditto	14 14 a 15
19	143⅜	91⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	98½	Ditto	88a87½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 7
20	Ditto	91⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞-⅜	Ditto	Ditto	98⅛a⅜	87⅛a¼	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 4
21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	69a68s	Ditto	15 4 a 14 17
22	143⅜a½	91⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛	67a68s	Ditto	14 2
23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	67s	Ditto	16 5
24	Sunday.															
25	Not done	Not done	Ditto	Ditto	Noth. done.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not done	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not done	Not done	Ditto	20 0 0
26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20 5 a 31
27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	18 a 20
28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
29	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
30	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Caſtle-Alley, Royal Exchange,
Where the Value on Lives and Survivorſhips, Reverſions, and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Diſpatch.

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit	South Sea Stock.	Old S.Sea Annuit.	S.Sea New Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3per Cent. E.I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets £. s. d.
30	143⅞	91½a½	89¼a½	89¾a⅞	85⅛	86⅛	26⅛a⅜	99	87⅛a¼	87⅞a88	87½	164¾ 165½	80½a½	67a68s.	¼	15 1 0
c. 1	143⅜a½	90⅝a¾	90⅝a¾	89⅛a¼	88⅜a½	Ditto	26⅛	98⅛	87¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¼a¾	68a69s.	Ditto	15 0 0
2	Ditto	91⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85¼a¾	26⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	88⅝	Ditto	165	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 2 a 14 18
3	Sunday.															
4	143⅜a½	91½a⅝	90⅝	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81a¼	Ditto	Ditto	14 15 a 15
5	143⅛	91¼a½	90⅛a⅜	89½a⅞	88¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅜a½	87½	166¾ 167	Ditto	69a70s.	Ditto	14 10 0
6	Ditto	91½a⅝	Ditto	89½90	88¼a½	86½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	167a166½	81¼	68a69.	Ditto	Ditto
7	Ditto	91⅝a¾	Ditto	89⅝a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	87⅞	164a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14 8 0
8	Ditto	91½	Ditto	89 89⅛a89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½	88½	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	67a68s	Ditto	Ditto
9	Ditto	91½a⅝	Ditto	Shut.	88⅜a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	66a67s.	Ditto	14 17 a 18
10	Sunday.															
11	143⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	87⅝a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	14 6 a 20
12	143⅜a⅞	91¾a92½	91a½	Ditto	88½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅝a¾	88a¼	Ditto	Ditto	67a68s	Ditto	13 18 a 16
13	143¼	92a½	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26⅛	Ditto	87½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 18 a 23
14	Ditto	92¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	68a	Ditto	13 13
15	143⅝a¾	92¼a92⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅝a½	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	81¼a½	68a69s.	Ditto	14 8 a 14
16	Ditto	92a92⅛	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a⅝	Ditto	26⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	69a	Ditto	13 5 a 8
17	Sunday.															
18	143⅝a¾	91⅞a92	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅜	Ditto	Shut.	98⅛	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¼a½	69a70s.	Ditto	14 14 a 15
19	143⅜	91⅞a92	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	98½	Ditto	88a87½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 7
20	Ditto	91⅞a92	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	98¼a½	87⅛a¼	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 4 a
21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	69a68s	Ditto	15 4 a 14 17
22	143½a⅝	91½a92	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¼	67a68s	Ditto	14 2
23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	67s	Ditto	16 5
24	Sunday.															
25	Not done	Not done	Ditto	Ditto	Noth. done.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not done	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not done	Not done	Ditto	20 0 0
26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20 5a a 23½
27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	18 a 20½
28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
29	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
30	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Castle-Alley, Royal Exchange,
Where the Value on Lives and Survivorships, Reversions, and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Dispatch.

Whether the Americans will not *feel* themſelves as much enſlaved by an amicable plan of contribution, demanded with the bayonet at their throats, as by an act of the Britiſh legiſlature.

With reſpect to the proportion of contribution, he wiſhed to be informed, if it was to be certain, or variable; propriety then could his Majeſty thank his Britiſh ſubjects for money which his American ſubjects were to pay; and how unfit an inſtrument the Commons of England, who are alone conſtituted in the management of money matters, with the power of laying the Colonies of America under contribution, to whatever amount they in the tenderneſs of their feelings, for that unfortunate people ſhould think fit. The heart of an American muſt recoil at the very notion of exiſting under ſuch a ſtate of ſubjection.

ye have formed an attention, a reſpect, a fervour of opinion and of expreſſion, that has imprinted upon my mind, and I am perſuaded equally upon the minds of my fellow-citizens, a ſincere ſatisfaction, and a deep ſenſe of gratitude to gentlemen on all ſides of the houſe. But full, Sir, I have obſerved, through the courſe of the debate, an opinion to prevail that a great latitude of orders is to be given, and that in acting under ſuch latitude we ſhall be influenced by the ſpeeches we hear in this place. I do not know, Sir, that any ſuch latitude will be given, at leaſt it will hardly extend to my inferior ſtation. The utmoſt merit I ſhall be able to claim in this expedition will probably be that of an attentive, an aſſiduous, circumſcribed obedience. But I can ſpeak with confidence of thoſe under whom I am to have that ſatisfaction, as well as of the high and reſpectable officer who now commands in America, ſuch men will not want the encomiums of this houſe to give additional zeal to their humanity.

A noble lord has ſaid from an honourable gentleman on my right, (Col. Barré,) that in many and important parts of his character, I bleſs they have not ſtudied and underſtood the manners of every military man in America? Let me put the queſtion confidently to myſelf, that, upon reviewing all our ſtandards hitherto by one diſaſtrous and imperial courſe, our bravery will be judged by the ſucceſs of our competition. Should we inevitably be made the inſtruments of puniſhment, let every action of the unhappy conflict be diſtinguiſhed and marked by that temper which muſt ever diſtinguiſh the execution of the laws from the raſhneſs and impetuoſity of the paſſions of perſons and revenge. But while theſe principles are at the heart of every ſoldier, and theſe they will be for there is a charm in the very wanderings and dreams of liberty that diſarms an Engliſhman's anger;—with theſe principles at the heart, care muſt be taken that the honour, the aſcendancy, the impreſſion of the Britiſh arms be not inſulted or diminiſhed in the hands of thoſe to whom they are intruſted; and, while we remember we are contending againſt fellow-ſubjects and brothers, it muſt not be forgotten that we are contending in the cauſe, and for the ſake of the Britiſh empire.

Sir, in foreign war, the *juſtice* of the quarrel belongs to the ſtate alone. The ſoldier draws his ſword with alacrity; the cauſe in which he engages

and he ought no other encouragement to his duty than ſuch as the glory of his country, perſonal honour, and diſcipline, will ſuggeſt. In civil diſcord I believe, a conſideration of the cauſe will find its way to the breaſt of every conſcientious man; and in the execution of his duty he will find [illegible] and ſcarcely can [illegible]

Feb. 28.

A counter-petition to that of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London; was preſented from the merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of the town and county of Poole, ſetting forth, that the reſtrictions intended to be laid on the Newfoundland fiſhery of the colonies (mentioned in the fiſhery bill); if carried into a law, will not by any means be injurious to commerce.

At the ſame time a petition of the people called Quakers was preſented; praying the Houſe, for reaſons ſet forth in the petition, that the ſaid bill may not paſs into a law.

On theſe petitions the Houſe went into committee, and witneſſes were all heard to be examined on both ſides. By thoſe examined on the part of the Quakers petition, the impracticability of carrying on thoſe fiſheries to an equal extent and advantage from Great Britain was maintained. By the witneſſes examined on the behalf of the Poole addreſs, the extenſion of the fiſheries to any degree whatever, was aſſerted on the ground of having men, money, and ſhips, to carry it on.

Mr. *Rice* moved to add a clauſe to the bill, that nothing in it ſhould extend to any whale-ſhips which ſhould ſail before the firſt of March, and were at that time the property of the people of Nantucket. He did it on a principle of humanity: the people on that iſland were good, and there was no proviſion for one.

Sir *Richard Wroſley* ſeconded the motion.

The Right Hon. T. Townſhend ridiculed the idea of humanity. Humanity, he ſaid, no doubt underſtood, that, as the people of Nantucket were whale fiſhers, they could live upon whale-blubber.

Col. *Barré* obſerved that clauſe was ineffectual; it would not give the relief it pretended.

The clauſe agreed to.

March 6.

An motion was made that the bill be engroſſed.

Lord *North* expatiated on the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the only moderate means of bringing the diſobedient provinces to a ſenſe of their duty, without involving the empire in all the horrors of a civil war.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid the bill muſt have been calculated to put an end to all that remains of the legiſlative authority of Great Britain over America; that it muſt be intended to ſhew to the world, that there was no one branch of ſupreme authority, which Parliament might not chuſe to exert; that it was intended to render it reaſonable to deny and neceſſary to reſiſt it. He proceeded; he went through the hiſtory of the ſeveral ſteps, by which the ſupremacy of Parliament was aſſerted by [illegible] been aſſerted. He, indeed, acquitted the miniſtry of a deſign of raiſing a revenue for the mere purpoſe of taxation; but ſaid, that, by their miſtaken meaſures they had brought the colonies into a ſtate of the greateſt diſtreſs [illegible] without the ſup[illegible] was a [illegible] diſtreſs [illegible] the gra[illegible] ment. [illegible] to the [illegible] of proc[illegible] ſimple a[illegible] this act, [illegible] blood, [illegible] out off, [illegible] but ſure[illegible]

Mr. *Jenkinſon* drew a very diſtinct inference from the poſitive detail of the ſeveral parts of the legiſlative authority in America. They firſt provoked puniſhment, the Miniſtry then diſputed the right of the power which had been put under a neceſſity of inflicting thoſe penalties. He thought, therefore, this act to be in every reſpect juſt and proper, and, conſidering the offences of thoſe who are the objects of it, merciful.

Mr. Townſhend ſtated the cruelty and injuſtice of an act which made no diſcrimination between innocence and guilt; which ſtruck all alike; and which had a tendency to excite an eternal hatred of this country and its legiſlature in the minds of the Americans. With regard to the original proviſion, which Mr. Jenkinſon ſtated to have protected the penalties, he denied the fact on the contrary, as violating their privileges. Firſt produced the diſobedience, and then the diſobedience was puniſhed by the moſt cruel and unnatural acts.

The Solicitor General of Scotland argued, that the act was juſt, becauſe provoked by the moſt criminal diſobedience. It was neceſſary, becauſe that diſobedience would have juſtified the [illegible]

nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prohibit the importation into any of either of the ſaid colonies or provinces of fuel, corn, meat, flour, or other victuals brought coaſtwiſe from any parts of America. This clauſe the ſaid cannot be objected to, even by the moſt vindictive ſpirit againſt the four provinces of New England, as it is extracted from the Boſton port bill of laſt year, the lenity or humanity of which was never ſo much as preſumed even by its advocates.

Lord *North* ſaid, the object of the bill not only meant to reſtrain the colonies of New England from trade, having already refuſed to trade with us, but alſo to let them feel the inconveniencies which they muſt be expoſed to when they deny the authority of parliament, but hoped, that when they began to feel the weight of the power of this country, and to ſee that the ſword of it was ready to ſtrike the blow, they would be convinced that their leaders and falſe friends had deceived them, and that they would return to their duty, ſo that all thoſe evils might be avoided. If they were not, taſtiſed, he ſaid, of relaxations from theſe, more ſevere ones muſt follow.

Mr. *Burke* was againſt the bill. It was not, he ſaid, his object, it did not mean to bleed blood, but, to ſuit ſome gentlemen's humanity, it only meant to ſtarve 600,000 people, men, women, and children at the breaſt. It not only takes from their people the means of ſubſiſting by their induſtry, but, rejecting the charity now propoſed, takes from them the means of being ſupported by the charity of their friends. You had reduced the poor people to beggary, and now you take the beggar's ſcrip from them. You even daſh from the mouth of hunger the morſel which the hand of charity would ſtretch out to it.

March 9.

North moved, that the chair-
directed to move the Houſe,
that leave be given to bring in a bill to
reſtrain the trade and commerce of the
Colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania,

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inſtituted by the repreſentatives
eople: but that it does not ap-
t they ever conſidered themſelves
in ſuch capacities for the colo-
Peers having never to this day
determined the cauſes of the co-
appeal, in which it ever was,
heir duty, to ſerve the ſubjects
he realm.

from what has been ſaid it
that the emigrants could receive
from either the Peers or the
he former being unable to con-
their privileges, and the latter
more than equal footing with
es; but that with the King it
otherwiſe. The royal preroga-
now annexed to, and belonging
rown, being totally independent
eople, who cannot invade, add
minish it, nor reſtrain nor inva-
ſe legal grants which the pre-
ha ſuch right to give, and hath
rally given for the encourage-
coloniſation, unto ſome colonies
d almoſt all the regal powers of
ent, which they hold and enjoy
ay; but to none of them did it
than to the firſt conquerors of
d, in whoſe favour it is declared,
al proclamation, that they ſhall
ſame privileges, to all intents
ofes, as the freeborn ſubjects of

it to uſe the name or authority
ople of the parent ſtate, to take
r render ineffectual, the legal
the Crown to the coloniſts, is
and deſtroys that confidence
people have ever had, and ought
of the moſt ſolemn royal grants
avour, and renders unſtable and
hoſe very rights and privileges
ompted their emigration.
t your coloniſts and your peti-
aving the moſt implicit confi-
he royal faith, pledged to them
moſt ſolemn manner by your pre-
reſted ſatisfied with their diſ-
tions of the royal grants, and
een bred from their infancy to
he name of Parliament, a word
to the heart of every Briton,
lered as the Palladium of Li-
d the great ſource from whence
is derived, repeal the ſeveral
liament of England and Great
or the regulation of the trade
ſhies, as the ſalutary precautions
ent father for the proſperity of
tended family; and that in this
ceived them without a thought
ning the right, the whole tenor
duct will demonſtrate, for above
one hundred years; that, though we re-
ceived theſe regulations of trade from our
fellow-ſubjects of England and Great
Britain, ſo advantageous to us, as coloni-
niſts, as Engliſhmen, and Britons, we
did not thereby confer on them a power
of legiſlation for us, far leſs of deſtroying
us and our children, by diveſting us of
all rights and property.

"That with reluctance we have been
drawn from the proſecution of our in-
ternal affairs, to behold with amazement
a plan almoſt carried into execution for
enſlaving the colonies, founded, as we
conceive, on a claim of Parliament to
bind the coloniſts in all caſes whatſoever.

"Your humble petitioners have, for
ſeveral years, with deep and ſilent ſorrow,
lamented this unreſtrained exerciſe of le-
giſlative power, ſtill hoping, from the
interpoſition of their Sovereign, to avert
that laſt and greateſt of calamities, that
of being reduced to an abject ſtate of
ſlavery, by having an arbitrary govern-
ment eſtabliſhed in the colonies; for the
very attempting of which a miniſter of
your predeceſſors was impeached by the
Houſe of Commons.

"With like ſorrow do we find that
Popiſh religion eſtabliſhed by law in Canada
by treaty was only to be tolerated.

"That the moſt eſſential rights of the
coloniſts have been invaded, and their
property given and granted to your Ma-
jeſty by men not entitled to ſuch a power.

"That the murder of the coloniſts
hath been encouraged by another act,
diſallowing and annulling their trials by
juries of the vicinage; and that fleets
and armies have been ſent to enforce
theſe dreadful laws.

"We, therefore, in this deſperate ex-
tremity, moſt humbly beſeech and im-
preach the throne to declare to your
Majeſty, that our fellow-ſubjects in Great
Britain, and conſequently their repreſen-
tatives the Houſe of Commons, have not
a right, as we truſt we have never ceaſed
to legiſlate for the colonies; and that your
petitioners, and the coloniſts, are not,
nor ought not to be, bound by any other
laws than ſuch as they have themſelves
aſſented to, and not diſallowed by your
Majeſty.

"Your petitioners do, therefore, make
this claim and demand from their Sove-
reign as guarantee of their juſt rights,
on the faith and confidence on which
they have ſettled, and continue to reſide,
in theſe diſtant parts of the empire, that
no laws ſhall be made and enforced to
be forced upon them, injurious to their
rights as coloniſts, Engliſhmen, or Bri-
tons."

Maryland,

termed by the minifter or his noble friend; directly contrary to the above declaration; and as the letter concerning that anſwer was not to be conſidered as a private, but of a public and very intereſting nature, he begged leave to lay it before the Houſe.—*Mr. Bayley then read the letter, in which it contained the following paragraph; "I have made it my conſtant rule to refuſe every application of that kind, where my gentlemen entitled to my friendſhip would have been expoſed by my compliance."* Mr. Bayley finally therefore, have juſt occaſion to complain of my conduct towards him, if I ſhould make his diſmiſſion *to my great ſurpriſe*.—Mr. Bayley made no comments, ſubmitting it to the Houſe, whether ſuch a one as ſimple from their a miſtery did not clearly demonſtrate the neceſſity for the reſolution propoſed.

Lord *Mansfield* obſerved that he had read that letter; that, if there was any thing in it, it ought not to be thrown out by any miſconſtruction for it; that in the preſent caſe the city had to elect at the general election; Mr. Mayor had the majority of votes; and the only objection to his being Sheriff at the time. He ſeemed that he had ever made a practice to graft the Chiltern Hundreds to any member who ſhould ſit for the city.

This motion gave riſe to much paſſionate altercation, and ſeemed to divide the Houſe more equally than any previous queſtion during the whole ſeſſion; the numbers being for the bill 188, againſt it 174.

Witneſſes were heard on the firſt

so shamefully the case the other day, when Mr. Glover was summing up an evidence that would have astonished any other minister in the world but a tenth of his duty; yet to the inexpressible astonishment of every one, the present minister shewed a determined resolution not to listen to any thing that might tend in the least to convince him of the ruin he was drawing down upon this country and America.

March Private business.

March This day came on Mr. Burke's promised motion, his opening of which was altogether like he began by shewing that in this set out in perfect agreement of sentiments, disagreeing sometimes with a great majority in the House. The House had indeed changed; but the effects of that change were such as not to induce him to alter his first opinion. They were such, as made it necessary for every man of property however he might love the English character for deserving the former superiority and conduct of the British empire.

It must be observed, that the House had declined conciliatory propositions admissible; for, notwithstanding the high tone of the address, and the fervency of the bills then depending, Lord North in the progress something, which he stated as conciliatory, previous to the submission of the Colonies. This, though he did not think it likely to answer its purpose, shewed, however, that something in the spirit of conciliation, previous to any step on the part of America, was not held by the House as adverse to its dignity.

Having laid this ground, he moved the absolute necessity, before things proceeded to further extremities, of adapting our mode of government to the feelings of the people in America, and of giving them some public parliamentary security for our adherence to that mode, when adopted.

His speech continued near three hours. The House was remarkably attentive and serious. It is thought this speech, if not the best, was at least inferior to none, which Mr. Burke ever delivered.

The motions which he made were these:

1. He moved, That the colonies and plantations of Great Britain in North America, consisting of fourteen separate governments, and containing two millions and upwards of free inhabitants, have not had the liberty and privilege of electing and sending knights, citizens, and burgesses, or other representatives to the high court of parliament.

2. That the said colonies and plantations have been made liable to, and bounden by several subsidies, payments, rates, and taxes, given and granted by parliament, though the said colonies and plantations have not been represented in any of the said high court of parliament, or in any assembly legally authorized to tax the inhabitants of the same, in such manner as the commons in parliament are represented, and have been usually taxed; and have had the privilege of electing knights, citizens, and burgesses, to represent them in the high court of parliament, by reason whereof they have been subjected to many burdens, which they could not possibly bear, and which have been grievous and intolerable.

3. That the said colonies and plantations have been always ready, upon requisitions made by his majesty, or his royal predecessors, to grant such aids and subsidies as were suitable to their circumstances and abilities, and have always granted the same, when required, in such manner as they judged most convenient; but that the right to grant the same, and the manner of granting the same, have been always claimed and exercised by the general assemblies of the said colonies and plantations, duly elected by the people thereof, commonly called the general assembly, or general court, with the consent of the governors duly appointed by the crown, and the council; and that the same have been found by experience, from the distance of the said colonies, and from other circumstances, to be the only mode that could be safely relied on for preserving entire to his majesty the affections of his people in the said colonies.

4. That each of the said colonies and plantations hath within itself, by the consent of the crown, full power to levy all such sums of money, and for such purposes, as have been usually raised and granted by the general assembly, or general court, aforesaid, according to the several exigencies of the respective colonies, duties and taxes constantly paying all sums of public money

These four had the previous question put on them.

5. That the said general assemblies, general courts, or other bodies legally qualified as aforesaid, have at their own charges, frequently granted large supplies and aids to his majesty's forces, according to their abilities, when required thereto by his majesty, or his royal predecessors, kings and queens of this realm; and that the right to grant the same, and the manner and sufficiency of the same, have been always claimed, and exercised, and uniformly acknowledged by parliament.

It passed in the negative.

6. That it hath been found by experience, that the manner of granting the said supplies and aids by the said general assemblies, hath been more agreeable to the inhabitants of the said colonies, and more beneficial and conducive to the public service, than the mode of giving and granting money by parliament, to be raised and paid in the said colonies.

It passed in the negative.

7. That

people drawing all other pole in the subject beneath their distraction.

The other speakers on that side were, Mr. *Cornwall*, Lord *Frederick Campbell*, and others. The motion was supported by Lord *John Cavendish*, Mr. *Herbert*, Mr. *Tufnell*, Mr. *Edwardes*, and by Mr. *Fox*, who spoke with the greatest ability and spirit.

Mr. *Jenkinson* moved the previous question upon the first proposition. Upon this question the House divided, Ayes [illegible]

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the amendments made by the House of Lords to the New-England Restraining bill, and the House being thereupon resolved [illegible] That the same be put off till to-morrow, which was agreed to [illegible]

The amendments made by the Lords were severally disagreed to by the House, and a committee appointed to draw up reasons to be offered at a conference to which the House had disagreed with the said amendments. [illegible]

H A. message was received from the Lords, acquainting the House, that their lordships do not insist on the amendments made by them to said bill, and which had been disagreed to by this House. [illegible]

Mr. *Hartley* proposed a plan of reconciliation, founded upon requisitions to the colonies; but previous to the motion he intended to make, he delivered to the clerk at the table an objection against the plan of requisitions, which came from a side of the House from whence it was least expected. However, finding, if royal requisitions should be thus argued upon, contrary to the spirit and principles of the Revolution, instead of being attended to as loyal requisitions, any motion on the remote, and the first which the House had in contemplation to lay a permanent foundation upon, the ground and to enquire what will answer from America should be laid before this House. I have [illegible] upon that point, that any [illegible] for the Crown to understand supply from America, but for what is to be performed in America; from the tender security and protection of the colonies themselves. His question is as follows: [illegible] and when all has been said upon the noble address he proposed to present to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that [illegible]

letters of requisition be written to the several provinces of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, to make provision for the purposes of defending, protecting, and securing the said colonies and plantations; and that his Majesty will be pleased to order all such addresses as he shall receive in answer to the aforesaid letters of requisition, to be laid before this House.

Mr. Hartley introduced this motion with a brief detail of the first settlement and progressive improvement of the colonies. He stated the benefits they have received from the parent state, and the services they have performed in return. For so, says he, the united colonies were left to themselves upon the fortune and capital and private advantages, to encounter every difficulty and danger. During this period of their establishment, in all the difficulties belonging especially to their situation in the Indian wars which did not immediately concern them, we left them to fight their own battles, and to defend their own frontiers. We conquered no country for them; we purchased none; we cleared none; we drained none; nor did we make one foot of ground in all that inhospitable wilderness on which they settled, cultivated, habitable for them. What, then, did we do for them? Nothing towards their support while in their infant state of infancy? But, as they were to be considerable by their own perseverance, and by their unparalleled industry, we therefore gave to keep watch over their increasing numbers, in order to secure the profits of their labour to themselves; and took effectual care, that they should enjoy none of the advantages of a free commerce with other nations, but obliged them to receive their whole supplies from us, at our own prices, and upon our own terms; with regard to their great objects of commerce, we permitted them to [illegible] and for this we took care that [illegible] it served the purpose of the ruling power; but, at the same time, in all our acts, the interest of this country was the steady object.

Now, indeed, when they have surmounted their difficulties, and begin to hold up their heads, and show a distant glimpse of that empire which [illegible] to be the portion of the new world, she claims them as property, without any consideration of their rights, and as if they had been [illegible]

ing whether we ſh[illegible] for
pacy to build ſhips
Temple obſerved, that the
propoſitions (Lord Chat-
Burke's, and the preſent)
de at different times, that
ould not be obtained, a ſe-
hing gift rent, (according
to the rule of Parliament,) and now a
third, again differing, were made; that
this did not ſhew a difference of mea-
ſures, but only a deſire of obtaining
ſomething in favour of ourſelves and
the colonies.

The motion was rejected without a
diviſion.

Mr. *Hartley* then made three other
motions: 1. That leave be given to
bring in a bill to ſuſpend, for the ſpace
of three years, the Boſton port-bill.—
It paſſed in the negative.

2. To ſuſpend, for the term of two
years, the Boſton port-bill.—It paſſed
in the negative.

3. To ſuſpend, for the term of three
years, an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion
of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for
the better regulating the Government
of the Province of Maſſachuſets Bay
in New England."—It paſſed in the
negative.

March [illegible]

Private buſineſs.

March [illegible]

Motion for the ſecond reading of the
bill for incapacitating [illegible]
the borough of Hindon.

March [illegible]

Lord *Yarmouth* moved to receive the re-
port of the amendments made in the
committee to the bill for reſtraining
the commerce of the colonies of New-
Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Vir-
ginia, and South Carolina. Upon this
motion the Hon. *John Luttrell* took
occaſion to oppoſe the bill as not only
unconſtitutional, but impolitic, and im-
poſſible to be carried effectually into
execution.

Hon. *Temple Luttrell* preſaged, from
the raſh meaſures purſued by Govern-
ment, and from the temper and diſpo-
ſition of the American colonies, that
a civil war will be inevitable.—
There was a parliament, he ſaid, in
the reign of Henry VI. which, on ac-
count of the ſeverity of its judgments
and proſcriptions againſt certain parti-
ſans of the York family, has gained
in our annals the honourable diſtinc-
tion of *Parliamentum diabolicum*. Now,
Sir, by paſſing ſuch acts as theſe are,
ſhall not we lay in a juſt claim to be
tranſmitted down to poſterity, if poſ-
ſible, under a ſtill more infernal appel-
lation?

He [illegible] rejecting the bill with the
deepeſt marks of penitence in us for
having proceeded in it thus far, and
with every term of ignominy and ab-
horrence, with reſpect to the wicked
principle on which this, and its ſiſter
edict for butchery and famine (the
fiſhery-bill), are grounded.

Lord *North* made a ſhort reply, de-
fending the bill on the former ground
of neceſſity. He offered a clauſe to
extend the bill to the counties of New-
caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware;
"That, during the continuance of this
act, no goods ſhall be ſhipped from
thoſe counties, but to the places therein
before mentioned."

A few obſervations were made on
this extraordinary motion, which

rule the papers laid before the Houſe,
to be convinced.

The clauſe, with other amendments
being read, was agreed to, and the
bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

March [illegible]

[illegible]
read
bill for erecting a houſe
of
and for the better employ-
ment
poor, within the hundreds
of
and Long Ditch, in the
county
of Suffolk.

April [illegible]

[illegible]
ſervi
gran
expr
ar
er
cau
ſtan
ſuc
freed
of
the
cede
Gre
bert
[illegible]

warm

I disavow the whole system. It is commenced in iniquity; it is pursued with resentment; and it can terminate in nothing but blood. Under whatsoever shape in futurity it may be revived, by whomsoever produced and supported, it shall from me meet with constant, determined, and invariable opposition.

Lord *North*, to vindicate his honour, insisted, that the resolution of the 20th of February (see p. 101), and the present bill, were perfectly consistent; that nothing more was meant by either than to restore the trade of both countries to its former footing. He then defended the bill on the principle of retaliation: the Americans have refused to trade with us, it was but reasonable that they should be restrained from trading with any other nation.

Mr. Alderman *Sawbridge* hoped America would never tamely submit to terms as unjust as they were obnoxious to the natural rights of mankind, and to those they were entitled to as freemen and British subjects.

Mr. Alderman *Bull* went into the fatal measure from whence, he said, the unhappy disputes originated; and explained to the House the impropriety of forcing upon the Americans the fatal article of tea.

Sir *John Dunne* said, the Americans had, by repeated acts of violence, forfeited the favour of this country; and that it was become necessary to reduce them to a proper sense of their duty and dependence.

General *Conway* said, to be consistent, the House should either rescind the resolution proposed by the noble Lord on the 20th of February, or suspend the farther proceedings on the present bill till the effect of that proposition should be known; otherwise we might, he said, be inflicting the severest punishment on those who were acting in strictest conformity to the rules prescribed by this House. He lamented the measures by which the whole empire was convulsed, and which could be productive of nothing but the effusion of blood, and the horrors of civil war.

Mr. *Rigby* said, the honourable gentleman's fears were groundless. The Americans would not fight; they would never oppose Gen. Gage.

Sir *Richard Sutton* was of the same opinion, and read part of an official letter, when the hon. gentleman was Secretary of State, to the same purpose.

Gen. *Conway* replied, that the hon. gentleman's arguments were of a piece with ministerial conclusions, as they supposed present measures to be determined by former circumstances.

Rt. Hon. *T. Townshend* observed, that the mode of administration was, to procure one act to justify another; they first obtain an act to which the Americans cannot agree, and then procure another to punish them for breach of the former.

The question was put, that the bill do pass, and the House divided Ayes 192. Noes 46.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

OF all the systems which have appeared within a century, no one seems so absurd to me as that fathered by the famous Hutchinson. The wonderful Oaffarel's *unheard of curiosities* are not to be compared with the astonishing discoveries of this gentleman. With an amazing degree of knowledge in the sacred idiom, and stupendous indefatigability, he has written six octavo volumes to make his name ridiculous. His inventions, altogether unnatural and heterogeneous, have, notwithstanding, gained him the appellation of philosopher among his mysterious disciples. Perhaps, it will not be unpleasing to your readers, who have not before to peruse the voluminous productions of this modern prodigy, to receive an account of his peculiarities through the channel of your Magazine.

The primitives in the Hebrew tongue, the language of the Old Testament, are called roots, and for the most part consist of three letters. On these three letters our novelist has learned to ring three thousand changes, by which means he is sure to find a cabin for every word agreeable to his fancy. I will give a specimen of his method in the usual English name of the Supreme Being. The first letter, G, shows his Goodness, Greatness, and Government; O, his Omnipotence, Omniscience, and Omnipresence; D, his Duration, Dignity, and Distance. Again: G shows his Ghostliness, Gospel, and Grace; O, his Holiness (for H is no letter), Oblation, and Order established in the creation; D, the Diversity of his works, and their Design, the Delight of his creatures.

Thus from this pueril analysis of the noun we become able metaphysicians

barks. In Feb. 1616, embarking in a Hollander, Lithgow arrived again at Malta, and from thence (the third time) at "Sicily in Sicilia," where,

com, being (in place long, the smelly and cheating host did not sufficiently [illegible] his senses, that he was much ado to return back, while the fresh air revived little and little [illegible] him. The dog-keeper, seeing [illegible] for full satisfaction and compensation made [illegible] of the dog, and threw [illegible] and bold way made the [illegible] fall down dead, not [illegible] means be recovered. At this [illegible] man crying out he was undone, [illegible] dog that wore his daily [illegible] dead, the worthy gentleman [illegible] passion, doubled by [illegible]

At their return to Naples, Mac[illegible] desire's report of this adventure could [illegible] scarce obtain credit, and when [illegible] affirmed that Lithgow had done [illegible] which no man ever had done before [illegible] him, "for saving all [illegible] his footmanship so that will scarce be adventured or undertaken by any Leaving his generous friends, he marched through *Terra de Lavoro*, the ancient Romel, and in the mean time Capua, found the poor [illegible] the wars of Affrica, having only [illegible] pitiful [illegible] days in Apulia. At Rome he [illegible] one night, there [illegible] (by Petrarch and Ruina) to view [illegible] their general, Count Mansfield, [illegible] that Gulph by Ships in Africa and [illegible] thence [illegible] through Campania, Germania and Slavonia to Vienna, which he describeth [illegible] way not [illegible] to compose [illegible] more about [illegible] the [illegible] compass, though the [illegible] as much. Within Buchin Archbishop [illegible] and his [illegible] Gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] hided down the Danube to Belgrade and Colmore, where he [illegible] them, and [illegible] [illegible] country as Thrace and Greece [illegible] Wardarius [illegible] [illegible] full of murderers, that he was obliged [illegible] return to Tokay in Hungary, and thence [illegible] Transylvania, and [illegible] with many [illegible] Lord Bethlem *Bongori* [illegible] Moldavia, where [illegible]

…ided." It is high time to rid ourſelves of ſuch ſhackles as theſe, if we ſlip the opportunity, Mr. HARRIS ſhould rivet them upon us.

Of this the ſagacious BYSTANDER ſeems well aware; and, therefore, in his acute queries concerning a perſon who may be a *ſociety* and to a *church* to himſelf, he generouſly allows us, as a field of liberty, four terms to a ſyllogiſm, where the STAGYRITE deſpo…fined us to three. It is now ove, that one individual man ve or ſix, or, if you pleaſe, ſſembly; as thus:

…N never leſs alone than…e, is *figuratively* a *ſociety* to …

…wn never leſs alone than…le; Therefore, SCIPIO was a *ſociety* to himſelf.

…y: *Society* and *Church* being convertible terms; SCIPIO was literally and properly a church to himſelf.

This fortunate improvement in the art of logic promiſes a great enlargement of the *Church*; and, provided we do not give into the diſtinction of the age,—the frequent aſſembling of ourſelves together for divine worſhip,—we may hope to become ſoon, *Quot homines tot eccleſiæ*, as many churches as men, and every church a book by itſelf.

Vale, &c.

I am, &c.

ANOTHER BYSTANDER.

…ſtion the… concerni… …s in our… …ke; when… …ppears a… …ities and… …e ſaid on… …ſubſe… …ſame ſeem… …nour with… …ght may… …ſubject.

…Mr G.… …agazine,… …to me at… …and cri… …ld he has… …ſuppoſing… …s of En… …ſh *proper* … …e readers… …*appropri*… …*the vine*… …et aſſerts,… …Havaſton… …City of… …Farnham, received its name from the…

…grew number of that genus of tree which flouriſhed in the place, and the *trees of Cypreſs* were not only found there, but ſeveral ſhrubs which produced baliſam*."

A traveller, who was the contemporary of Calmet, and is not leſs, diſtinguiſhed for extent of erudition than accuracy of obſervation; the late Dr. Shaw, ſuppoſes the alhannah to be the cypreſs of the Canticles, common in *Engeddi*, and cultivated usually with the vine and other aromatic ſhrubs; a plant ſtill in frequent uſe in Oriental climates, and one of the cometics employed by the fair of the Eaſt, who, like the modern fine ladies of Britain, are ſolicitous to improve their perſonal charms, even at the expence of their health, though their ideas of beauty ſeem very different from thoſe gene…

…the

the Adriatic, and not in the sea
manner Agouras, a Lacedæmonian
going from Peloponnesus
and the Jewish historian, Josephus
ing, like St. Paul, from Judea to
Rome, were both driven into the Ad-
riatic. 3. That the name of *barba-*
rians, twice given to the natives by St.
Luke, is extremely applicable to the
inhabitants of Illyria, but by no means
so to the Greeks, who inhabited Malta;
a circumstance which has ember assed
Lightfoot, Bochart, Cellarius, and all

That there
on which
Malta, but
outh point
r, near
ndeavo
rock, on which she pretended she was
fet struck, but this, the writer knows,
was not the case. A still more con-
vincing proof that the apostle was not
at Malta is suggested by his having
been bit there by a venomous serpent,
as there are none such in all that island,
and even the earth of it is a specific
against the bites of serpents. And as
to St. Paul's having wrought a mi-
racle to deliver that island for the

[illegible] concerning the above-mentioned
work in your Vol. XLII. p. 219. But
this only proves, that two men of ge-
nius and reading may adopt the same
mode of reasoning without either bor-
rowing from the other; and thus be
both original, as it is well known that
Mr. Bryant never saw or heard of Mr.
George's performance before the pub-
lication of his own, and, if he had,
would probably have suppressed it.

Yours, &c. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a late tour I happened to meet
with what I thought a curious phi-
nomenon; tho' indeed I have often
heard of such like matters, nor do I
mistake not have seen it before; but
it being some years since, when I was
very young, I should not form a clear
idea of it. The matter resembles [illegible]
of glue when mixed with water in a
leaden [illegible] it is fluxed, and the
least touch puts it into a tremulous
some of it set in a vessel near the
fire, but in a little while, and with
slow degrees, sticked into lefs compass.
Neither did water seem to dimin[illegible]
much. The field wherein it was found

Shelton, Nov. 30, 1774.

* The first observation was made in
1773, and the second in October 1774;
both appeared alike, except that the latter
lay in a much less compass.

am very ſure they have not the leaſt connection with the coins of Cunobeline mentioned by Mr. Row. Any further elucidation of theſe coins from your antiquarian correſpondents, will oblige, Yours, &c. F. D.

OCCURRENCES *omitted in* December.

Dec. 25.

WAS determined, at Guildhall, Weſtminſter, a trial between Amie Garnault, Eſq; of Bull's-croſs, Enfield, plaintiff, and Eliab Breton, Eſq; of Fourtree-hill, in the ſaid pariſh, and lord of the manor, defendant. The cauſe of action was, that Mr. Breton, ſome months before, riding by the plaintiff's door, followed by ſome dogs, the houſe dog ran after them, to the great terror of the defendant's horſe. Upon Mr. B.'s return home, his youngeſt ſon and his coachman went to the plaintiff's houſe, and the gate being opened to them fired repeatedly at the dog, without further notice, till he had diſpatched him. The jury, after examining ſeveral very reſpectable witneſſes, who concurred in giving the *deceaſed* a moſt excellent character, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50l. damages.

Dec. 22.

A dreadful fire broke out ſo ſuddenly on Ex-bridge, Exeter, that a number of travelling poor, who lodged in the upper part of the houſe, periſhed in the flames; ten of their bodies were found, and the remains of ſome others; but ſeveral were burnt to aſhes. In a few hours the fire was extinguiſhed after burning two houſes only, and damaging ſome others.

Wedneſday 20.

The Dividend on Eaſt India ſtock was declared to be 3 per cent for the half year ending at Chriſtmas.

Dec. 22.

His Majeſty went, in the uſual ſtate, to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

The bill to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the North-American colonies now in actual rebellion, during the continuance thereof.

The bill for the better regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

The bill to encourage adventurers to make a diſcovery of a northern paſſage from Europe, by Britiſh ſubjects only, to the Weſtern or Southern ocean of America, and for penetrating to the North Pole, &c.

Was held a general court of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock for balloting on the following queſtions: 1. That Captain Matthias Calvert be reſtored to the Company's ſervice. 2. That Mr. Edmund Elliſton be reſtored to the Company's ſervice. When the ballot was declared the numbers ſtood thus: for the reſtoration of Meſſrs. Calvert and Elliſton 238; againſt the reſtoration of Mr. Calvert 1. againſt the reſtoration of Mr. Elliſton 4.

Dec. 23.

Forty Provincial priſoners, taken in Canada, arrived in the Adamant; among whom is Capt. Allen, made priſoner near Quebec.

A ſecret commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, which the ſame day was ſent off to Portſmouth, to be forwarded to America.

Dec. 25.

Being Chriſtmas-day, the ſame was obſerved at court, with the uſual ſolemnity.

Dec. 26.

Gen. Burgoyne arrived in town from Boſton, which he left the 5th inſtant; the troops at that time were well ſupplied.

This day arrived, alſo, Lieut. Pringle, from Quebec. He brings advice that Montreal is in the hands of the Provincials, and that Gov. Carleton, with his garriſon, was retired to Quebec. Montreal capitulated the 12th of December.

Mr. Hey chief juſtice of Quebec, who came home in company with Lieut. Preſton had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty, as had likewiſe Lieutenant Pringle.

Dec. 31.

The ſeaſon which, in France, ſet in very cold in November, changed all on a ſudden to very hot, which ſo affected the conſtitutions of the Pariſians, that there was ſcarce a family unaffected in all that great capital. A great mortality enſued, which was ſtopt only by the change of weather. London was equally affected; but the mortality was not remarkable.

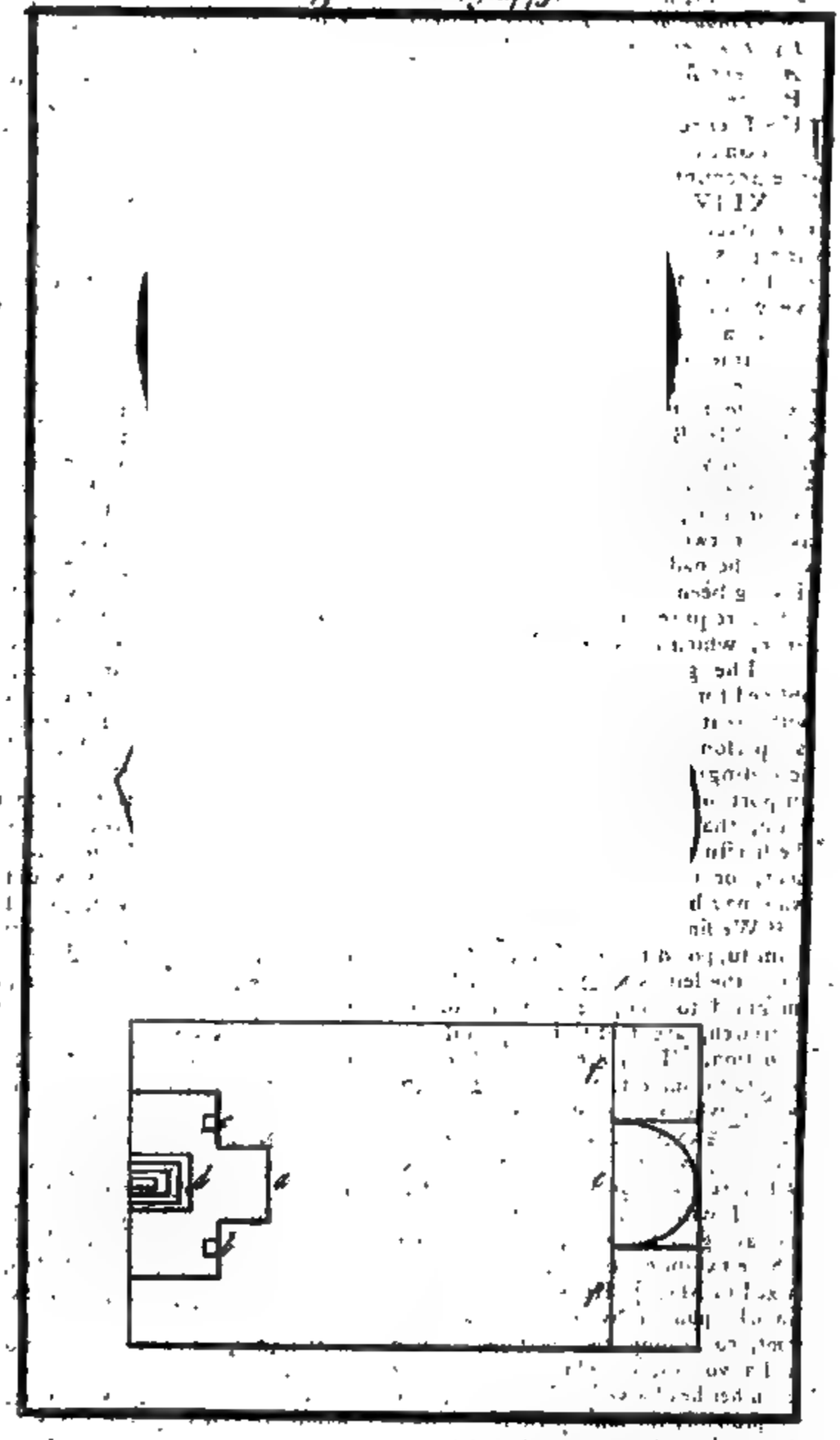
During the courſe of the preſent month, the court of ſeſſions, in Scotland, decided an intereſting queſtion, by which it appears, that perſons, whoſe reſidence is in England, cannot be arreſted in Scotland on ſummary warrants for debts contracted in England, and due to perſons in that kingdom; ſo that by this deciſion it ſhould ſeem that Scotland is now an aſylum for Engliſh debtors.

News has been received that the town of St. George, in Grenada, was burnt to the ground, on the 1ſt of November, two houſes only excepted.

ERRATA *in Vol. xlv.*

Page 480, col. 1, l. *penult.* for "April" read "May."
486, col. 2, l. 48, read "Lucan."
519, col. 1, l. 9, for "283" read "263."
523, col. 1, l. 3, for "1774" read "1744."
537, col. 2, l. 1, *note*, for "Works" read "Letters."

Suppl. Gent. Mag. 1775.



by the ancients. Gmelin has further proved, that the whole region to which these coins are ascribed, was explored with Arabic memorials. But on these we cannot enlarge, satisfied that he has obviated "an unmerited reflection;" and vindicated, as well as explained, "some of the most curious coins that were ever produced to the world."

We are glad to find, by an announced advertisement, that the third volume of Ancient Mythology will be completed in December.

74. LETTERS *from a Lady in* Russia, *continued from p.* 533.

The History of the Empress Dowager *Eudoxia.*

"About three miles from hence [Moscow] is a nunnery for ladies of quality*, which is the Empress Dowager's, as she is now called, but I mean Peter the First's first wife. As soon as her grandson [Peter II.] came to the throne, she left the monastery where she had been long confined as a prisoner for this, where she has a regular court as Dowager. She and all the nuns go out when they will, but in their habits."

LETTER VII.

"Dear Madam,

"YOU seem quite impatient to know the history of the Empress Dowager. Those things are so differently related, according as affection or interest leads, that it is hard to judge of the truth; but the following account is, I believe, a pretty full one. Her name is Eudoxia, of the noble family of Lapuchin. The Czar married her when he was very young†, and by her had one son ‡, who was afterwards put to death, but left a son and daughter behind him. After some years marriage he grew weary of her, and pretended jealousy. She was, on this

* The convent *des filles nobles*.

† He was then 17.

‡ Alexis, Czarowitz.

her,

INDEX to the Eſſays, Diſſertations, Tranſactions, and Hiſtorical Paſſages, 1775.

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